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BULLETIN

OF THE

PAN AMERICAN UNION

Vol. XXXVII

JULY-DECEMBER



JOHN BARRETT: Director General FRANCISCO J. YÁNES .. Assistant Director

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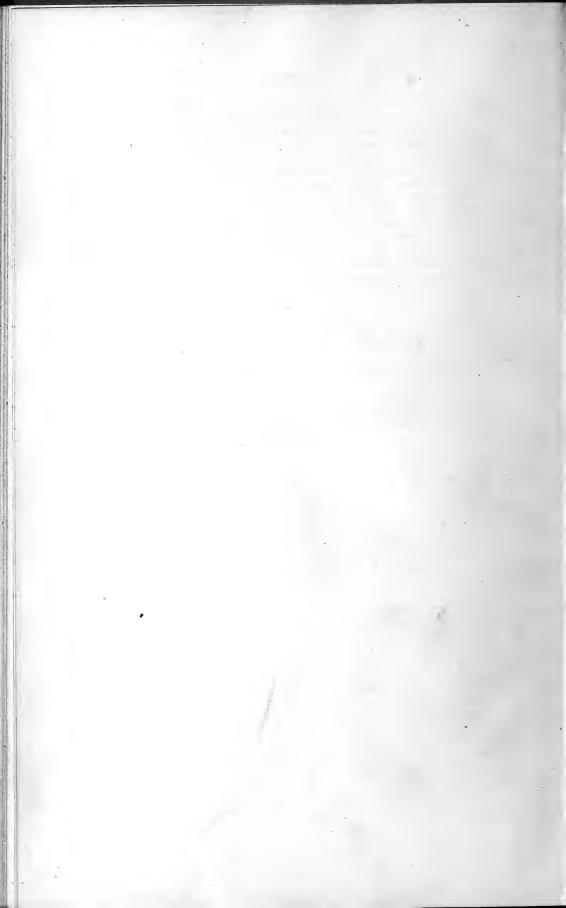
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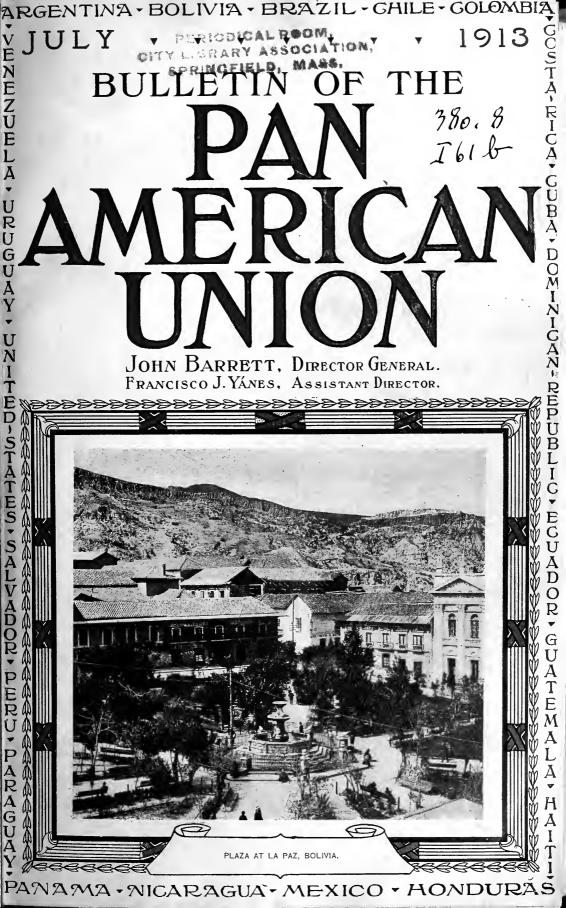
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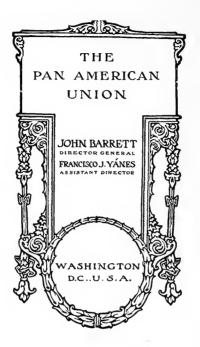
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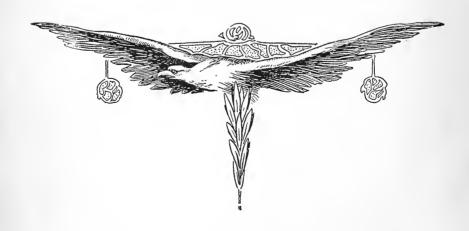
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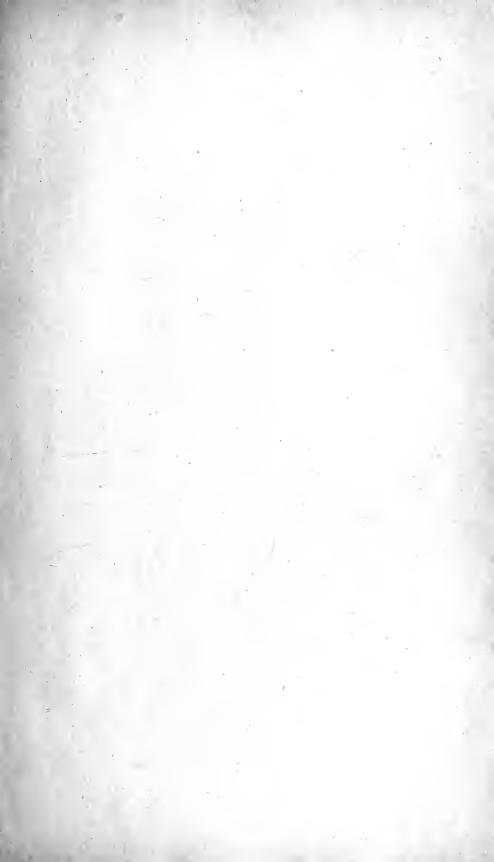
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PRESIDENT MARSHAL HERMES DA FON-SECA OF THE UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL. PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

On the arrival of Special Ambassador Müller to the United States and on his departure for Brazil, cordial messages of good will and appreciation were exchanged between the chief executives of the two nations.



VOL. XXXVII

JULY, 1913

NO. 1

MISSION OF DR. LAURO S. MÜLLER TO TER U.S.

DISTINGUISHED representative from a great republic, on a special mission of courtesy and friendship. This, in brief, epitomizes the remarkable visit to the United States from June 10 to July 16, 1913, of Dr. Lauro S. Müller, minister for foreign affairs of Brazil, accompanied by an appropriate and dignified entourage of distinguished officials, and army and navy officers.

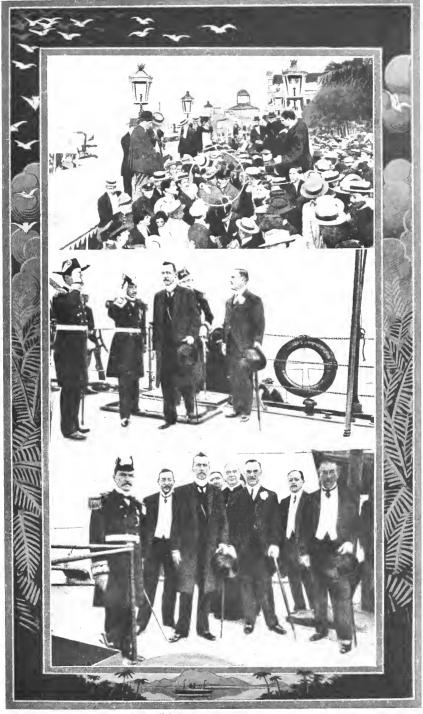
The purpose of the special mission, as announced from Rio de Janeiro, the capital, was to return the friendly call made to Brazil in 1906 by Hon. Elihu Root, when as Secretary of State he made a memorable tour around South America. While this was the nominal reason which impelled the Brazilian Government to send such a delegation, yet there can be no doubt but that those forces which directed the mission had in mind results far more reaching. They saw in such a friendly errand an opportunity to forge another solid link in the chain of friendship which so happily binds together these two nations of the Western Hemisphere. Accordingly, when the intimation of Dr. Müller's visit reached Washington last winter it was received with gratification, and immediately the administration extended a cordial invitation to Dr. Müller on behalf of the United States Government. It welcomed the opportunity to manifest by its hospitality the sincere desire to cultivate more friendly relations with Brazil.

In planning this mission the Brazilian Government could not have chosen a more auspicious time nor could the United States have been paid a more delicate compliment than in the selection of this distinguished soldier states and diplomat who headed it.

For many years the traditional friendship and reciprocal interests between Brazil and the United States had been growing stronger. The early labors of bringing about a closer union of social and commercial intercourse between these two countries had not been in vain. The efforts of all champions of Pan Americanism are now bearing rich fruits, and have succeeded in giving the relations between these countries a position of sympathy, understanding, and confraternity. At such a time, therefore, it seemed but fitting and natural that this crowning feature in the form of a special mission should adorn the work of rapprochement, and the hearty good feeling engendered by the presence of Dr. Müller and his staff in the United States has certainly surpassed the most optimistic expectations. The reason for this is not difficult to understand.

In conjunction with the customary duties of a country's official representatives abroad, there is no better nor more satisfactory method of creating better understanding and more sympathetic relations than the visits of leading men to the countries of each other. Such exchange of courtesies is productive of the highest results in the establishment of friendships and mutual confidence. But there is a greater result of these reciprocal visits. They serve to give the visitor first-hand information concerning the people, customs, and habits of the country visited, and enable him to learn directly much that is of interest or importance there. By personal association he discerns the true feeling and attitude of the receiving country toward the guest nation as reflected by the peoples and the press. in nearly every case a special mission helps to dissipate ill feeling and to dispel distrust, due generally to some misunderstanding or to the lack of a true appreciation of the merit of each other. But higher still than all these results which such visits effect is the opportunity to study each other's national ideals and to carry on a free and frank exchange in them. To copy from each other the best and most advanced institutions, ambitions, and customs and embody them as part of one's own, is the most desirable result of all.

Thus it was that from New York on the Atlantic to San Francisco on the Pacific the journey of the special mission stimulated the interest in Brazil. It drew the attention of the people of this country, in a manner that could not otherwise have been so effectively done, to the feelings of sympathy, warmth, and cordiality which characterize the intercourse between the two Republics. It called attention, in a forcible manner, to the high quality and honorable ideals of the citizens of the sister American countries. It brought about a proper appreciation of the great nation whose representatives were our guests, its well-balanced government, its remarkable institutions,



Illustrations from A Illustração Brazileira.

DR. MÜLLER LEAVING BRAZIL FOR THE UNITED STATES, MAY 17, 1913.

Top: The special envoy bidding farewell to friends at the wharf, where large crowds had assembled to witness the departure.

Center: Dr. Müller stepping aboad the *Minas Geraes*. To the right is Hon. Edwin V. Morgan, the United States Ambassador to Brazil.

Lower: Dr. Müller, Ambassador Morgan, Assistant Secretary of Foreign Affairs Regis de Oliveira and other officials who accompanied the special mission as far as Bahia.

and its advanced social, political, and economic ideals. Finally, it developed a greater appreciation of the commercial and industrial progress of a country whose territorial area exceeds that of the United States proper, and which, with a population numbering 24,000,000, conducted during 1912 a foreign trade of \$670,212,140, made up of \$362,346,951 exports and imports valued at \$307,865,198. Incidentally, it revealed the interesting fact that of this immense commerce the share of the United States amounted to \$189,789,604. Of this \$48,049,922 were for imports and \$141,739,682 exports, showing a surprising balance of trade amounting to \$93,689,760 in favor of Brazil.

On the other hand, the effect of the special mission upon the Government and people of Brazil, as well as in all of Latin America, was equally gratifying. The cordiality displayed by the representative men of the United States, the warmth of the receptions bestowed—all these were friendly manifestations reflecting the genuine desire of the people of this country to render still firmer the existing relations with this great power and to effect a better understanding and closer sympathy of ideals and purposes.

To what extent official Brazil responded to the bounteous hospitality shown Dr. Müller in the United States is shown by the appreciative resolutions unanimously passed in the Brazilian Congress shortly after the special ambassador arrived here. The favorable comments in the Brazilian press confirm the statement that these sentiments expressed the minds of the people as a whole. Through the courtesy of the United States ambassador to Brazil, Hon. Edwin V. Morgan, there are given below excerpts translated from the proceedings at the capitol in Rio. Following is a translation of a speech made by Senator Fernando Mendes de Almeida, diplomatic representative of the Brazilian Senate, on the 14th of June, 1913, with reference to the reception given Dr. Lauro Müller in the United States:

Mr. President: The Senate has information regarding the sincere manifestations of consideration and esteem with which Dr. Lauro Müller has been welcomed in the United States, these manifestations coming not alone from the President and the official world but also from the great North American people, who together celebrate the visit as a proof of the friendship of Brazil and of the sentimental ties that unite the two countries in a bond of fraternity and peace.

Our foreign minister is not only a messenger carrying the good will and national sentiment of Brazil, he represents also the high ideals of all Southern America in their efforts toward guaranteeing peace and general fraternization amongst the nations of this continent.

The Senate, therefore, can not remain unmoved before such demonstrations of respect, good will, and esteem, and for this reason the constitutional and diplomatic commission of this Senate through my medium solicit from the Senate a solemn manifestation to this effect by means of a telegram of congratulations and gratitude to the Senate of the great American Nation.

On the day previous in the Chamber of Deputies, Sr. Coelho Netto addressed the assembly apropos of the Brazilian foreign minister's visit, saying in part:

The kindly attitude of the noble American people imposes on us the courtesy of a motion which I am going to present, in the name of the diplomatic commission of this Chamber.

We are living in a hostile age—men seek to crush one another as enemies, nations arm themselves, suspicious of attack—the clouds that darken the horizon are condensed with the smoke of battles—thus the generosity of the American Nation is enhanced, contrasting with the warlike aspect of the old world under arms.

Whilst war troubles the west, America festively receives the ambassador of peace. It was a happy choice that the Government made when naming our foreign minister for this mission.

A statesman, possessing purity of character and undoubted patriotism, Dr. Lauro Müller is the right man in the right place as the ambassador of Brazil, and under the flag of his country, gloriously waving beneath the skies of America, he worthily represents our ideals. The homage which is being done him by America and Americans represents commendation of our policy of peace and fraternity.

Following this action, His Excellency, Marshal Hermes da Fonseca, the President of Brazil, cabled a message to President Wilson, of which the following is a translation:

To Your Excellency Woodrow Wilson,

President of the Republic of the United States of America:

In the name of the Brazilian nation, and in my own, I send to Your Excellency the highest thanks for the honorable demonstrations of sympathy which are being accorded Brazil through the person of its distinguished representative, Dr. Lauro Müller, by the Government and people of your great Nation, for the continued prosperity of which, as well as for the personal happiness of Your Excellency, we, Brazilians, offer most sincere and cordial wishes.

But enough for the purpose, significance, and results of the special mission. Let us consider for a moment the impressions that the special ambassador and his staff made. From point to point across the continent the leading representative newspapers of the country had only words of praise for the special ambassador and his party. The first opportunity that the country had of passing its opinion on the visit of Dr. Müller followed the announcement of his proposed visit to return Secretary Root's call. This news item, of international importance, was received in a tone of approval, mingled with curiosity and interest.

As time drew on the significance of the visit was emphasized by the arrival in the United States of Dr. José Carlos Rodrigues, one of the most distinguished journalists of South America. Dr. Rodrigues is owner and editor of the Jornal do Commercio of Rio de Janeiro, and came to the United States in the interest of his newspaper. Since the inauguration of the Republic in Brazil in 1889, when the Empire of Dom Pedro II was overthrown, Dr. Rodrigues has been regarded as the dean of the Brazilian press. He is recognized as a



Photograph by Harris-Ewing.

HON. DUDLEY FIELD MALONE,

 $\label{thm:continuous} \begin{tabular}{ll} Third Assistant Secretary of State, who was delegated by the Department of State to arrange the itinerary and entertainment of the special mission. \\ \end{tabular}$

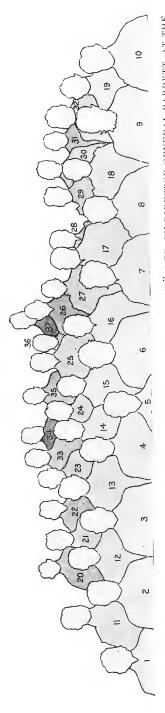
true patriot, and has frequently been employed by his Government on delicate missions and to compose difficult questions both at home and abroad. An account of his reception in this country and the luncheon tendered in his honor by Director General Barrett, of the Pan American Union, has already appeared in the columns of the Monthly Bulletin.

When the time for the coming of the special ambassador approached, official Washington and the representative commercial interests of the country commenced making preparations for a reception and entertainment befitting the dignity of the distinguished delegation. The Department of State, as official host, intrusted the arrangement of particulars and care of the mission to Hon. Dudley Field Malone. the Third Assistant Secretary of State. The ability and skill shown in planning Dr. Müller's itinerary, and the enjoyable and successful manner in which the entertainment was carried off, reflect much credit upon the judgment and tact of Mr. Malone and the Department of To arrange such a tour from coast to coast and return, embracing a circuit of nearly 10,000 miles, with frequent stops and varied forms of entertainment and acts of courtesy en route, was no simple Yet this was the task of Mr. Malone, and the fact that everything was carried off with precision and without a single mishap to mar the program evoked words of highest commendation from all. Assisting Mr. Malone in the multifarious duties incident to the commission were Lieut. Commander Roscoe C. Bulmer, who was assigned as United States naval aid to the special ambassador; Capt. Le Vert Coleman, military attaché of the United States embassy at Rio, who was designated as the United States military aid to Dr. Müller while in this country; and Charles Lee Cooke, of the Department of State. Their solicitous care for the convenience and comfort of the special mission from the time that it arrived in this country on June 10, 1913, is worthy of special mention.

Just prior to leaving Brazil, on May 17, Dr. Müller was accorded a bon voyage befitting the dignity of his position and the importance of his errand. It was characterized with much good feeling and cordial sentiments on the part of the Brazilian Government and of the diplomatic representative of the United States in Brazil. There were several brilliant dinners and banquets tendered in honor of the mission, and at these events due tribute was paid to the United States ambassador, Hon. Edwin V. Morgan, who assisted in the negotiations which lead up to the visit. The interest and good will of the people themselves were clearly manifested by the many delegations from important organizations, and the great crowds, that gathered to witness the departure of the special ambassador and to bid the mission godspeed on this voyage of friendship and fellowship. The party sailed on the Brazilian dreadnought, the Minas Geraes, in



SPECIAL AMBASSADOR DR. LAURO S. MÜLLER, SECRETARY OF STATE BRYAN, AND OTHER GUESTS AT THE LUNCHEON GIVEN BY DIRECTOR GENERAL JOHN BARRETT AT THE PAN AMERICAN UNION BUILDING THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1913. Photograph by Harris-Ewing.



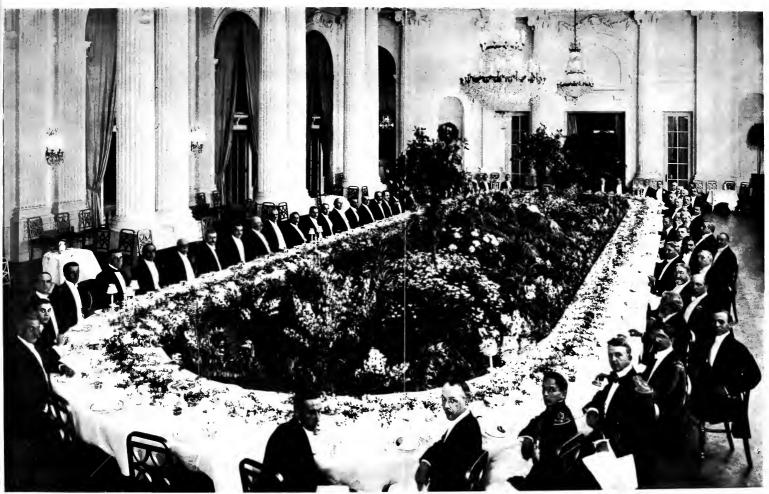
LOCATING CHART OF GUESTS AT LUNCHEON GIVEN IN HONOR OF DR. LAURO MÜLLER, BY DIRECTOR GENERAL BARRETT, AT THE PAN AMERICAN UNION BUILDING JUNE 12 1913.

 Minister Velázquez, of Paraguay; 2. Minister Naón, of Argentina; 3. Senator Elihu Root; 4. The special ambassador from Brazil, Dr. Lauro S. Müller; 5. Lauro Müller, pr., 6. Secretary of State, William J. Bryan; 7. Ambassador da Gama, of Brazilia, of Chile; 10. Brazilian Bunister value, Sr. Regist de Oliveira; 11. Capf. Arhonio J. da Fonseca, military attaché, Brazilian Embassy; 12. Senator George E. Chamberfam; 13. Representative Henry D. Flood; 14. Capf. Le Vert Cofeman, U. S. Ar; 15. Commander R. C. Bilmer, U. S. N.; 16. Senator James A. O'Gorman; 17. Senator Angaretica D. Brazilian B Ediror Fan American Bulletin, Dr. Albert Hale; 21. First Assistant Sceretary of State, John E. Osborne; 22. Dr. J. Carlos Rodrigues, editor Jornal do Commercio. Rio de Janeiro; 23. Senator Theodore E. Burton; 24. Commelor of State Department, John Bassett Moore; 25. Former Ambassador to Paris, Henry White; 26. Director General Pan American Union, John Barrett; 27. Lieut, Euclydes Henrics da Fonscea, military attaché special mission; 28. Commander Radder de Aquino, naval attaché Brazilian Embassy; 29, Lieut. Leopoldo Nobrega Moreira, Brazilian Navy; 30, Secretary Brazilian Embassy; 81, J. F. de Barros Pimentel: 31, Sr. E. L. Chermont, counselor of Brazilian Embassy; 32, Secretary of special mission, Dr. Helio Lobo; 33, Third Assistant Secretary of State, Duchey Field Malone; 34. Assistant Director Pan American Union, Francisco J. Yánes; 35. Dr. Alberto de Ipanema Moreira, Brazilian diplomatic service: 36. Sr. Maurice Nabuco, atlaché special mission; 37. Sr. J. C. Alves de Lima, Private Secretary to Dr. Müller. charge of Capt. Enrique Adalberto Thedim Costa. The United States ambassador, Mr. Morgan, and a number of prominent Government officials accompanied the special mission on board the vessel as far as Bahia, a distance of about 700 miles.

Constituting the special mission headed by His Excellency Dr. Lauro S. Müller as special ambassador were Dr. Regis de Oliveira, of the Brazilian diplomatic service; Dr. Helio Lobo, secretary of the mission; Capt. Antonio I. de Oliveira Sampaio, naval aid; Sr. Alberto de Ipanema Moreira, of the Brazilian diplomatic service; Capt. Antonio J. da Fonseca, military attaché to the special Embassy; Lieut. Hermes da Fonseca, son of the President of Brazil, military aid; Sr. J. Custodio Alves de Lima, private secretary to Dr. Müller; Sr. Maurice Nabuco, son of the late Ambassador Nabuco, attaché: and Lauro Müller, jr., son of the special ambassador.

On the evening of June 9, the Secretary of State, the Ambassador of Brazil, and a distinguished party of officials sailed down the Potomac on the yachts Mayflower, Sylph, and Dolphin to Hampton Roads, Virginia, to meet the eminent guests upon their arrival. The following evening, Tuesday, June 10, the roaring of gun salutes from Fort Monroe, the stirring music of the United States Marine Band, the presence of a naval convoy of two great men-of-war, the Florida and the Arkansas, and several destroyers, announced the arrival in the United States of the Minas Geraes. First came the usual honors and exchange of calls, during which the special ambassador and his staff were bid welcome by the official party in waiting. This reception committee included Hon. William J. Bryan, Secretary of State: a representative of the Secretary of War; Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Dr. Domicio da Gama, the Brazilian ambassador; Dr. José Carlos Rodrigues; Senator Elihu Root; E. L. Chermont, counselor of the Brazilian Embassy; Lieut. Commander Radler de Aquino, naval attaché, and J. F. de Barros Pimentel, second secretary, of the Brazilian Embassy: Hon. Dudley Field Malone, Third Assistant Secretary of State; Gen. Erasmus M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery: Director General John Barrett, of the Pan American Union; Lieut. Commander Roscoe C. Bulmer, United States naval aid to Dr. Müller; Capt. Le Vert Coleman, United States military aid to Dr. Müller; Charles Lee Cooke, of the Department of State. Then the party boarded the yachts and proceeded to Washington.

From then on there started a round of receptions, dinners, sightseeing tours, and other forms of entertainment, which kept the party moving at a lively pace for almost a whole month. With each succeeding function the warmth and cordiality grew, as the genial personality of Dr. Müller, his dignified bearing, his thoughtful utterances, and his pleasing ways worked themselves deeper into the graces of the official and social life that greeted him. The various States and



Photograph by Harris-Ewing.

DINNER GIVEN IN HONOR OF SPECIAL AMBASSADOR MÜLLER BY THE BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, DR. DOMICIO DA GAMA, IN THE HALL OF THE AMERICAS. PAN AMERICAN UNION BUILDING, JUNE 14, 1913.

Prominent diplomats, officials of the Department of State and Pan American Union, and other dignitaries gathered about the festive board in honor of the special ambassador. The center of the table was exquisitely banked with a display of sweet-scented flowers while festoons of American beauty roses towered loftily above and added splendor and fragrance to the decorations.

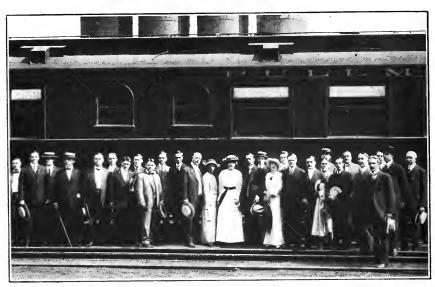


cities vied with each other in their efforts to make his entertainment agreeable and attractive. By the time the last affairs arranged in honor of the mission were taking place at San Francisco, where the special ambassador selected a site for the buildings of his Government at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and at New York on the mission's return, it is difficult to imagine greater respect, honor, and cordiality.

Arriving at the Washington Navy Yard on Wednesday morning, June 11, the party proceeded to its headquarters at the New Willard Hotel under escort of the Fifteenth United States Cavalry. several members of the President's Cabinet called to pay their respects, and later in the day, Dr. Müller and his staff, with a fitting military escort, were formally received by President Wilson at the White House, following which a call was made on Secretary of State Bryan. The afternoon program consisted of a sightseeing trip through the city. The beauty of Washington, its wide streets and avenues, pretty parks, many imposing edifices, public and private, greatly impressed the visitors. In the evening Ambassador da Gama entertained the special ambassador at a dinner somewhat in the form of a family affair, with only members of the mission and the embassy present. An official reception given at the White House by the President and Mrs. Wilson in honor of Dr. Müller brought to a close the first day at the Nation's Capital. The guests were received in the beautiful blue room where so many of the world's notable men have been welcomed.

The next day in Washington marked another round of festivities, concluding with a state dinner offered by Secretary Bryan, at which Dr. Müller was the guest of honor. It was a thoughtful and happy idea which prompted the Secretary to open his private home and there receive the distinguished visitor. Dr. Müller expressed in most appreciative terms his pleasure at this special act of courtesy. The dinner was characterized by the same hospitality and good feeling that marked the previous affairs in compliment to the Brazilian premier.

Bright and early Thursday morning Secretary of the Navy Daniels called at Dr. Müller's hotel and escorted the party to the navy yard, where they were received by Capt. H. P. Jones, the commandant. They inspected the shops, viewed with interest the manufacture of small arms, examined the repair docks, and studied the power plant. That noon Director General Barrett, of the Pan American Union, entertained the special ambassador and his staff at a luncheon. Toward its close the Director General, in his capacity as an international officer, and hence an officer of Brazil as well as of the United States, briefly welcomed Dr. Müller to the building of the Pan American Union, in which Brazil shares equally with the United States and other American countries, and then



THE SPECIAL MISSION AND PARTY ARRIVING AT BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1913.

The works of the Bethlehem Steel Co. were inspected here, and after a luncheon arranged in honor of the party, it paid a visit to Lehigh University.



SEEING NEW YORK.

The Special Ambassador, Dr. Lauro Müller, Hon. Dudley Field Malone, and Dr. M. de Moreirapresident of the American Manufacturers' Export Association, enjoying an automobile ride through the busy streets of New York prior to the luncheon given in honor of Dr. Müller by the manufacturers' association. presented Secretary Bryan, the chairman ex officio of the governing board of the Pan American Union. Mr. Bryan greeted the mission in felicitous terms and proposed the health of the President of Brazil. Dr. Müller responded with a toast to the health of the President of the United States. After the luncheon the party visited the National Capitol and the Congressional Library. The Senate was not in session, but Dr. Müller left his card on the desk of Senator Root, whose visit he was returning, a characteristic touch of courtesy of the special envoy.

The program for the next day, Friday, the 13th, was as eventful as that of the preceding, beginning with a trip to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. A salute of 19 guns proclaimed the arrival of the special ambassador and party, and Supt. Gibbons took charge of the guests. An exhibition drill by the cadets and an inspection of the naval aviation camp were the features of the visit, which was concluded with an informal luncheon. his return to Washington, Dr. Müller called at the Capitol to pay his respects to Hon. Thomas R. Marshall, Vice President of the United States. Following this, Hon. Henry White, former ambassador to France and chairman of the United States delegation to the Fourth Pan American Conference at Buenos Aires, entertained the special envoy at a reception. The day's program was closed with an enjoyable dinner given in honor of Dr. Müller by Secretary of War On account of the heat of the day, Secretary Garrison entertained his guests on the roof garden of one of the leading hotels, making the affair as refreshing as it was novel.

Historic Mount Vernon was the objective point of the mission's visit on Saturday. Accompanied by Vice President and Mrs. Marshall, Dr. Müller and party were taken down the Potomac on the presidential yacht, the Mayflower. At the tomb of George Washington, the first President of the United States, whose history and struggles for independence were an inspiration to the other American nations, Dr. Müller paid honor to the memory of the Father of his Country by depositing a beautiful wreath of orchids and roses bearing the inscription "The homage of Brazil to George Washington." The impressiveness of the occasion was enhanced by the touching expression in having the wreath carried from the wharf to the tomb by two young men of the special mission, the one a son of the President of Brazil, the other the son of the special ambassador himself. In this event history repeated itself, for it marked the second time that Brazil has honored the memory of Washington. Already over the simple but stately tomb there proudly reach out the sturdy branches with deep verdant foliage of a tree planted in 1876 by Dom Pedro II, the last of the rulers of the early Empire of Brazil.



LUNCHEON GIVEN IN HONOR OF DR. MÜLLER BY THE AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS' EXPORT ASSOCIATION, AT HOTEL PLAZA, NEW YORK CITY, JUNE 17, 1913.

President de Moreira of the association acted as toastmaster, and speeches were made by Hon. Dudley Field Malone; Hon. Edwin F. Sweet, Assistant Secretary of Commerce; Hon. John P. Mitchel, collector of the port of New York; and President James A. Farrell, of the United States Steel Corporation, who, in the name of the organization, presented a handsome loving cup to Dr. Müller. The special ambassador accepted the token with words of warm appreciation.

In the evening a brilliant dinner was tendered the special envoy and his staff by Ambassador da Gama. The function was held in the beautiful Hall of the Americas in the Pan American Building and covers were laid for 70. The accompanying illustration shows better than words can describe the elaborate floral decorations that gave to the affair beauty and splendor.

The final entertainment offered the special ambassador and his staff at the Nation's Capital was an informal luncheon at the Chevy Chase Club on Sunday afternoon, given by the attachés of the Brazilian embassy, followed by an automobile drive through the

country.

It is only proper to say that at nearly every function tendered in honor of Dr. Müller the flags of Brazil and of the United States, artistically draped and entwined, hung side by side in perfect harmony with the spirit of the occasions. Side by side, in friendly companionship, sat the representatives from Brazil and the United States. Everywhere the stirring strains of the national hymn of Brazil mingled with those of the national anthem of the United States, and everywhere the floral decorations conspicuously showed the green and yellow, the colors of the national emblem of the guests. The staff which accompanied Dr. Müller, augmented by members of the Brazilian embassy staff at Washington, and Hon. Dudley Field Malone, the military and naval aids, and Mr. Cooke, all shared in the honors and pleasures of the mission.

Leaving Washington on a special train Sunday at midnight, the party started on its tour, and early the next day, Monday, June 16, arrived at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Here they inspected the plant of the Bethlehem Steel Co., and were shown many courtesies by the officials of the corporation. A luncheon was served in honor of Dr. Müller, after which the party witnessed the firing of S-inch armor-piercing shells. In the afternoon a visit was made to Lehigh University, where the special envoy was shown about the historic

campus and classic buildings.

New York was the next point on the itinerary, the great metropolis which stood ready to receive the distinguished envoy with a warmth and friendliness seldom accorded a foreign visitor. For days previous officials of the State and city, together with representative men and prominent organizations, had been making preparations to extend to the ambassador a welcome which he would always remember. And signally did they succeed. The leading newspapers had heralded the coming of Dr. Müller, and on his arrival representatives of the press awaited an interview. On reaching the city the party proceeded to their headquarters at the Knickerbocker Hotel.

Early on Tuesday morning the special mission commenced a series of calls, receptions, dinners, and sight-seeing trips. There were no



SOLID GOLD LOVING CUP PRESENTED TO SPECIAL AMBASSADOR MÜLLER AT THE LUNCHEON GIVEN IN HIS HONOR BY THE AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS' EXPORT ASSOCIATION.

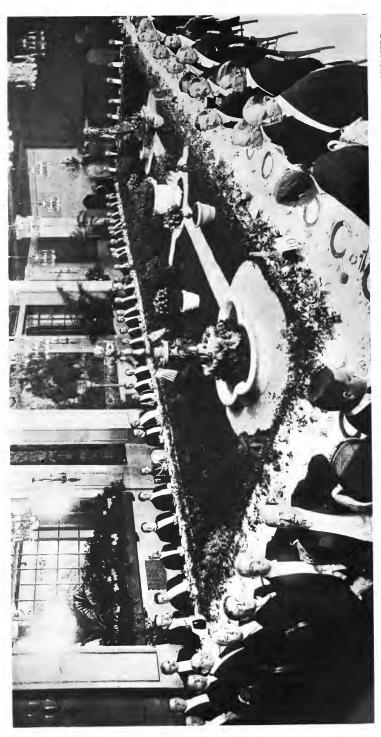
The cup stands over 20 inches in height and bears at its base a gold plate containing the arms of the United States and of Brazil, with the emblem of the association in the center. The following inscription appears on the plate: Presented to His Excellency Dr. Lauro Muller, Minister of Foreign Affairs for the United States of Brazil, by the American Manufacturers' Export Association, New York, June 17, 1913.

waits nor dull moments. If anything, it may be said that the special ambassador was carried around in true New York fashion, "on the go and hustle" all the time, but the ambassador seemed to stand it well and enjoy it.

First came Hon. William J. Gaynor, mayor of New York City, who extended to the special ambassador a hearty welcome and the freedom of the city. A delegation from the American Manufacturers' Export Association, who were to lunch the envoy at noon, also called. the party escorted by Cavalry Troops B and D, of the New York National Guard, proceeded to the City Hall to return the mayor's call. Amid the cheers of a large crowd the party next proceeded in automobiles through the financial district, visited the stock exchange, and enjoyed the novel experience of an elevator ride of 55 stories, to the tower of the Woolworth Building, the tallest commercial structure in the world. From the tower they looked out upon the glittering expanse of New York Bay, far across New Jersey, and from that height saw what appeared to be diminutive river vessels steaming in endless numbers in the East and Hudson Rivers, while in the moving specks below they saw numberless thousands of persons hurrying in the streets. The automobiles then proceeded through Central Park, along Riverside Drive, and came to Hotel Plaza, where the luncheon of the American Manufacturers' Export Association was held. Dr. M. de Moreira, the president, officiated as toastmaster. Among the speakers were Hon. Dudley Field Malone: Hon. Edwin F. Sweet, Assistant Secretary of Commerce; Hon. John Purroy Mitchell, collector of the port of New York; and Mr. James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation. At the conclusion of Mr. Farrell's address he presented to Dr. Müller, in the name of the association, a magnificent solid gold loving cup appropriately inscribed. The special ambassador accepted the gift in a spirit of true appreciation and esteem, ending with a toast to the President of the United States.

Coincident with the luncheon in the grand ballroom, Mrs. de Moreira, the wife of the president of the association, entertained the ladies of the reception committee at a luncheon in the state dining room, in honor of Madame R. Regis de Oliveira, whose husband was a member of the ambassador's official party.

A visit to the Metropolitan Museum where the chief treasures of art were viewed, and a dinner by the Pan American Society of the United States, followed by a theater party, ended the ambassador's program for the day. The dinner was held at the Knickerbocker Hotel, in honor of Dr. Müller, and was attended by his party, Ambassador da Gama, and a select number of members of the society. Short felicitous speeches were made, and Toastmaster Lloyd Griscom, president of the society, who at one time was the United States diplomatic representative to Brazil, presented a gold traveling clock to the special



DINNER IN HONOR OF THE SPECIAL AMBASSADOR GIVEN BY THE PAN AMERICAN SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES AT THE KNICKER-BOCKER HOTEL, JUNE 17, 1913.

The banquet was held in one of the beautiful dining halls of the hotel, around a table made splendid by a garden setting with cool, refreshing fountains playing softly. No formal addresses were made, as a theater party was to follow the dinner. Toastmaster Lloyd Griscom presented to the special envoy, in the name of the society, a gold traveling clock artistically mounted and designed and bearing an appropriate inscription.

ambassador. It was of 18 karat fine and so mounted in its case that it could be used as a desk clock as well. One face of the gold case bore the following inscription:

His Excellency
Dr. Lauro Severiano Müller
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil
from

The Pan American Society of the United States
as a token of appreciation of
his valuable services in the promotion
of mutual esteem, friendship, and good will
between

the Brazilian and American peoples New York, June 17, 1913.

The whole was inclosed in a leather case, on the inside of which was the coat of arms of the society. Frederic Brown, the efficient secretary of the Pan American Society, had charge of the arrangements for this dinner and theater party.

On Wednesday, June 18, aboard one of the fastest vessels in the United States Navy, Dr. Müller and party visited the United States Military Academy at West Point. He was received with all the honors of state and soldierly hospitality, and the special ambassador, a soldier himself, endeared himself to the officers who entertained him. Col. C. P. Townsley, superintendent of the academy, arranged a luncheon in honor of the party, after which they drove to the parade grounds, where the special ambassador reviewed the cadets. The visit of Dr. Müller to West Point recalls a very recent visit which the United States ambassador to Brazil, Hon. Edwin V. Morgan, made to the military college at Rio, where he too was graciously received.

Returning in the evening, Dr. Müller was again honor guest at a big banquet tendered by the Chamber of Commerce of New York in their hall at 65 Liberty Street. Over 200 prominent people enjoyed the lavishly spread table, and the guests listened to addresses breathing words of friendship, mutual understanding, and closer relations, by the special envoy, Hon. Elihu Root, whose visit he was returning, Mayor Gaynor, and Assistant Secretary Malone.

The city of Boston was the next to entertain the distinguished mission, and a genuine surprise was in store for the special envoy, an honor which, to use his own words, "has no greater in the world." On Thursday, June 19, the day of Dr. Müller's arrival in the Hub City, commencement exercises were taking place at Harvard University, and that institution did itself the honor of conferring upon the distinguished premier the degree of doctor of laws. It was a memorable event in the crowded itinerary across the country. It was also peculiarly fitting that this academic tribute should have taken place in Boston, and that Harvard University, memorable in its wealth of glorious traditions, should have bestowed the honor. Boston, with



DR. LAURO S. MÜLLER IN HIS DOCTORATE GOWN AND PRESIDENT ABBOTT LAWRENCE LOWELL, AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY, THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1913.

Dr. Müller is the first Brazilian, and, in fact, the first South American to receive an honorary degree from Harvard University. The conferring of the honorary degree of doctor of laws by Harvard University upon the eminent premier was one of the most notable and highly appreciated incidents during his visit to the United States.

its historic surroundings, sufficiently renowned for its culture and refinement to have earned the sobriquet of Athens of America, offered a suitable atmosphere.

Other unusual features attached to the presence of Dr. Müller in that city: First, curiously coincidental, the Boston Chamber of Commerce party, which was then touring South America on a mission of peace, friendship, and commerce, was about to arrive in the special ambassador's own country and there partake of the hospitality of the Brazilians; and, secondly, it recalled that during the same month of the year 1876, Dom Pedro II, Emperor of Brazil, was a guest in Boston for a week, and that during his stay he, too, spent a day among the classic yards and stately halls of Fair Harvard, and met and dined with the poet Longfellow and other great men.

The party was met in Boston by Maj. Curtis D. Noves and Maj. Robert E. Green, representing the governor of the State, and James A. McKibben, secretary of the chamber of commerce. Breakfast at the Copley Plaza Hotel over, the special ambassador called on Gov. Foss to pay his respects. Returning to his hotel, he found Mayor John F. Fitzgerald awaiting to extend the city's welcome. Then, under escort of the National Lanciers, in their bright red uniforms, the delegation proceeded to Cambridge to participate in the graduation exercises at Harvard. Although 43 honorary degrees were conferred out of course, only 5 were those of doctor of laws, and Ambassador Müller was the recipient of one of the most coveted distinctions a great university can confer. President Abbott Lawrence Lowell conferred the honorary degree upon the distinguished premier in the following terms:

Lauro Severiano Müller, Brazilian minister of foreign affairs, maker of harbors and railroads, beautifier of a beautiful city, a statesman who has waged war against slavery and disease, a soldier who strives for peace and for that friendly spirit which, pervading the Americas, will promote the welfare of the western world.

A luncheon at the college and a visit through the grounds and buildings consumed the rest of the afternoon.

The day's events were brought to a close with a grand dinner in honor of the special envoy and his party, given by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, at the Copley Plaza Hotel. President James J. Storrow, of the chamber, was toastmaster. A number of significant addresses were made, including one by Dr. Küller. A feature of this dinner which seemed to please the special ambassador and his party was an address of welcome delivered in Portuguese by Frank J. Rogers, jr., one of the members.

Leaving Boston, the special mission commenced its real trip to San Francisco, and its arrival was eagerly awaited by that city. Officials of State and city, working in cooperation with the officers of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, had made elaborate

preparations for a reception and entertainment which should be in conformity with the dignity and importance of the mission. En route across the continent, however, stops were made at Niagara Falls; Chicago; Ames, Iowa; Denver; and Colorado Springs.

Several hours on Friday, the 20th, were spent viewing Niagara Falls, the best known of the natural wonders of the United States. The party inspected the power plants and delighted in a trip through the gorge, going down the American side to Lewiston and returning via Queenston on the Canadian side.

Saturday and Sunday were given over to Chicago for the entertainment of the special ambassador and party. Dr. Müller and staff were received by Adjt. Gen. Frank S. Dickson, representing Hon. Edward F. Dunne, the governor, a representative of Mayor Harrison, delegations from leading commercial organizations that

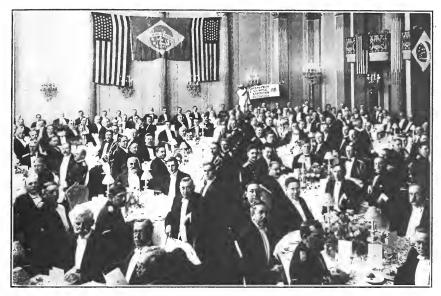


THE SPECIAL ENVOY AND VISITING DIGNITARIES REVIEWING THE UNITED STATES TROOPS, AT SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 1, 1913.

On the occasion of the Brazilian site selection a spectacular military parade was held, one of the most impressive in the history of the exposition.

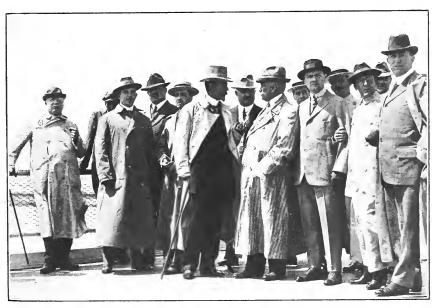
were to entertain him, prominent citizens, and a cavalry squad of the Illinois National Guard. Again came formal exchange of calls between the special ambassador and Gov. Dunne and the mayor, after which the party took an automobile ride through the beautiful parks, magnificent boulevards, and attractive lake front of the city.

Chicago took advantage of the opportunity to exhibit its great stockyards to the visitors. The special ambassador manifested particular interest in the handling of the beef, scrutinized the quality of the cattle slaughtered, consulted with experts on beef production, and appeared greatly impressed with the methods used. A luncheon at the Saddle and Sirloin Club, and a brilliant dinner at the South Shore Country Club in the evening, given by the Illinois Manufacturers' Association in compliment to the special ambassador, constituted the first day's events.



BANQUET TENDERED DR. MÜLLER BY THE DIRECTORS OF THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, ST. FRANCIS HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 30, 1913.

Dr. Müller is directly under the Brazilian flag. A number of similar luncheons, dinners, and receptions were given in honor of the Special Ambassador and his party during their stay at San Francisco.



ENTERTAINING DR. MÜLLER ON SAN FRANCISCO BAY.

Automobile drives through the beautiful city and delightful yachting trips in the harbor of the Golden Gate City made the stay at San Francisco most enjoyable. Aboard the yacht with the Special Ambassador and members of his party are William T. Sesnon, president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, Capt. Asher Carter Baker, United States Navy, retired, Director of Exhibits of the exposition, and other prominent officials.

The next day, Sunday, June 22, was spent rather quietly. The special envoy met various prominent people, among whom was Prof. Charles R. Van Hise, president of the University of Wisconsin. The Professor explained to Dr. Müller the methods of handling the great iron-ore productions of Wisconsin. Representatives from the Coffee Roasters' Association also called on the visitor and discussed questions of mutual concern. Viewed from a commercial standpoint, the visit to Chicago presented many topics of unusual interest, as Brazil possesses some of the world's richest iron mines, its meat-



HON. DUDLEY FIELD MALONE DELIVERING AN ADDRESS AT THE DEDICATION OF THE SITE FOR THE BRAZILIAN PAVILION, SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 1, 1913.

packing industry is growing rapidly, and it is the world's greatest coffee producer. Naturally enough these subjects afforded a splendid opportunity for discussion, comparison, and an exchange of ideas.

From Chicago the party proceeded to Ames, Iowa, where on Monday morning, the 23d, it was formally received by a special committee. An automobile ride ended at the Iowa State College of Agriculture. Here the special ambassador was entertained at luncheon given by the president, Raymond A. Pearson, as host. Dr. Müller made a close investigation of the agricultural and veterinary

departments of the institution. He was much impressed with the extensive agricultural development of the West.

From Iowa the party traveled on to Colorado Springs with a brief stop at Denver. At the former place a committee including Mayor C. S. McCesson and officials of the chamber of commerce greeted Dr. Müller, but at his own request no formal entertainment was arranged for the day. Thus he was afforded a few hours respite from the strain of continual travel and formalities. Wednesday was spent quietly visiting points of historic and legendary interest. After an automobile drive through the beautiful park, so properly called the Garden of the Gods, the special envoy and party were taken to Manitou where they boarded a train on the cog railway for an ascent to the summit of Pikes Peak.

Leaving at noon on Wednesday, June 25, en route for San Francisco, the party was treated to one of the rare sights of scenic and natural beauty in the United States. Riding up the winding Arkansas River Valley toward the snow-capped peaks of the Continental Divide, the train entered the Rockies at Canon City, passed through the Royal Gorge with its perpendicular walls a mile high, wound its way through mining camps and farming districts, and shortly after 8 o'clock in the evening passed over the summit of the Continental Tennessee Pass, at an altitude of 10,240 feet.

The party reached Ogden, Utah, on Thursday evening, made a brief stop, and then proceeded on its last stretch to the city of San Francisco, the goal of the trip across the continent.

At this point we might well close the narrative of Dr. Müller's trip, and then commence a new story. The second story would describe the special envoy's reception and entertainment in the Golden Gate City and the return trip to the coast, with the various pauses en route, the dinners and receptions in his honor, and then conclude with the hospitable reception the special ambassador himself tendered aboard the *Minas Geraes*, in New York, on Friday, July 11, to those who had responded so generously and cordially to the mission of

fellowship and friendship which brought him to this land.

Reaching Oakland Pier at 9 o'clock Friday night, Dr. Müller and his party were met by representatives of the Government, of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and of the Army and Navy. The military pomp and civic honors which marked his entry into the city of San Francisco gave proper color and dignity to the event. At the station the mission was met by Director William T. Sesnon, representing the exposition, Maj. Sidney A. Cloman, Edward Rainey, the secretary to Mayor Rolph, Director Thornwell Mullally, Lieut Commander David Foote Sellers, Col. Schastey, and R. I. Bentley. Under escort of a squad of cavalry, headed by its band, the party proceeded to the hotel. Here the mayor of the city, President Moore of the exposition, and Maj. Gen. Murray paid official visits to the special ambassador.

A gentle relief from the many days of travel was planned for the next two days, when Dr. Müller and his party were taken into the country for the week end. It was a change from the usual formal entertainments and was all the more appreciated and enjoyed. On Saturday the executive officers of the exposition took the mission to Pleasanton, where they were the guests of Mrs. Phoebe Hearst at her large country home, The Hacienda. From Pleasanton they made a motor trip to Santa Cruz, at which place President Moore entertained the special envoy as his guest, while Director Sesnon looked after the other members of the party.

From here the party continued motoring through the Santa Clara Valley. At Felton, beneath the giant sequoias, the famous redwoods and big trees of California, an outdoor luncheon was served, after



THE SPECIAL AMBASSADOR PLANTING THE BRAZILIAN FLAG ON THE SITE WHERE AN ARTISTIC AND IMPOSING PAVILION WILL INDICATE BRAZIL'S PARTICIPATION IN THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION IN 1915. While Dr. Müller fixed the flag on the ground, Mrs. Dudley Field Malone hoisted a large standard to the peak of a lofty pole, and amid the din of gun salutes and the music of military bands the Brazilian site was formally and officially dedicated on July 1, 1913.

which the drive was resumed to Palo Alto, the seat of Leland Stanford University. En route they were entertained at tea by Major Sidney A. Cloman and his wife, at their beautiful country home. Reaching the University, President David Starr Jordan cordially received the Special Mission at an informal reception. The party then returned to the city, rested, refreshed, and ready to commence on the morrow a strenuous week's festivities.

The program for Monday, June 30, began with return calls of courtesy which Dr. Müller made on Mayor Rolph, Maj. Gen. Murray, and President Moore of the exposition. Then followed another motor trip through Golden Gate Park, concluding with an informal luncheon at the Cliff House. During the luncheon motion pictures of previous exposition events, colored slides of the buildings, courts, and models of the exposition and of the Panama Canal were shown. Next came a trip to the exposition grounds, which on the following day was the scene of an imposing spectacle when Dr. Müller formally dedicated the site for the buildings of his Government. In the evening the events of the day were brought to a close by a dinner at St. Francis Hotel given in honor of the special ambassador by the directors of the exposition. Cordial addresses by Dr. Müller and Assistant Secretary Malone were warmly applauded. Dr. Müller, who had by this time become quite an English scholar, spoke in English, and his remarks created a profound impression.

The next day, Tuesday, July 1, witnessed the culminating feature of the mission's trip to the Pacific coast. This was the day when Dr. Müller planted the lemblem of Brazil—the flag of green, gold, and blue—on the site where in 1915 there will stand in artistic and stately beauty a structure which will show to the world striking evidences of the material progress and prosperity of a great American Republic.

Preceding the enthusing review of the troops and the exposition ceremonies, there was a formal luncheon at the Palace Hotel. From there the party was conveyed to the Presidio, going as far as Golden Gate, in order to view from the seaward side the panoramic grandeur of the approach to the exposition grounds. On the party's arrival at Fort Blaney 19 guns roared out in salute. A troop of Cavalry headed by a brass band swung into line ahead of the automobiles and lead the way to the reviewing stand. Here, surrounded by an imposing staff of Army and Navy officials in their gleaming uniforms, and a dignified party of prominent guests, Dr. Müller witnessed an impressive military review. The rousing blare of a bugle and the stirring beat of a drum brought three regiments of troops to position, and then, to the music of military bands and with flags flying briskly in the air, the soldiers passed down the parade grounds before the reviewing stands in imposing and spectacular array.

Immediately after the review the special ambassador and his party were escorted by President Moore and other exposition officials



ABOARD THE "MINAS GERAES" DURING THE FAREWELL RECEPTION GIVEN BY THE SPECIAL AMBASSADOR, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1913.

From left to right are: The Brazilian Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Domicio da Gama; Capt. Enrique Adalberto Thedim Costa, of the Minas Geraes: The special ambassador, Dr. Lauro S. Müller; Capt. Roy C. Smith, of the U. S. S. Arkanaas; Assistant Secretary of State, Hon. Dudley Field Malone. Hadrone, any accompanied by Jades, accepted the kird invitation of Dr. Müller to attend this farewell reception. Streams of guests kept coming and going all afternoon to hid the members of the special mission godspeed on their homeward journey. The special envoy also tendered receptions to the naval officers of the United States warships which were in New York Harbor and acting as convoys to the Minas Gerues.

to the site selected for Brazil, where the dedicatory exercises were held. President Moore first took the stand and introduced Director William T. Sesnon, who made a happy address in which he said that though this was the thirty-second dedication ceremony and the tenth of a foreign country's selection, none had been more truly important. Chester Rowell, representing the California State government, spoke briefly, stating that Brazil's building would symbolize the union of the two halves of the Western Hemisphere. Mayor Rolph followed with a significant address in which he pointed out the closer relations which would follow between the American Republics as a result of the opening of the Canal. Brig. Gen. Wisser then spoke, and delivered a message of peace and good will. Mr. Malone, as next speaker, paid tribute to San Francisco in the name of the Federal Government, and commented on the significance of this dedication to Pan American relations.

President Moore presented the deed to the site to the special ambassador, who responded in a speech marked with those graceful phrases which were characteristic of all his utterances. He then planted Brazil's flag in the ground as a token of official possession, and Mrs. Dudley Field Malone raised the Brazilian standard to the peak of the lofty flagpole, while guns boomed in salute and the crowd cheered. A brilliant banquet at the Pacific Union Club, given in honor of the special ambassador by W. H. Crocker, vice president of the exposition, brought the day to a close.

The remainder of the time at San Francisco was spent quietly, the party enjoying automobile and yacht trips, and meeting prominent

people.

On Thursday, July 3, Dr. Müller and party started on their return to New York. To enter into a detailed account of the journey homeward would be but a repetition of what has gone before. Suffice to say that the trip was planned to permit the party to enjoy more of the natural wonders of this country and to partake again of the

hospitality of its people.

The greater part of July 4 was spent at Los Angeles. A special committee, consisting of Mayor Alexander and the following members of the chamber of commerce, President Arthur W. Kinney, H. Z. Osborne, James Slauson, W. J. Washburn, Secretary Frank Wiggins, A. J. Copp, jr., Col. George N. Black, Frank C. Prescott, R. D. Bronson, M. H. Whittier, Frank Simpson, O. R. Robinson, City Attorney John W. Shenk, and Mrs. Kinney and Mrs. Copp, greeted the party on arrival. The beautiful city and its salubrious climate continually brought forth words of praise from the special ambassador. In the afternoon he and his party proceeded to Riverside, where Dr. Müller viewed with emotion and interest the original trees from his native land which founded the citrus industry in southern California nearly a half century ago. A dinner was tendered Dr. Müller at the Glenwood Mission Inn, and the next morning breakfast was served under one of these navel orange trees.



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood.

THE CONVOY OF THE SPECIAL AMBASSADOR.

Upper: The Brazilian dreadnought *Minas Geraes* lying in New York Harbor. Lower: Naval officers in command of the *Minas Geraes* and designated as naval attachés to the special mission. From here the party proceeded to New York, passing through Grand Canyon, Arizona. The beauty of the scenery traversed elicited touching and poetic sentiments from the heart of the special ambassador. He was charmed and fascinated by the panoramic views en route, and frequently paused to enjoy the scenery at close range. Then there was a short stop at Gary, Indiana, to inspect the steel mills of the United States Steel Corporation, a brief halt at Chicago, and the party reached New York Thursday, July 10.

Once again the special ambassador was to be entertained. On the evening of their arrival he was the honor guest at a dinner given by the Coffee Trade of America at the Hotel Astor. Secretary of State Bryan made a special trip from Washington to attend this function, and to bid good-by and godspeed to Dr. Müller. President F. J. Ach, of the National Coffee Roasters' Association, acted as toastmaster, and the principal addresses were made by the premiers of the two nations, Dr. Müller and Secretary Bryan. Felicitous speeches, sincere and cordial, were delivered by each of these great statesmen.

The final chapter of this tour to the United States was written on Friday, and Saturday following, when the last entertainment of an official nature took place. On Friday afternoon the special ambassador, assisted by his staff, proved himself a delightful host at a splendid reception on board the *Minas Geraes*. Many hundred guests, accompanied by ladies, availed themselves of the privilege of their invitation to pay their respects to Dr. Müller and bid the party farewell. On Saturday Dr. Müller held a reception in honor of the commanders of the United States warships which were in New York Harbor, returning the call on the following day.

And, just to make certain that the special ambassador had witnessed everything of general interest in this country, he was taken to witness the great national game—baseball. Seated in a box with Assistant Secretary Malone and members of their party, they saw the New York and Cincinnati Clubs of the National League play. They enjoyed watching thousands of spectators—young and old, men, women, and children—cheering, shouting, and working themselves into a frenzy at critical moments of the game, and were actually caught in the meshes of the contagious spirit of the loyal rooters' enthusiasm. Wonderful, cosmopolitan Coney Island was also visited and enjoyed.

On July 16, under the convoy of two great men-of-war and a number of smaller craft, the roaring of many salutes, and deep heavy clouds of smoke pouring from the giant funnels of the big dreadnoughts announced that the mission was at an end. The special ambassador, Dr. Lauro Severiano Müller, and his party were homeward bound to the shores of Rio de Janeiro, after having successfully completed a mission of peace and friendship which shall go down in the annals of history as one of the glowing events in the intercourse between the United States of Brazil and the United States of America.

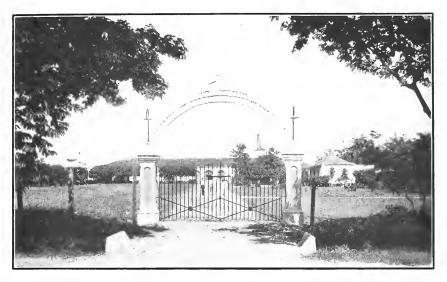
CUBA FOR THE MAN OF MODERATE MEANS : ::

BILL recently passed the Cuban Senate appropriating \$300,000 for the encouragement of immigration. A portion of this money might advantageously be expended in disseminating among the people of the United States and Canada reliable information as to the agricultural conditions of the island.

During the past 12 or more years the United States east of the Mississippi have been strewn with deceptive literature emanating from land companies and real estate dealers. The poorest lands, inaccessible to shipping points, have been exploited by misrepresentation and suppression of facts. Prospective purchasers have been assured of fortunes from citrus-fruit culture and persuaded that success might be attained without experience and almost without effort. Dakota wheat farmers and alfalfa growers have come to Cuba for the purpose of raising sea-island cotton and cultivating grapes. Impossible "tobacco vegas in the famous Vuelta Abajo district" have been sold to confiding investors under the promise that they might stay at home and reap heavy dividends from the work of local agents.

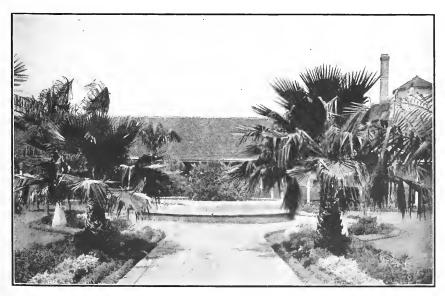
As a result of this campaign of deception many more Americans and Canadians have returned from Cuba with loss and disappointment than are at present settled on the soil, while among the latter are a considerable proportion who have redeemed early failure at the price of bitter experience and not a few of less hardihood who have broken under their early error and resigned themselves to a bare living.

Now, the trouble is not with the country but with the concerns that have induced immigration under false pretenses and with the deluded persons who imagined that they might successfully undertake unaccustomed lines of agriculture in a strange land without knowledge or experience. Cuba is one of the best fields in the world for the farmer with moderate means. Indeed, it may be described as preeminently a poor man's country. A small patch of land there, intelligently purchased and cultivated, will yield a comfortable subsistence almost more easily than anywhere else. A network of constantly extending railway taps nearly every section of the island. Land such as is turned to satisfactory account in our agricultural States and within feasible reach of a port may be purchased for \$25 an acre and even as little as \$10 an acre. This is not soil adapted



AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION AT SANTIAGO DE LAS VEGAS, CUBA.

Under the able directorship of Sr. Don Ramón García, extensive tracts of land are being highly developed to demonstrate the fertility of the soil and its adaptability for successfully raising numerous staple foodstuffs.



INTERIOR APPROACH AND GARDENS, AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, SANTIAGO DE LAS VEGAS, CUBA.

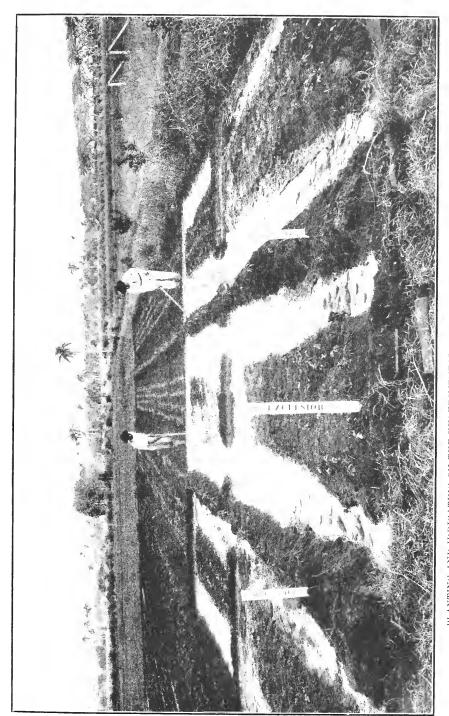
to oranges or tobacco, but it will produce in abundance crops with which our farmers are familiar and for which there is a constant market.

The secret of successful farming in Cuba will be found in growing staple foodstuffs. Fancy agriculture, involving high-priced land, fluctuating markets, and uncertain crops, has proved a delusion and a snare. In past years much money has been lost in orange cultivation, while the local market was drawing upon foreign sources for products that may be profitably derived from land costing from one-fifth to one-third as much as citrus land, not to mention the great difference in expense of establishment and maintenance. Many a man has put \$5,000 into 2-year-old orange trees, waited four or five years for their maturity, and then failed to realize 10 per cent on his investment. The same amount put into the production of common crops in universal demand would have yielded 20 per cent from the outset, with the assurance of a similar return continuously as a reward of ordinary intelligence and energy.

Prospective emigrants to Cuba should disabuse their minds of the idea that the chief avenues for money making in that country are to be found in fruit growing. They should investigate the many neglected opportunities that the island offers to the farmer with small means. The majority of settlers arrive with their minds made up and their destination decided upon. This is not the result of previous knowledge, but the effect of imaginative pamphlets issued by concerns interested in disposing of land at fancy figures. The newcomer has probably absorbed a quantity of this literature and made a substantial payment on account of his purchase. He believes that he knows a great deal, if not all, about oranges, and he is convinced that he has become the proprietor of some of the best land in Cuba. He goes directly to it, without seeing anything else of the country, and for several years, perhaps, cherishes his delusion. Gradually he awakes to the realization of the facts and ultimately returns to the States, a poorer, but a wiser, man, thoroughly disgusted by his experience. More often than not, this man blames Cuba for his failure, whereas, the outcome is distinctly due to his own folly and confiding care-

Experience and practical tests made in various parts of the island under the direction of experts prove conclusively that scientific methods and intensive cultivation applied to staple crops will produce extraordinarily large returns. Any doubt as to the immediate market must be dispelled by a cursory examination of the report on the "Commerce of Cuba for 1911" contained in the December issue of this publication.

The imports of foodstuffs are enormous for an essentially agricultural country with a population of 2,000,000. They amount to more



PLANTING AND IRRIGATING ON THE EXPERIMENTAL STATION AT SANTIAGO DE LAS VEGAS, CUBA.

than \$25,000,000 in value annually of produce which might be raised in the country and, in some cases, to the extent of a surplus for export.

Let us consider some of the chief items. In 1911 the Cubans paid approximately \$2,000,000 for Indian corn and cornmeal. During the

same period the rice bill amounted to nearly \$6,000,000.

Corn is widely grown in Cuba, but it is of a poor quality and used almost exclusively for fodder. The crop is raised under the most hap-hazard methods of cultivation. A series of tests made at one of the experiment stations shows that the seed usually sold to the farmers is of the poorest kind and more than half of it sterile. Under such circumstances, one-half of the land sown to corn is unproductive and the yield of the other half is poor.

There is a marked disposition to improve these conditions. For several years past the experimental stations have been working on the problem of producing a variety of corn especially adapted to Cuban soil. The efforts have been highly successful, and the farmer who desires to raise a crop of good quality may now secure suitable seed. The extensive cultivation of marketable corn by individuals or companies will prove to be a profitable enterprise.

A great deal of rice is raised on the coast lands, but the quantity falls far short of the domestic consumption. This crop will yield very satisfactory returns on the low price of land suited to it. Every grain of rice and corn consumed in Cuba should be grown on the spot, and there is no serious obstacle to the ultimate exportation of both in large quantities.

Where potatoes are raised in Cuba enormous yields of excellent quality are secured. Nevertheless the islanders are paying \$1,400,000 yearly for potatoes, and almost as much for beans. This, in spite of the fact that better grades of these vegetables than are imported

may be produced almost anywhere in the island.

Another neglected opportunity lies in alfalfa, which may be grown with the best results in Cuba. It would not, probably, find much demand as a fodder crop on the farms on account of the abundance of fattening grasses and sugar-mill refuse available, but it could readily be sold in place of the expensive imported hay which supplies the needs of the towns and cities.

Cuba's vegetable bill exceeds \$4,500,000 annually, and there is not an article in it but might be economically produced on the island. As a matter of fact, large quantities of fresh vegetables should be exported to New York, where they would find a ready market. The insatiable winter and spring demand of our eastern communities might be met by the lettuce, radishes, cucumbers, onions, and other table delicacies which ripen throughout the year in Cuba.



PATCHES OF CULTIVATED LANDS AT THE SANTIAGO DE LAS VEGAS EXPERIMENTAL STATION.

Attention is especially called to the healthy growth of the vegetables and plants shown in the illustration. As pointed out in the article, the rich and fertile soil of Cuba is adapted to the raising not only of the great staples but particularly so of garden vegetables, which at present have to be imported and sold at a high cost.

There are indications of a revival of the old-time coffee industry, which 60 years ago was represented by some 2,000 plantations. Renewed attention is being given to this crop in Oriente, where it can be produced to the best advantage. Coffee is the universal beverage of the island and it would seem reasonable that the home consumption, at least, should be supplied by the native product, rather than by importations at an annual cost of \$3,000,000.

In 1911 the value of meat products was \$10,600,000. A large proportion of the articles making up this sum might be produced locally. Such, for instance, are jerked beef, for which \$2,291,843 was paid; pork, \$1,638,689; hams, \$642,708; lard, \$5,543,048; and bacon, \$7,628.

One of the greatest needs of the island is a revival of the stock industry, which was crushed out during the wars of independence. Large numbers of cattle, horses, and mules are imported, but a shortage of several hundred thousand head exists at all times. The ox is the universal draft animal of Cuba, and horses are everywhere employed as beasts of burden. A moderate sized sugar plantation requires several hundred oxen, in addition to 50 or more horses and mules, not to mention 30 or 40 head of cattle for slaughtering monthly.

It is unquestionable that a number of cattle ranches and stock farms might be maintained with rich profit, if conducted on American methods. Less than 20 per cent of the arable land of Cuba is under cultivation. A great deal of the idle area would make good range and could be leased for that purpose at comparatively low figures. The prospects for the industry are extremely promising. Satisfaction of the domestic demand would naturally be the first consideration and, under the most favorable circumstances, that could not be accomplished short of a decade: Indeed, it would take much longer in the probable event of a general agricultural development keeping pace with the extension of cattle raising.

Europe and the United States are constantly extending their manufacturing industries. Their capacities for the production of foodstuffs have well-nigh reached the limits and their populations are increasing at a much greater rate than their vegetable and animal products. These regions will be compelled to draw in ever-expanding quantities on Latin American countries for food supplies. Cuba is peculiarly well situated geographically and well conditioned economically to secure her full share of this trade.

One of the chief requirements of the island is a variety of manufacturing industries of the class that may be established and conducted with moderate capital. When these derive their raw material from domestic agricultural industries a double advantage is necessarily secured. Cuba offers several striking opportunities of this character to capital and enterprise.



That the raising of eattle may be developed into a highly profitable industry in Cuba has been demonstrated by the experiments which have been carried on in connection with the agricultural section at this station.

The largest crop of peanuts on record has been raised in Cuba. From twelve to fourteen hundred pounds may be secured from an acre of ordinary soil, and two crops a year are assured. The commercial cultivation of the nut is not, however, carried on anywhere in the island. Several factories for the extraction of the oil and the manufacture of the butter, both of which are articles of import, might be maintained with profit, especially if plantations for the supply of the raw material were worked under the same management.

Cassava, arrowroot, and jute are bases for similar enterprises. Jute of a high quality and large yield to the acre may be grown on comparatively cheap land. Gunny bags should be manufactured locally to supply the constant consumption of the sugar mills. At present this demand is filled by importations at an annual cost of \$1,500,000.

Success is virtually assured to the man who undertakes farming in Cuba under proper conditions. He must have sufficient money to meet all the calculable requirements of the undertaking, and should have a margin. He should defer the purchase of land until after he has looked over the different sections of the country, and he should not enter upon work until after he has made a thorough study of conditions. Finally, he should devote his land and energy to the production of sure crops; that is, those which are subject to the least hazard of loss and for which there is a steady and permanent demand.

RECEPTION OF NEW MIN-ISTERS : : : ::

HE BULLETIN of the Pan American Union has much pleasure in taking this opportunity to extend a cordial welcome to the three new diplomatic representatives in Washington from Latin American countries—Sr. Dr. Eusebio A. Morales, of Panama; Gen. Emiliano Chamorro, of Nicaragua; and Sr. Dr. Pablo Desvernine, of Cuba. By virtue of their accredited posts, they will become members of the governing board of the Pan American Union to succeed their distinguished predecessors, Sr. Don. Ramón M. Valdés, Sr. Dr. Salvador Castrillo, and Sr. Lic. Antonio Martin-Rivero, respectively. The newly received envoys are men of liberal education and wide experience and have had notable careers. They are therefore eminently fitted for the delicate responsibilities

attached to the positions with which they have been honored by their Governments.

Sr. Dr. Morales, who was officially received by President Wilson at the White House on May 27, is one of the most prominent members of the legal profession in Panama. He entered public life as the circuit judge of Colon when barely 21 years of age. He was executive secretary of the provisional "junta" which took up the administration of affairs of the new-born Republic and discharged very important financial duties under its first President, the late M. Amador Guerrero. Dr. Morales is the founder of the "Diario de Panama." This is one of the foremost newspapers and has two editors, one for the Spanish and the other for the English section. The minister has also served as deputy in the national assembly in 1906 and 1908, and later sat in the cabinet of the late President J. Domingo de Obaldia, as secretary of public education. This is not Dr. Morales's first experience in diplomatic circles. He has represented Panama in similar capacities at Germany, Belgium, and at the Netherlands. Prior to his appointment to this high post at Washington he was secretary of finance and of the treasury in the cabinet of President Porras.

In presenting the credentials designating him envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Panama to the United States, Dr. Morales said:

Mr. President: The President of the Republic of Panama has conferred upon me the honorable distinction of appointing me envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary near the Government of the United States of America, as stated in the letter of credence which I have the honor to place in Your Excellency's hands, together with the letter of recall of my predecessor, Sr. Don Ramón M. Valdés.

The perpetual ties that bind the Republic of Panama to the United States of America by virtue of historic irrevocable deeds are the cause of our two countries having, besides the friendship that must reign between brother peoples, a certain community of aspirations, interests, and even dangers, which demands closer and closer relations between us and a loyal and efficacious cooperation of the two countries to the end of affirming, perpetuating, and upholding the common working of their progress. So the mission with which I have been intrusted by my Government opens a wide field of beneficent labor to both countries, and I cherish the hope that the Government of the United States will extend to me its benevolent and effective cooperation in drawing closer the relations now existing between the two nations and fostering the development of our common interests.

In delivering my credentials to Your Excellency I gladly carry out the special command given me by the President of Panama to present to Your Excellency his most cordial greetings and to express his sentiments of sincere friendship for the Government and people of the United States, together with his wishes for the prosperity and greatness of this country.

And this is a propitious occasion to make known to Your Excellency the profound satisfaction I experience personally in finding in the Chief of this friendly Nation the distinguished professor whom I have admired these many years, and whose intellectual labors have had a powerful influence in forming my opinions on public affairs. My wishes for your personal happiness and the prosperity of this great Nation are therefore doubly sincere and fervent.

President Wilson replied:

Mr. Minister: I receive with pleasure from your hands the letters of His Excellency the President of Panama accrediting you in the capacity of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from that Republic to the United States, and at the same time accept those recalling from his post at this capital your predecessor, Dr. Ramón M. Valdés, whose cordial relations with this Government are agreeably recalled.

The Government of the United States bound, as you have pointed out, to the Government of Panama by peculiar and special ties, growing out of a great work performed in virtue of a permanent contract between them, can not fail to evince the greatest interest in all that may tend to promote the welfare and advancement of the Republic of Panama, and you may rest assured that during the period of your residence in this city you will receive from the officials of this Government all possible assistance to promote the cordial and intimate relations, the maintenance of which is most earnestly desired by both Governments.

I beg that you will transmit to President Porras the expression of my sincere appreciation of his cordial and courteous message and of my best wishes for his personal welfare and for the prosperity of the Republic of Panama.

In conclusion, I thank you, Mr. Minister, for the very kindly sentiments which you express to me personally. It is a matter of peculiar gratification to me that my writings should have been serviceable to you in your studies of public affairs. I shall look forward with pleasure to our personal association.

On May 29 President Wilson received the newly accredited envoy of Nicaragua, Sr. Gen. Emiliano Chamorro. Gen. Chamorro had rendered such valuable services to his country in various capacities that his appointment to this important post is regarded as a fitting and appropriate reward. The abundant experience which he has had in different executive positions at home, positions which required the constant exercise of tact and rare judgment, will serve him signally in his new responsibility.

President Wilson received the letters of credence from the new envoy of Nicaragua on Thursday, May 29, at the White House. Gen. Chamorro made an appropriate speech on this occasion, and the President made felicitous response thereto. In delivering the credentials naming him envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Nicaragua to the United States, Minister Chamorro said:

Most Excellent Mr. President: The Government of my country has conferred upon me the high honor of investing me with the rank of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary near Your Excellency's Government; and I now discharge the pleasing duty of placing in your hands the letters which accredit me in that capacity, together with the letters of recall of my honorable predecessor, Dr. Salvador Castrillo.

The strong current of sympathy felt in Nicaragua for your admirable Nation, with which my Government has endeavored to come into close relations of friendship for the better guaranty of the independence of my country as well as of its prosperity, and the admiration I have always borne for your country, are titles of high value to me who deem it a privilege in my public life to have been honored with the designation to so high an office in the very center of the most virile civilization.

At the beginning of your administration I bring hither my Government's assurances of its sympathy and wishes that your beautiful country will, under it, continue its uninterrupted march of growing prosperity in the van of America that is wont ever to see in it the best example of freedom and progress.

Deign, Most Excellent Mr. President, to accept the wishes of my Government and the Nicaraguan people and my own for your personal happiness and the prosperity of the United States of America.

In response the President said:

Mr. Minister: It is with real satisfaction that I greet you in the high character of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Nicaragua to the United States and receive from your hands the letters whereby your President commends you to me in that capacity. The expression of your friendship and admiration for the United States which you have so generously given affords me abundant assurance that you will so conduct the affairs of your mission as to seek to advance the interests common to both Governments. In accordance with my publicly announced policy, it will be my pleasure to cooperate with you most heartily to this end.

I appreciate the good wishes which you express to me on your own behalf and that of the Government and people of Nicaragua, and ask you to be so good as to convey to your Government and to the people of Nicaragua the expression of the hope entertained by myself and by the Government and people of the United States that the blessings of peace, happiness, and prosperity may attend them.

I shall avail myself of an early occasion to make to your President direct acknowledgment of the letters of recall of your predecessor, which I also accept from your hands.

The newly accredited minister of Cuba, Sr. Dr. Pablo Desvernine, presented his credentials to President Wilson on June 17. Expressions of good will, friendship, and determination to continue always cordial relations were the dominant sentiments of the remarks made by the minister and of the response by the President.

Dr. Desvernine is no stranger to this country. Born in Habana in 1855, he came to the United States when 13 years of age, and attended the schools of this country. He is a graduate of the Columbia College Law School and also of the University of Habana. In the latter institution, from which he holds the degree of doctor of laws, he was professor of civil law. Dr. Desvernine is a man of versatility and wide activities. He was secretary of finance in Gen. Brooke's cabinet, a member of the board of commissioners of finance under Gen. Wood's administration, and one of the leading corporation attorneys in Cuba. The new minister was a member of the special mission which was delegated by the Cuban Government to represent it at the inaugural ceremonies of President Wilson.

On the occasion of offering his credentials as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, Dr. Desvernine said:

Mr. President: A high honor for me is, beyond a doubt, that which has been bestowed upon me by my Government in appointing me envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba near the Government of the United States, and my first act on greeting you must be to ask you to be pleased to receive the letter which accredits me in that capacity and my worthy predecessor's letter of recall at the same time.

I bring from the President of the Republic of Cuba the special mandate to give you the fullest assurances of his unshakable purpose ever to maintain closer the relations of friendship and good understanding between this great Republic and that of Cuba,

which I represent, confident as are the people of Cuba that the point where the contact of Cuba with the outer world is most alive is certainly in its relations with the United States intensified by the ties of commerce, geographical proximity, and even history that bind the two countries.

To contribute to the continuance of these firm and indissoluble ties shall be the foremost aim of my mission, which relies beforehand on your cooperation as announced to the President of Cuba by the ministers who represented you on special mission on the 20th of May last.

Permit me, Mr. President, to express to you, in concluding this salutation, how great are the wishes of my Government and my own for the welfare of the American people and your personal happiness.

President Wilson responded in the following words:

Mr. Minister: I receive with pleasure from your hands the letter of His Excellency the President of Cuba accrediting you in the capacity of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of that Republic near the Government of the United States, and I at the same time accept His Excellency's letter recalling from his post your predecessor, Mr. Martin-Rivero, whose cordial relations with this Government we shall hold in most agreeable memory.

The message you convey from the President of Cuba announcing his steadfast purpose always to maintain the intimate relations of friendship and good understanding which so happily exist between the United States and Cuba resulting from their commercial intercourse, their geographical proximity, and their honorable historical connection gratifies me very deeply, and I assure you that you may rely on my efforts as foreshadowed in my message conveyed by the special mission to the President of Cuba to aid you in the performance of the duties of your mission and in the promotion of the common interests of the two countries with the most cordial good will.

I thank you for the good wishes which you offer on behalf of your Government, as well as of yourself, for the prosperity of the American people and for my personal happiness, and I trust that you will convey in return my most sincere good wishes to the President of Cuba for the prosperity of the Cuban people, his own welfare, and the success of his administration of the Government of the Republic. In expressing these sentiments I am sure that I speak also for the people of the United States.

May I not wish you, Mr. Minister, a most agreeable term of official residence in this city?

THE NATIONAL HYMN OF ARGENTINA

HUNDRED years ago a young man sat by a flickering light within a humble little home in Argentina. The silence of midnight reigned over the one-story abode, and its inmates slept, save the son of the house in whose heart beat a burning ambition to aid his struggling country, his beloved Argentina. A sleepless night and the quietness of the surroundings served only to

quicken the inspiration of the mind; and ere the coming of the dawn

there existed the immortal verses that in one year were repeated in every home, school, and soldier camp in Argentina, and in eight years were known throughout the vast continent of South America. In one night a fertile brain had produced a national hymn that will ever rank with those soul-stirring anthems, the Star Spangled Banner and the Marseillaise.

The following day the young composer, who was none other than Don Vicente Lopez y Planes, sought his friends and read to them his poem, greatly to their appreciation and delight. Later, on May 11, 1813, two young men stood before the National Assembly and each read his respective composition. That of young Lopez, then just 29 years of age, was loudly applauded and thereupon adopted by acclamation as the national anthem of the Republic of Argentina. The author of

the music, which has made the lines even more popular and which has inspired many a soldier upon the field of battle, was Don Jose Blas Parera.

A century later, May 11, 1913, the anniversary of the adoption of the now famous anthem, the whole nation sought to honor the memory of the author, and every city, town, and hamlet held appropriate celebrations.

In Buenos Aires the anniversary was devoted to patriotic exercises in all sections of the city, and were participated in by leading



SR. DON VICENTE LÓPEZ Y PLANES (1784-1856).

Poet, soldier, and statesman, who in 1813 composed the Argentine national anthem. On May 11, 1913, a century later, the Argentine Government and people held patriotic celebrations throughout the country in honor of the author and the adoption of his stirring hymn.

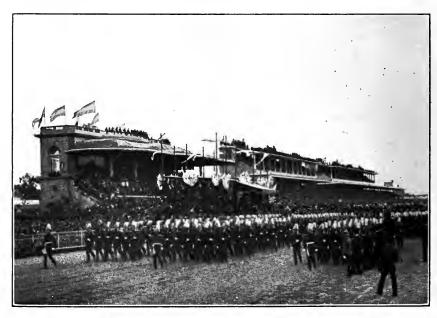
statesmen and citizens, from the Chief Magistrate to the humblest resident. One of the most enthusiastic and responsive throngs was that assembled on the Plaza Rodriguez Peña. Thousands of voices joined in singing the national hymn; and among those taking part in the exercises were President Peña and Señora Peña, various high officials of the Government, and several descendants of Don Vincente Lopez y Planes. In one of the city normal schools 14 young ladies attired in pure white, representing the 14 Provinces of the Republic, formed a most pleasing and impressive feature of the ceremonies. In more humble sections of the metropolis the desire to honor the occasion was no less marked, and thousands of workers and laborers of all grades listened and shouted to the soul-inspiring strains of the beautiful anthem.



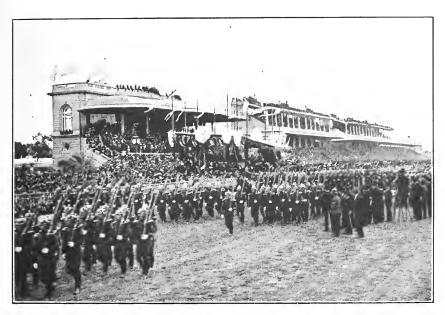
Photos by courtesy of M. D. Rowe, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

PRESIDENTIAL PARTY REVIEWING PARADE DURING THE INDEPENDENCE CELE-BRATION OF ARGENTINA, MAY 25, 1913.

At Buenos Aircs, the capital, the celebrations were most elaborate and impressive. President Saenz Peña, his wife, and members of the cabinet participated in the festivities, and are shown above in the reviewing stand.



CADETS OF THE MILITARY COLLEGE PASSING IN REVIEW BEFORE THE PRESI-DENT'S STAND, DURING THE INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATION OF ARGENTINA, MAY 25, 1913.



INFANTRY OF THE REGULAR ARMY PASSING THE PRESIDENT'S STAND DURING THE INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATION, MAY 25, 1913.



THE CROWD IN THE PADDOCK WATCHING THE PARADE, ARGENTINA'S INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATION, MAY 25, 1913.

In Buenos Aires the same house in which the author was born, and where also was born the country's anthem, still stands, and very naturally it is held in reverence by the people. A strange coincidence in connection with this house is that Sr. Lopez was born and died in the same room; and it is not unlikely that the anthem also may have been written in this very same place.



SCHOOL CHILDREN SINGING THE NATIONAL ANTHEM DURING THE INDEPENDENCE.
CELEBRATION OF ARGENTINA, AT BUENOS AIRES, MAY 25, 1913.

Don Vicente Lopez y Planes, poet, soldier, and statesman, was born in 1784 and died in 1856. Before reaching the age of 30 his unusual abilities placed him in important positions in his country's service, and it was while a representative in the national assembly that he wrote the poem which, perhaps more than any other labor, brought him greatest love and fame, although he reached a high pinnacle as a soldier and as a statesman. He was provisional president of Argentina from July 5 to August 13, 1827.



NOTABLE SPEECHES BY MENBERS OF GOVERNING BOARD ...

URING the month of May several members of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union accepted special invitations to address important gatherings on international peace and friendship. At the Fourth National Peace Congress which assembled at St. Louis, Missouri, May 1, 2, 3, 1913, many significant addresses were delivered on this great question, but perhaps none attracted so much attention as did the two speeches which were made at the Pan American sessions. An entire period of the congress was set aside for a discussion of the Latin American countries, their remarkable progress, and the interest they have manifested in the cause of universal peace. On this occasion Sr. Don Ignacio Calderón, the minister from Bolivia, and Sr. Don Federico A. Pezet, the minister from Peru, each made addresses which were received with great favor and created a profound impression upon the delegates.

Another event in which Latin America and its continual more intimate relations with the United States were ably discussed was on May 2, when Sr. Don Francisco J. Peynado, the minister of the Dominican Republic, made an address at San Francisco in selecting the site for the exhibition buildings of his country at the coming Panama-Pacific International Exhibit in that city in 1915.

In response to the numerous requests for copies of these addresses, the Bulletin takes this opportunity to publish them herewith.

At the peace congress in St. Louis, Minister Calderón spoke as follows:

I do not expect to take much of your time, but only make a few remarks to express my satisfaction to have on this occasion the honor of voicing, as a delegate from Bolivia, the sentiments of its Government and people, of unreserved adherence to the great cause of international peace, as advocated in this Fourth American Congress.

My country, in common with all the other Republics of South America, has had its periods of painful internal disturbances, and in consequence thereof we have been deprived of our seacoast and suffered the loss of much valuable territory; but the lessons of that hard experience has had its salutary influence; we are now orderly and peaceful, pursuing the task of developing our means of transportation to make available the abundant resources with which Bolivia is blessed. We are struggling to have easy and cheap communication between the high plateau, where our immense mineral wealth is centered, with the extensive eastern grazing plains and the great tropical forests over which nature has spread such bountiful variety of products; but railway construction is not an easy matter where the highest and most rugged chains

of mountains bisect the country in all its length, and where over an area of more than three times as large as that of the German Empire we have scarcely two and a half million inhabitants. We feel the necessity of and are anxious to receive the current and vitalizing influence of immigration, that is doing so much for some of our neighboring Republics and has done so much for the United States. Therefore we are perhaps in a situation to appreciate more keenly the importance and beneficent influence of international peace. The Republics of this continent, having established the legal equality of men, discarding the unjustifiable class privilege that in the Old World has been the cause of many wars, have opened their territories to the peoples of Europe and invited them to find in democratic America free and happy homes.

That the Western Hemisphere is even now the most advanced exponent of the practice of international peace is very plain. We need not go back to those long centuries of interminable wars that have cursed the Old World nations; but just let us look—say, to the time elapsed from the last half of the nineteenth century to our own days, and we will find a remarkable showing.

The United States has had only one international war from 1850 to this day, and that war is very much to its credit as it was fought in order to help Cuba obtain its liberty and independence. In South America we have had two international wars—one between Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina against Paraguay, and the other between Bolivia and Peru against Chile. During the same period, commencing with the Crimean War, we have seen in Europe many a bloody conflict, some of them having been carried into Asia, Africa, and even to America, when the invasion of Mexico, in the unfortunate attempt to establish there an empire, and the sending of a fleet of Spanish men of war to the Pacific in the wild dream of reconquering the former colonies.

I may remark here that besides all the various international wars, Europe felt the convulsions of many internal revolutionary movements far more serious than the disorders in some of the Republics, that have not as yet succeeded in overcoming the revolutionary evil.

Europe is the great luminary toward which we turn for inspiration in every branch of intellectual, artistic, scientific, and literary progress. We owe to it our civilization; but it is very difficult for that great continent to shake off the unfortunate predominance of dynastic interests, historic prejudice of race and religion, and the antagonisms that centuries of rivalry have produced. It takes time and the growth of progress to create new interests, new points of view, and more humane conceptions of the right and just relations between the family of nations.

It is plain that the whole trend of our civilization bespeaks of peace. We do not construct railways for the sake of transporting troops more quickly or establish telegraphic and cable communications to flash declarations of war. The welfare of mankind as a whole is the final expression of the industrial and commercial growth of the nations. Wars affect in our days as much the belligerents as the neutrals. On the other hand we are becoming every day to understand better that the moral laws of the universe are general and comprehensive in their effects, and, therefore, if it is a crime to kill a man, it can not become a virtue because it is done wholesale under the guise of national honor.

This country has given to the world more than one example of its high political and moral ideals. Nowhere the movement in favor of international peace is stronger and more popular. I remember very well the deep impression I received the first time I had the good fortune to attend the Lake Mohonk Conference. It was not so much the natural beauty of that charming place nor the genial open hospitality and sweet expression of that great old man, unfortunately departed, Mr. A. K. Smiley, to whose memory I am glad to have this opportunity to pay this passing tribute for his noble work, but the personnel of the people there congregated was a revelation to me, judges

of the Supreme Court of the United States and other courts, admirals of the Navy, generals of the Army, university presidents, great business men, ministers of all kinds of religious denominations, citizens from all over the States, and a number of noble women, who, in this country, take a lead in every movement for the welfare of mankind and are deserving to have every legal right, were congregated at Lake Mohonk as the apostles of the new crusade to discuss the progress of the cause, to find the means of promoting it, and getting ready to go forth and spread the good doctrine of human charity and peace. The meeting was the expression of the noblest aspirations. Nobody, even the most cynical, could detect there the slightest trace of commercial or private interest. It was the reflection of the conscience and aims of this great democracy, the powerful standard bearer of the cause of peace amongst all the nations of justice and right in the world. Afterwards I have had the privilege of attending some other meetings such as this, and every time I become more and more confirmed in my confidence in the spirit of justice, or what more generally you call the square deal, in the American people. May that spirit always abide here and become more general and universal. This country has no peasant clan or any other class, but a body of free citizens of a great democracy equal in their rights, interested in their country's development and progress, perhaps too eager to make money. I see no privileged persons here, other than the children and the women who are ever active in the good work for the betterment of mankind.

Liberty and right are not empty words to be placarded in the highways and the byways or to adorn the headlines of the newspapers; they are and must be a living and active force way deep in our conscience and the guiding force of our actions.

The United States is to me a unique nation in the family of nations of the world; born under the inspirations of the spirit of freedom of the Pilgrims; educated in the practice of self-government, and, finally, organized as the greatest democracy that ever existed; endowed with a territory that is almost a continent; rich, fertile, well watered, and opened; developed by the concourse of men of almost every nationality; stands to-day as the beacon light of freedom. Great and materially powerful, its mission is to be yet greater as the leader in the noblest ideals that mankind strives to attain ever since the martyrdom at the Mount of Cavalry flooded the world with the light of peace and justice. The heavy war armaments that burden to-day the most important nations will only crumble down under the presence of the public opinion strongly vitalized everywhere by the conviction that justice and peace are the true roads to our welfare and happiness, guiding us to that eternal bliss which is the crown of our divine mission.

The minister of Peru, Sr. Don Federico A. Pezet, spoke on "Mutual confidence and respect as a basis for peace between nations."

He said:

It is a very great honor which has been paid me, in requesting me to deliver an address on the occasion of the meeting of the Fourth American Peace Congress, and I do so with pleasure because it is truly fitting that the representatives of Latin America should be called upon to participate in this gathering, that they should be allowed to record their sentiments in behalf of an idea which is of paramount importance to nationalities that are still on the threshold of their material development, requiring of the blessings of peace, internal and external, to reach that condition of prosperity, through progress which is the desiderata of all peoples.

It appears to me that the Latin American has been generally misunderstood and very rarely is he appreciated in his true value.

The histories of our country and of our peoples have never been studied in this country, or, for the matter of that, in Europe. While every educated Latin American knows the salient points of the histories of the United States and of the European nations, and he would indeed be considered ignorant if he did not, you, on the

other hand, ignore our history and perhaps consider its study as of no consequence and can not see any practical value in a knowledge of it.

It is this attitude of superiority, born of an absolute ignorance of our peoples and of their true characteristics that has created a sort of estrangement between the two great families who inhabit this continent, and both here and there this estrangement is manifest in many ways. This is a most unfortunate circumstance for all concerned, and that such a condition should exist is a mistake. Peace and good will among nations, as among individuals, depends in great measure upon their mutual understanding and forbearance. The neighbor who irritates us because of his strangeness to our way of thinking can become our friend only when each of us understands and appreciates the limitations which impose the difference.

Therefore it behooves us to exert every influence to seize each opportunity which is offered us to do away with the prejudices which divide us; to grow in the true knowledge of each other, that we may each understand the virtues of the other and become neighborly in the sense of the words of the Divine Master, the Prince of Peace.

In one sweeping statement our people are shorn of every trait of character that goes to make up a nation. Solely our faults are looked at, our virtues (and we have some) are ignored. So we have been dubbed a race of procrastinators, lazy and unruly, ever ready to fight among ourselves, and lacking in all sense of proportion. I ask, Is this conducive to friendship between us?

I am an assiduous reader of the daily press. I likewise read many of the works that are edited here and in Europe on the subject of the Latin American, and I must confess that the literature that is turned out is, in most cases, of a nature to give false impressions to the unbiased reader.

It is true that in such works our countries and their possibilities are depicted in glowing colors; the many opportunities that they offer as ample fields for lucrative investment are presented in a manner most attractive; but we, as a race, as a people, as a family of human beings, striving to attain our betterment, working in and for the general uplift, we are consistently ignored, and the only reference to us is of a nature to convey impressions which tend to lower us in the estimation of impartial men and make them believe that the one great fault in the paradise presented to their consideration lies in the men who inhabit it, in those on whom such bountiful and great natural gifts have been bestowed, and who are shown as unworthy of them and unfit to utilize these to their greatest advantage.

Consequently we are looked upon by the great mass of the people as devoid of the essential qualities necessary to the making of a nation. And this sentiment permeates the greater part of the public references more especially applied to some of our smaller sovereignties.

Gentlemen, this is a wrong attitude to assume toward us. If you would but take the trouble to study our histories; if you would but deign to try to know us through personal acquaintance and to become familiarized with us as a people, these erroneous conceptions which have estranged us would disappear in a short time and a feeling of trust and confidence would take their place.

It is this general attitude toward the Latin American that has created in our people a sentiment of mistrust in you. On our side, we do not know you—at least the great mass of our people do not know you, due to your attitude toward us and because of an unfortunate class of your men who have striven to present you as a type, which, I am pleased to declare, is not truly representative.

Throughout Latin America, while the European has been trying to help us along by loaning us his money, by assisting us in our natural development, in many instances allying themselves through marriage with our people, and blending himself with us in every possible manner, the few and far-between men of your country who have come to us have, in many instances, assumed an air of superiority when not of contempt. These men have not tried to learn our traits; they have not made any attempt

to study us or to know us. Animated by one desire, governed by one impulse, dominated with the sole object of making money, of getting in a shorter time than would be possible at home the wealth they have set out to acquire.

Of course, I do not mean that all the Americans who have gone to Latin America are of the type described; many of them have been men of high and commanding personality, who have helped us along the path of progress and shown us the proper methods which we should follow in national development, but these have been the exception, and while we all remember and honor such as have done pioneer work, our people, as a whole, have been brought more often into contact with men of another class; men who have not cared what opinion was formed of their own nation in their acts and in their dealings with the native races.

Peace and good among nations, to be lasting and enduring, must rest upon mutual trust, and no such thing can happen when the peoples which constitute the family of nations are not acquainted with each other.

Therefore I return to my premises—it behooves us to exert every influence to attain a true knowledge of each other, to understand each other, to learn our characteristics, and to be lenient to each other during this process of mutual recognition. So that in time, and by assisting one another, we may create a true bond of friend-ship between both families and thus establish a basis for a perpetual peace among the nations of our continent.

In the three congresses which have preceded the one we are now attending and in this one everything has been said in behalf of peace that can or could be said. Men of unquestionable superiority, men who have attained prominence in the world, in every possible field of human activity, have voiced sentiments which are worth recording, and have proved by their works and deeds that they are truly imbued with the sentiment of love toward humanity, which makes for the uplift and betterment of the human race, so there is nothing for me to add, which would not appear as trite or commonplace, when not a repetition of something that has been said before, in terms and manner more eloquent and convincing than any which I could attempt.

But as the drop of water furrows the rock, we must be unceasing in our endeavors to carry on the work which we believe to be right, so that our little drop of earnest endeavor may bring about in sooner time the condition of peace, which we are all striving to attain.

The American world stands to-day on the threshold of a new era. The magnificent undertaking which is now nearing completion, and which is destined to bring closer together many of the nations of the world, and more especially my country with your country, should find us working more strenuously and enthusiastically in behalf of an all-American peace understanding, a pan-American entente cordiale. This engineering achievement, the greatest work of man, should be celebrated in a manner more enduring, more significant, than by mere show, pageants, and expositions. By all means let us have these, but let us have a conclave of our world, our American world, and there proclaim to the outer world the new gospel of peace—on the basis of America for the Americans, the North for the North, the Central for the Central, and the South for the South—all for all, and each for the other, without misgivings, without mistrusts, in full desire to be neighborly.

Therefore my message at this meeting of men and women all striving toward an ideal, all working together to attain one and the same end, can be summed up in two words—"Education" and "Confidence." Through education we of this American continent can become acquainted, and becoming acquainted, confidence in each other and mutual respect will be the result.

So I say that the greatest benefactor shall be the man who will help the spreading of education, teaching the people of one country to know other people, to forbear and to trust.

To-night the fourth American Peace Congress will close, and its work will belong to history. We who have attended its session will recall with pleasure the beautiful and warm hospitality of the people of St. Louis, the citizens of the Commonwealth of Missouri, and we will carry away with us the gratification of having added our little mite to the most noble work of human endeavor—peace among nations.

So in parting, and not to say good-bye, I will tell you, men of Missouri, that it is to your own interest to see that the relations between Latin America and this great country of yours are established firmly on a basis of mutual confidence.

The Panama Canal will bind us together. An all-water route from this great industrial emporium through the canal and to the shores of my country, Peru, is a possibility that I feel certain is now but a question of time. Imagine what will be your proud position as the great distributing center for this Mississippi Valley; sending your cargoes from your own water front, down the "Father of Waters" to be transshipped and carried on ocean liners flying your flag, and borne away to the heart of South America, up the "Monarch of Waters," the mighty Amazon, there to distribute the wealth of your industries and bring back our boundless resources of prime matter with which to feed your industries.

All this is possible, and I repeat it behooves us to strive together with unceasing energy so as to bring about the understanding between us which is to produce enduring peace in our beloved America.

At the selection of the site for the building of the Dominican Republic at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, at San Francisco, Minister Peynado said:

When the Dominican Government accepted the courteous invitation extended to it by His Excellency the President of the United States to take an active participation in the world's fair with which the great American people are to celebrate the completion of the greatest work ever undertaken by human effort, it did not do so as a mere matter of courtesy; neither did it act simply responding to the natural voice which calls the noble spirit of nations, like the souls of individuals, to greet with joy whatever triumphs are achieved for the progress or welfare of humanity.

My Government was highly gratified at having been accorded this opportunity to fulfill a duty toward the friendly Government, and even if it had no other voice to listen to than that of this duty it would gladly have come to this beautiful and enterprising city to give a proof of friendship and gratitude to the Government of the great nation which on so many occasions has shown a disinterested willingness to help the Dominican people solve very serious problems of their organization and progress.

My Government also felt with sincere gratification the vibrations of its enthusiasm; and even if for no other motive, it would have come here to proclaim broadcast the unlimited admiration and overflowing joy with which it greets that wonderful masterpiece of human will and intelligence, called the Panama Canal.

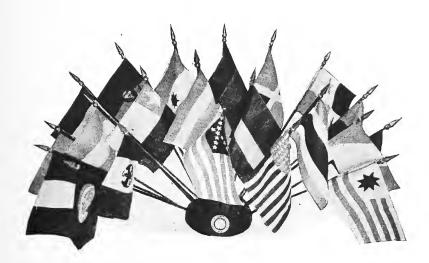
That is not all, however; it feels itself, furthermore, impelled by another stimulus which, even though rooted in the depths of its egotism, does not fail to be worthy of the praise which is due to certain aims and efforts when, without detriment to the interests and aspirations of others, they have for their object our own welfare, or the peace of our own home, or the prosperity and happiness of our own children and of our children.

The Dominican Government is well aware that keen alertness must ever guide the pilots of the ships which from the manufacturing centers of Europe should sail directly toward the canal, in order to avoid the banks and islets intercepting the entrance to Samana Bay, the most magnificent commercial treasure that could be found in the Atlantic by those who would seek a new golden fleece guided by the trade winds.

The Dominician Government fully realizes that it has not the right to prevent the world from enjoying that treasure, continuing to keep it unfit to the requirements of navigation and commerce, because the least punishment that could befall it for its avarice would be that the world would disregard it, seeking or creating other stopping places, and thereby condemning as useless that immense sheltered body of water, with whose possession God has blessed the descendants of the first settlers of America. And the Dominican Government, heeding the demands of the national conscience for peace and labor, is making ready to establish in our bay a connection with the progress of the world, that we may not be left behind in that westward race by which civilization, arrayed with steam and electricity, and with law and justice, goes on and on, opening seas, laying out rails, immersing cables, suspending wires, controlling the air and cleaving continents, in order that all shadows shall disappear, to the end that all over the world may be scattered the seeds of peace and righteousness, and for the purpose of preparing the perfection of humanity through the confraternity of all the peoples of the earth.

It is thus, gentlemen, that when my Government accepted that courteous invitation, it did so with the conviction that it was fulfilling a duty toward its own people as well as toward the Government and people of the United States and toward all the nations of the world which are getting ready for the westward march. And upon selecting now the site where to erect the pavilion under whose roof it will display the products of the soil, of the industry, and of the intellect of the Dominican people, it does so, hoping that it will show eloquently how clearly it realizes what the opening of the Panama Canal means for the future of the Dominican Republic.

Many thanks, Mr. President, for this deed, that I accept as a deed of trust in the capability of my country to fulfill its promises.



HARVARD IN PERU

ERU, the land of the Incas and home of the earliest American civilization, has long been a study of special interest at Harvard, which, though the oldest university-in North America, is but a younger sister of San Marcos, in Lima.

First and foremost among Harvard graduates to devote his talents and his enthusiasm to this fascinating country was William Henry Prescott, of the class of 1814, whose celebrated work, The Conquest of Peru, has been translated into many languages, and still serves as an inspiration to writers and scholars like Bryce and Markham.

Our first consul at Callao, in 1825, was William Tudor, Harvard, 1795.

The next tie came in 1836, when Dr. John H. Blake, of the Harvard Medical School, visited Peru and brought back to Boston the earliest collections representing Peruvian art and culture brought to North America. Since this was given to the museum it has benefited from numerous other generous gifts and purchases in the Peruvian field, together with rich results from expeditions sent out under its auspices, till now it can boast of a Peruvian collection representative of the whole country.

Harvard is proud to have upon its roll of distinguished sons as early as 1858 the name of José Eulogio Delgado. While in college he was the friend of Simon Newcomb, the famous astronomer; of Alexander Agassiz, of Prof. F. W. Putnam, and of other well-known men. Sr. Delgado died last year at his estate, "Naña," near Lima. It was as an engineer that he was preeminent, though active in many spheres. He was associated with Meigs in the construction of the highest railroad in the world, that to Oroya. Under President Cacéres he was minister of the treasury and president of the Geographical Society of Lima, as well as head of the Associated Charities, and identified with other good works. A few years ago, at the founding of the American Universities Club at Lima, he spoke with pride of his Harvard degree.

Lake Titicaca, the most interesting highland lake in the world, was first sounded and its fauna systematically studied and described by a Harvard expedition in 1875. These investigations were conducted by Alexander Agassiz and Samuel Garman. Reports were later published upon the scientific results. Among these were the following: Fishes, Amphibians, and Reptiles, S. Garman; Birds and Mammals, J. A. Allen; Crustacea, Walter Faxon; Paleozoic Fossils, O. A. Derby and A. Agassiz. (Bulletin Museum of Comparative Zoology, Vol. III, 1876.)

Dr. A. F. Bandelier, the well-known writer on Peruvian archaeology and the author of a standard work on the islands of Titicaca and Koati, was for several years, during the late seventies, closely connected with the Harvard Peabody Museum.

The year 1889 again marks an epoch in the interrelations of Harvard and Peru for in this year the Cambridge astronomers decided upon Peru as the site of its station to observe the southern skies. Profs. Pickering and Bailey and other men who have been in residence at Arequipa have done much to acquaint Americans with Peru and its society. Indeed no book on South America which has appeared within the last 20 years has failed to remark upon the interest and importance of the work of this branch of the university. Not only have the heavens of the Southern Hemisphere been studied and mapped, but meteorological stations have been established across the Andean ranges to the forest regions of the Peruvian montana. That at the summit of El Misti was maintained for a number of years at an elevation of 19,200 feet, the highest meteorological station in the world, a task of no small difficulty, as was recently pointed out by the Right Hon. James Bryce, the former British ambassador in Washington, in his book on South America.

During the winter of 1897–98 Prof. R. de C. Ward, of Harvard, visited Peru for meteorological study. After extensive travels, during which he visited all the meteorological stations except that at Santa Ana, he returned to publish a number of important articles on the coast clouds and other climatic phenomena of the west coast

of South America in general and of Peru in particular.

It was in this year that an extensive bibliography of the anthropology of Peru was published by the Field Museum at Chicago. This work was presented as a thesis by Dr. George A. Dorsey, the present curator of anthropology in the Field Museum, in partial fulfillment of the requirement of the doctor's degree in philosophy at Harvard University.

During 1906–1909 Harvard sent a special expedition to the montana of Peru in charge of Dr. William C. Farabee, who was accompanied by two other Harvard men, John W. Hastings and Louis J. de G. de Milhau. They explored thoroughly the river courses of the upper Yucayali, Urubamba, Manu, and Madre de Dios, besides visiting and traveling along the Tambopata and many lesser streams. During the three years in which the expedition was in the country most valuable geographical and other data were obtained at the special request of the President and the Peruvian Government. The main object of the trip was a general ethnological and linguistic survey of the peoples of the region. On its completion Dr. Farabee was honored by an appointment as professor at the University of San Marcos, an appointment which, though residing in Cambridge, he still holds and cherishes.

The invitation extended to the universities of North America to participate in what had previously been called the Latin American Scientific Congress gave Harvard an opportunity to send delegates to the First Pan American Scientific Congress, held at Santiago de Chile during the winter of 1908–9. The delegates from Harvard were Prof. A. C. Coolidge, Prof. J. B. Woodworth, Dr. Thomas Barbour, and Mr. C. L. Hay, son of the late United States Secretary of State John Hay. Returning from the congress the delegation was glad of the opportunity to visit Peru, and it enjoyed the boundless hospitality of the Government and people for which Peru has long been famous. The members of the delegation traveled through various parts of the Republic, and Mr. Hay in particular made the journey from Cuzco to Lima overland and visited the interesting ruins of Chocquequirau in company with Prof. Hiram Bingham, already well known to Peruvians.

Prof. Bingham, after getting his A. B. at Yale, came to Harvard to study the history and civilization of Latin America. He received his doctor's degree in this subject in 1903. He still holds in the Harvard College Library the position of curator of the collection of South American history and literature. Its unrivaled excellence in the United States is maintained by a special fund and owes much to the devoted efforts of Dr. Bingham. The latest additions to this collection of works on Peru are due to the enthusiastic interest of Mr. Charles Lyon Chandler, Harvard, 1905, former vice and deputy consul general at Callao.

Among recent graduate students at Cambridge we may mention especially Dr. Julio C. Tello, of the Biblioteca Nacional in Lima, and a graduate in medicine of the University of San Marcos. He received the Harvard degree of master of arts in 1911 and hopes to return for a doctor's degree in philosophy.

Harvard is further represented in Peru by Luis Humberto Bouroncle, the progressive superintendent of education at Arequipa, who was a student at the university in 1908. Mr. Bouroncle kindly consented to represent Harvard at the American Universities Students' Congress which was recently held in Lima.

Among other Harvard men in Peru mention should certainly be made of Vernon F. Marsters (Harvard A. M., 1906–1908), for some time geologist to the Peruvian Government, and a well-known writer upon the economic geology of Peru.

In the past no other North American university has had such a unique connection with Peru as has Harvard, and we may hope that the future will only make their relations ever closer in the interests of scholarship and of Pan American sympathy.



PROMINENT IN PAN AMERICAN AFFAIRS ::

ITHIN the past few months death has removed from fields of usefulness and activity a number of prominent Pan American statesmen, officials, and men of letters and science. In South America, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru have each been called upon to display symbols of mourning in fitting memory to those who had been called to their final resting place. In the United States there passed away J. Shepherd Clark and Warner P. Sutton, thus bringing to a close the labors of two men who have won distinct places of respect and importance in official and commercial circles, identified with Latin American interests.

Each of the late lamented had spent his life in giving to the world the best thought and effort in developing a better understanding and a closer association between the peoples and countries of the Western Hemisphere. Their names and deeds were known throughout the American countries, and their removal from fields of labor will be keenly felt. It is therefore a sad but pleasant duty, in recording the departure of these, to offer a final word of praise in appreciation of their achievements.

It is gratifying, however, to be able to include in these columns, at the same time, the portraits and biographical sketches of a number of representative men who are endeavoring to promote the highest bonds of social and commercial intercourse between the American Republics. In their respective positions they are exerting the best offices to develop Pan American peace, friendship, and commerce, and render still stronger the ties of confraternity which characterize the dealings of the peoples of 21 independent Republics of the Western Hemisphere.

There passed away at Bogota last March one of the most distinguished women of the Americas, Señora Dona Soledad Agosta De Samper. This famous woman was long known as a most gifted scholar and writer and her books and magazine stories have been read in all Spanish-speaking countries, and a number of her works have been translated into other languages. Her native land, Colombia, especially feels the loss of such a talented daughter, and although she lived to the age of 82 years, her friends and admirers had hoped that she might be spared to a still more advanced age.

Señora Acosta de Samper was the daughter of the historian, Don Joaquim Acosta, from whom she inherited a most decided literary taste and inclination. She married Don José M. Samper, a writer and politician of note, and it was quite natural that her ability should expand and grow amid such congenial surroundings.

After her marriage she founded [a paper called La Mujer, which she edited and published from 1878 until 1881. In this journal she published her writings, such as La Mujer en la Civilización, Los Misioneros en el Nuevo Reino de Granada, La Holandesa en America, and scores of other books of a historical nature as well as many



SRA. DONA SOLEDAD ACOSTA DE SAMPER.

novels on South American life, all of which found large sales and won for the writer unstinted praise.

Truly a notable woman of letters has passed from the field of her labors, but her writings will ever serve as a reminder of a gifted mind, and her example may be followed by the youth not only of Colombia, but by the thousands of admiring readers found all over Latin America.

The recent death of the famous Brazilian statesman, Dr. Campos Salles, at São Paulo, brought to a close a life and personality that long connected the old and the new political régimes. Dr. Campos Salles's

life has been indelibly written into the history of the great Republic of Brazil, to which he gave all the energy and progressive guidance that his vigorous constitution and powerful brain possessed.

A native of São Paulo Province, where he was born in 1841, young Campos Salles very early in life chose the profession of law and soon reached a commanding position in the councils of his country, being elected a deputy in the national assembly. His thorough equipment and ability were immediately recognized and he gradually rose to the highest position in the gift of the people. As chief executive of Brazil he effected numerous reforms and improvements and placed his country at the very forefront of progress and enlightenment.

One of the important and far-reaching acts of Dr. Campos Salles while President of Brazil was his official visit in 1900 to the President of Argentina, Gen. Roca, returning the latter's visit to Rio de Janeiro made the previous year. The meeting of these two rulers of two great Republics of South America attracted world-wide attention and went far to promote closer and more friendly relations between their respective countries.

Twelve years later, both statesmen well advanced in years, met again in Argentina, and each held the portfolio of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the other's country; a most

fitting tribute paid by appreciative governments to the ability and loyalty of two faithful public servants.

In this highly enlightened age the spirit of brotherhood is strongly emphasized by numerous societies throughout the world that plead for peace, good will, and fraternity in exchange for the horrors of conflict. passing of Dr. Campos Salles throws a pall of sadness over the political and social world; but in the years to come his shining example of a life well spent will ever shed a luster that may be emulated by future generations.

Another Peruvian leader has fallen. The news from Lima announces the death of Gen. Nicolás de Piérola,

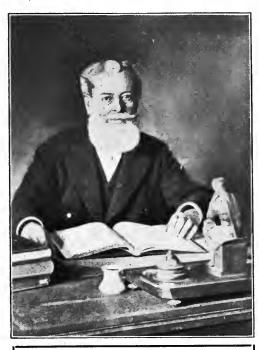


DR. MANUEL FERRAZ DE CAMPOS SALLES.

a conspicuous figure in Peruvian politics, and a statesman who guided the destinies of the Republic with signal ability and skill. Distinguished in appearance and a born leader of men, he ruled Peru from 1895 to 1899 with a sagacity that was everywhere recognized; he built roads to the interior, established the gold standard, reorganized the army, established national post offices, vast improvements were inaugurated, prisons and asylums constructed, and the country made wonderful strides under his guidance. A man beloved by many, yet four times banished from his native country, and who passed through strange vicissitudes.

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Gen. Piérola was born in Camana in 1839; his father was a distinguished naturalist and his mother was a granddaughter of Mexico's famous Iturbide. He was educated at Santo Toribio College, and in early life turned his attention to journalism, becoming editor of El Tiempo, of Lima, during the administration of Gen. Pezet. About this period in Peru's history the guano deposits became involved in political turmoil, and young Piérola was selected as minister of finance, a most difficult position to fill satisfactorily owing to the different



SR. DON NICOLÁS DE PIÉROLA.

factions of the people, who held strong opinions contrary to that of the new minister. The events that followed are recorded in history, and in many of them the name of Piérola figured conspicuously; criticism was rife, but in the end his name was cleared and he was acquitted of numerous charges.

In 1899 at the expiration of his term of office he turned over the presidency to Don Eduardo L. de Romana, and retired to private life. The attractions of public life, however, proved too strong, and in 1904 Sr. Piérola ran for the presidency against José Pardo, but suffered defeat. Afterward he led

a quiet, retired life, resting from his troubles and the many agitations through which his country passed; a man of wonderful capacity for governing and with talents of the highest order.

In the demise of the late Sr. Don Luis Felipe Carbo, not only Ecuador but all the countries of Pan America lost a true friend, a genuine patriot, a capable statesman, and a skillful diplomat.

Beginning his public career as a member of the municipal council of Guayaquil, he quickly rose to greater responsibilities and gained higher positions and fame by his remarkable diplomatic ability, his kindly and conciliatory nature, and his keen and prudent foresight. These sterling qualities he displayed during his entire public career, particularly during those delicate situations which he was called upon to help solve and in the face of strong opposing popular sentiment.

Born in Guayaquil August 16, 1858, he was educated at Cristian Brothers School of his native city, receiving the bachelor's degree in 1875, and in 1879 he obtained the degree of doctor of law at St. Vincent's College. When but 25 years of age Sr. Carbo was made minister of foreign affairs. Leaving this post he engaged in journalism, serving as editor of the leading Ecuadorean newspapers until finally he became editor in chief and part owner of El Tiempo. In 1895 he was appointed prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, and also served as Acting President of the Republic during the absence of the Chief Executive. The following year Sr. Carbo was accredited

as minister to the United States. Here he stayed four years, when he was entrusted with a most delicate mission to Colombia. when the relations between that country and his own were very critical. He accomplished this charge in a satisfactory manner and returned to Washington for several years longer. In 1903 he went back to Ecuador, having been elected to the senate. In 1905 he was again returned to Washington in the capacity of minister served until 1910. In that year Sr. Carbo figured conspicuously in a brilliant diplomatic coup. He effected a peaceful settlement and prevented what appeared to be an inevitable



SR. DON LUIS FELIPE CARBO.

conflict between Ecuador and Peru over an old boundary dispute. This he achieved by bringing about a mediation in which several great powers of South America and the United States used their good offices jointly in negotiating the settlement.

As a delegate to various international conferences, as author of talent and merit, and as one who took a keen interest in the upbuilding of his country, Sr. Carbo's name is widely known throughout Pan America. He represented his country at the International Postal Congress at Washington, the second Pan American conference at Mexico, was twice sent to Mexico on special missions, and up to his

death was a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague. After his retirement in 1910 from active diplomatic service, Sr. Carbo continued to make his residence in Washington.

In the death of Gen. Benjamin Victorica, which occurred in Buenos Aires in January last, Argentina was called upon to mourn the loss of one of its distinguished citizens and soldiers. Gen. Victorica had directly or indirectly participated in the affairs of the Republic for the last 50 years, and he was distinguished alike as a soldier and as



GEN, BENJAMIN VICTORICA.

a public-spirited citizen ever ready to respond to the call of duty in whichever direction it chanced to lie.

Gen. Victorica was born in Buenos Aires in 1831, and from early youth he showed signs of character and ability which were displayed so brilliantly in after life. At the age of 20 he occupied the position of secretary to Gen. Pacheco, and later he became subsecretary in the department of the interior. In 1856 he entered the National Congress, from which body he resigned after three years' service to become secretary of war. From this time onward the history of the Republic contains many pages relative to the work

of Gen. Victorica and the splendid services rendered in the various posts to which he was called. Indeed, it would be difficult to find any important movement in which his name failed to figure prominently.

As is notable with other great men, Gen. Victorica gave much time and support to the progress of education, and he held positions of vast importance in that field, giving, by his lectures and addresses, a great impetus to learning and encouraging the young to strive for the highest ideals in all walks of life.

From his entry into the military establishment, in 1861, Gen. Victorica rose rapidly through the grades of service and within a few years had attained the rank of general and had seen service in all sections of the country.

President Saenz Peña received the news of the death of Gen. Victorica with great emotion and from the highest to the lowest official of the Government the profoundest sorrow prevailed, while the public at large paid to his memory the tributes of faith and loyalty which only heroes win.

The upright system of Brazilian judiciary lost one of its honorable exponents of just interpretation of law and order when Dr. Manuel José Espinola was called to his final slumber. Though somewhat tardy in its expression of condolences, the Bulletin nevertheless esteems it a privilege to offer a passing word of praise concerning

one whose reputation as a legal magistrate ranks among the highest in Brazil.

Dr. Espinola was a judge of the strict school. Characterized by a high sense of dignity, scholarly, upright, and loval to duty, he had won the respect and sympathy of all who either knew him personally or by reputation. Commencing in the days when Brazil was still an empire, his resolute reverence for the majesty of the law and lofty ideals of honest enforcement of them stamped him as a magistrate of unusual integrity. His early position was that of municipal judge Ribeirão Preto and of Canta-



DR. MANUEL JOSÉ ESPINOLA.

gallo. Then he was elevated in the hierarchy of the Brazilian judiciary to the position of juiz de direito (judge of law) of Parnahyba, in the State of Goyaz, and of Santa Maria Magdalena, in the State of Rio de Janeiro. Later, in the discharge of the office of chief of police in the districts of Piauhy, Sergipe, Bahia, and Rio, he displayed such qualities of prudence and probity as to inspire the greatest confidence in the police and judicial administration of the Government.

The advent of the Republic of Brazil found Dr. Espinola occupying the position of desembargador da relação da côrte, a position equivalent possibly to that of chief justice of a distinct division of the judicial system, and from this post he was further exalted to the court of appeals. Under the administration of President

Alves he was intrusted with the responsible position of police administration of the federal capital. Through merit and ability he next attained the position of minister of the supreme federal tribunal, which office he filled up to the time of his death.

The recent death of Warner P. Sutton, at Madison, Ohio, removes another faithful worker from the field of Pan Americanism. Former delegates to the Pan American Conference in 1899 and the public generally will recall the fact that the secretary of the conference was Mr. Sutton, whose untiring energy and aptitude for

WARNER P. SUTTON

the work contributed very materially to its success.

Mr. Sutton was born in Michigan in 1849 and at the time of his death was only 64 years of age. He began life as a teacher and soon became principal and superintendent of schools in various sections of his native State until 1878, when he was appointed commercial agent of the United States at Matamoros, Mexico, later receiving the appointment successively as consul and consul general. In 1889 he was called to Washington by Mr. Blaine, then Secretary of State, to act as secretary of the American delegates of the Pan American Conference. Mr. Sutton had previously

spent some months in Washington, working on the reciprocity treaty with Mexico, which, however, failed of ratification in the Senate.

After leaving the consular service Mr. Sutton engaged in the practice of international law and carried a number of important cases to a successful termination. The case which brought him the most fame and profit was that of Cheek v. the King of Siam, in which he won a fortune of nearly \$1,000,000, for his client, Mrs. Cheek.

Mr. Sutton was an intimate friend of Zachariah Chandler, and later of Senator T. W. Ferry, by whom he was assisted in obtaining his first appointment in the foreign service. Throughout his life,

whether in the service of his country or as a private citizen, Mr. Sutton contributed liberally to the improvement of commercial and friendly relations between the United States and the Latin Republics, and his untimely death will be deeply regretted by hosts of friends all over the Americas.

For 38 years the monthly journal, El Comercio, of New York, has been building up commerce and friendly intercourse between the American countries. During all of these years the power behind

this successful enterprise has been Mr. J. Shepherd Clark, whose untimely death on April 26 was lamented in many lands. Mr. Clark, as the founder and proprietor of El Comercio, has long been a recognized power in the special field of export trade, and his journal was the first and for a number of years the only commercial journal printed in Spanish in this country. From a very small enterprise the paper grew in circulation and importance, and to-day it stands as a leading journal of its kind and with a large circulation throughout Latin America. Many manufacturers whose products are now sold in foreign lands owe their entry into the export field to the wise counsel of Mr. Clark



J. SHEPHERD CLARK.

and to his writings as they appeared month by month in the pages of his journal.

By birth Mr. Clark was a Virginian, and he was a descendant of a family that has given many names to the social and political history of the Southern States. His father, who was identified with great railway interests, reached the age of 91 years. The subject of the present sketch was born in Orange County in 1848 and educated at Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Virginia. Shortly aftergraduation his energies sought the great metropolis, which offered a wider field than his home, and in commerce and journalism he found ample rewards for his labors. In 1875 he established El Comercio, and from that time until his death he constantly studied ways and means of bringing into closer business relations the foreign and domestic merchants, to the mutual interests of each. How

well he served the interests of the people is reflected in the pages of his journal, which has long enjoyed an enviable reputation both at home and abroad. With himself as editor and his brother, Mr. Burnet L. Clark, as business manager, El Comercio has played an important rôle in the development of foreign trade.

Mr. Clark was identified with many activities other than his duties in connection with El Comercio, and when the Pan American Union was in its early stages of formation Mr. Clark rendered valuable services to the director, Mr. Furbish, who frequently consulted him

on Latin American problems.

Socially, commercially, and industrially Mr. Clark will be sadly missed, and his writings and advice on many topics will be most difficult to replace. To his brother, Mr. Burnet L. Clark, has fallen the mantle of the dead, and under his guidance El Comercio will continue the important work to which Mr. J. Shepherd Clark gave so many years of his life.

Ranking high among the trained diplomats of the Republic of Chile is Sr. Don Bernardino Toro Codecido, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of that country to Venezuela and Cuba.

Born of a historic family, liberally educated, with a pleasing personality and abundance of tact, Sr. Codecido has risen step by step through various official positions to the high post which he now occupies. His public career dates from 1883 when he entered the service of the department of foreign affairs of Chile. Nor have his efforts all been in the direction of public service. His versatility, culture, and broad education have stamped him a man of letters, and his various activities include that of professor of history at the Lyceum of Valparaiso, at the National Naval School, and the Army Academy.

While in the department of foreign affairs Sr. Codecido was appointed assistant secretary of war. This position he soon left to become a member of the municipal council of Santiago, an elective post. While in the office of foreign affairs, Sr. Codecido displayed such skill, ability, and judgment in dealing with delicate international matters that he was regarded as the logical man for the position of consul general to Peru at a time when the relations with that country were becoming strained. After successfully discharging his duties at this post for several years, Sr. Codecido was honored with the appointment of intendente or governor of the Province of Maule, and the following year the Province of Colchagua was also assigned to him. This position he left in order to carry on special investigations under the direction of the department of public instruction. The next step in his interesting career came when he joined the council of state as its secretary and for four years was one

of the leading members of that important body. He was then named assistant secretary of foreign affairs, and here he had ample opportunity to display his peculiar fitness for handling responsible diplomatic assignments. That he was eminently successful in this direction is evidenced by the high respect and esteem in which he is regarded by those neighboring countries of Chile with whom special important matters were adjusted and disposed of.

The distinguished minister has written various authoritative opinions on international questions, has discussed in an able manner

the significance of Pan American conferences and assemblies, and has expressed pronounced views on the confraternity of the countries of the Western Hemisphere. Many foreign nations have recognized Sr. Codecido's merit by bestowing upon him decorations of high orders.

The announcement that the Rev. Charles Warren Currier has been appointed Bishop of Matanzas, Cuba, recalls the fact that this distinguished clergyman will thereby return to a section of the world where he first saw the light of day. Bishop Currier was born in St. Thomas, West Indies, in 1857, and lived there until 1871, at which time he left for Holland to



SR. DON BERNARDINO TORO CODECIDO,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Chile
to Venezuela and Cuba.

complete his education. Passing through a number of educational institutions of that country and receiving a most thorough training in philosophy and theology, he was ordained to the Roman Catholic ministry in [1880, and shortly thereafter left for missionary fields in Dutch Guiana, where he remained about two years. Coming to the United States in 1882, he later became pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church in Washington. He has traveled extensively through Latin America and was a delegate to the International Congress of Americanists which met in Spain, Stuttgart, Buenos Aires, and London.

His appointment to the bishopric of Matanzas is a peculiarly fitting one, as Rev. Currier has always manifested a keen interest in Spanish America. As a student of Spanish-American literature he holds an authoritative position and has frequently lectured and written on that subject. He also was one of the leading factors in the organization of the Spanish-American Atheneum at Washington.

As a friend of Pan Americanism Rev. Currier is well known to the Latin American diplomatic representatives at Washington. During



REV. CHARLES WARREN CURRIER,
Who has been appointed Bishop of Matanzas, Cuba.

the period when the youthful Republic of Cuba was establishing itself firmly he expressed himself sympathetically and kindly toward it. He has also shown the same friendliness for the other countries of the Western Hemisphere. Bishop Currier speaks Spanish fluently, while his deep learning and vigor and activity will be valuable assets to him in his broader responsibilities.

The bishop is the author of a number of books, among which may be mentioned, Carmel in America; Dimitrios and Irene; Historical Romance; History of Religious Orders; Church and Saints; The Rose of Alhambra; Lands of the Southern Cross; A Visit to South America; and oth-

ers. He has also contributed to many magazines and periodicals.

His long residence in Washington brought him into contact with cosmopolitan America, and his thorough knowledge of life and conditions should aid materially in bringing the peoples of the two countries to know each other better.

On the 25th of last October Sr. Maximo Patricio Morris celebrated his twentieth anniversary as Chilean consul in Vancouver. One of the most pleasing facts to Sr. Morris must have been the knowledge that his home Government approved and appreciated his work, for after only five years' service as consul in Vancouver he was

named as consul general for the whole Dominion of Canada, where now he is dean of the consular corps.

Sr. Morris, although a native of Germany, is a Chilean citizen, and while living in Santiago he was connected with the public schools of that city and later with the University of Chile. He is the author of several scientific books.

In connection with his official duties at the important port of Vancouver Sr. Morris has been instrumental in introducing into the Dominion of Canada the Chilean nitrate, and so active have been his

efforts that in 1911 Canada imported more than 58,000,000 pounds, the value of which was about \$857,000.

One of the notable expressions of the continual, more cordial relations existing among the various countries of Pan America is the constant exchange of visits by officials, by private individuals from various walks of commercial. professional, and academic life, and by special commissions observing and studying in each other's countries those things of particular, interest to them. Tours of this kind serve to promote feelings of friendship and understanding. At the same time the resulting interchange of ideas



SR. DON MAXIMO PATRICIO MORRIS,

Consul General of Chile for the Dominion of Canada, and dean
of the consular corps at Vancouver.

and institutions develops the highest order of national welfare. In this spirit representative men from the countries of Latin America are traveling throughout the United States, while corresponding groups of men from the United States are touring Latin American countries. During the past few months numerous scientific experts have been sent by various departments of the United States Government to study the development of certain phases of commercial, industrial, and agricultural life in the Latin American countries. On the other hand, there has been a surprisingly large number of similar representatives from Latin American countries visiting in the United States. It is gratifying to note this feeling of interest so genuinely

expressed in the reciprocal visits, and it is with much pleasure, therefore, that we publish here the portraits of Sr. Don Miguel F. Casares, of the Argentine Republic, and Sr. Don Santiago Rivas, of the Republic of Uruguay.

SR. Casares is one of the promising young men of Argentina whose particular interests lie in the great agricultural development of his fertile country. Already occupying a ranking place among the



Photo by Harris-Ewing.

SR. DON MIGUEL F. CASARES,

Who recently visited the United States, studying agricultural conditions under the direction of the Argentine Department of Agriculture.

world's greatest producers of agricultural products, Argentina, with its virile and energetic spirit, is still seeking a broader and more extensive development. If there are any new devices, very recent discoveries, or new theories which may be applied to the soil, it is Argentina's desire to learn them and to acquire them for home prosperity.

With this end in view, the secretary of agriculture of Argentina commissioned Sr. Casares to visit the United States, and during the past spring he has been touring the principal cities and agricultural States in this country, making careful investigations in accordance with his commission.

Another man of important affairs recently to jour-

ney through the United States was Sr. Don Santiago Rivas, of Uruguay. Sr. Rivas is president of the Mortgage Bank (Banco Hipotecario) in Montevideo, one of the most influential institutions of Uruguay.

After completing a tour of the principal cities of Europe this financial and banking expert came to the United States and made a close study of banking systems here. He held conferences with prominent financiers and discussed with them questions of international banking and general currency problems. Sr. Rivas occupies a position of unique importance in the political and business world of the progressive Oriental Republic. Few

men in his country are so well versed in the economics of money and banking, and as president of the Mortgage Bank he is displaying keen business sagacity and excellent executive ability. The institution of which he is the head was formerly a private enterprise, but over a year ago it was taken over by the Government and nationalized.

Sr. Rivas was a member of the Chamber of Deputies for three consecutive terms, and during his last term in that notable body of representatives he was elected its vice president. One of the chief oper-

ations of the Banco Hipotecario is to grant loans to small farmers and agriculturists, and in this way encourage colonization, assist the small landholder, and build up a rich agricultural community in every section of that remarkable country.

Few men have had a more diversified life than CHARLES FLETCHER LUM-MIS, vet only 54 years have passed since his birth at Lynn, Massachusetts. His father, a prominent educator and minister. early instilled in the son the value of learning, and the youth was a Latin, Greek, and Hebrew scholar before he was a dozen years old. made his way through



SR. DON SANTIAGO RIVAS,

Prominent financier and banker of Uruguay, who has returned home after an extended trip through the United States and Europe investigating banking and currency questions abroad.

Harvard by tutoring and by the sale of his little book of verses called Birch Bark Poems, which he printed himself.

Leaving home on attaining his majority, young Lummis sought his fortune and career in the West, going first to Ohio, where he farmed and wrote for the Scioto Gazette, one of the oldest papers in that part of the country. Several years later he began his notable tramp across the continent from Cincinnati to Los Angeles, covering a circuitous route of 3,507 miles in 143 days. At Los Angeles he associated himself with the Times as city editor, and later became its correspondent in the campaigns the United States forces were

waging against the Indians. He became a friend of the red men and lived with them several years, studying their languages and life, and finally journeyed to Central and South America, where he continued his investigations of Indian life and conditions.

Such wide wanderings were calculated to give a writer unlimited material for books, and Mr. Lummis made good use of his opportunities. Besides innumerable contributions to magazines, he is the



Whose varied and interesting career has made him a familiar figure in Latin America.

author of a dozen standard books, largely dealing with the southwest section of the United States and with Latin America. The Land of Poco Tiempo, Some Strange Corners of Our Country, The Spanish Pioneers of America, Gold Fish of the Gran Chimu (a story of treasures in Peru), and many others are largely based on the author's experiences in Latin countries.

In 1903 Mr. Lummis founded the Southwest Society of the Archæological Institute of America. In three years it was the largest affiliation of the venerable institution, and in its first year it conducted expeditions and made by phonograph the largest collection of folk songs of the California and Mexican In-

dians ever made. In 1907 the society incorporated the Southwest Museum, to which it turned over a magnificent 17-acre building site, \$30,000 in cash for the first building, and rare collections valued at \$200,000. On his fifty-first birthday Mr. Lummis formally conveyed to the museum his priceless collection and library of Spanish America, and he has also devised to the same institution his unique home for use as a branch museum.



PAN AMERICAN NOTES

S this issue goes to press Dr. Lauro Severiano Müller, the eminent minister of foreign affairs of Brazil has concluded his remarkable visit to the United States and has started on his return voyage to Rio de Janeiro. From the time that he arrived at Hampton Roads, Virginia, on board the Brazilian battleship, Minas Geraes, until his departure on the 16th of July, he has been everywhere received in a manner fitting such a distinguished representative of a great South American Republic. cials of the Nation, of States, and of cities, the heads of universities and colleges, and the officers of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco, have vied with each other in showing their appreciation of his presence in this country and in emphasizing their desire to develop closer relations of friendship, acquaintance, and commerce between the United States and Brazil. which have been made not only by his hosts but by Dr. Müller himself have breathed a spirit of international cordiality and mutual interest which have been most gratifying. Although his coming to the United States was nominally for the purpose of returning the visit to Brazil in 1906 of Hon. Elihu Root, then Secretary of State, Dr. Müller has, in addition to performing this duty, drawn the attention of the press and people of the United States to Brazil and to South America in a way that can not fail to greatly increase the interest of the United States in Brazil and in all of Latin America. Correspondingly, this visit has made the countries of South and Central America feel that there is throughout the United States a genuine desire to know better the representative men of that part of the world. Elsewhere in this issue there is a review of Dr. Müller's journey from place to place, illustrated by appropriate photo-It is only fitting in concluding this comment to refer to the valuable cooperation of Hon. Edwin V. Morgan, the ambassador of the United States in Rio de Janeiro, in the matter of arranging the visit of Dr. Müller to the United States and also to the honors which have been shown Mr. Morgan by the Brazilian Government in appreciation of the treatment which the eminent Brazilian premier has received in the United States.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT IN SOUTH AMERICA.

One of the most important announcements in connection with Pan American affairs which has been made in a long time is to the effect that Col. Theodore Roosevelt, ex-President of the United States, has accepted the invitation from the Museo Social Argentino, of Buenos Aires, to visit the Argentine Republic and deliver some addresses on subjects of international social interest. In a letter addressed to Col. Roosevelt, Sr. Dr. Rómulo S. Naón, the Argentine minister in Washington, expressed the desire of the Argentine people to have him make this visit in the following terms:

* * The Museo Social of Argentina, a leading institution, wishes you to speak to our people because they consider you one of the great champions of democracy and would like to hear from your high moral authority the principles on which democracy must be administered if they are permanently to endure. I will transmit the themes of your lectures. The Argentine people will celebrate your arrival as a very happy event and will greet you as your achievements deserve, as one of the greatest American statesmen, and listen to your message as from one of the most famous republicans of the world. * * *

Minister Naón, also called upon Col. Roosevelt and confirmed the invitation in person. Col. Roosevelt will leave New York the first week of October and during his visit to South America will also probably visit Brazil, Uruguay, and Chile. In an announcement of his trip which appeared in "The Outlook" of June 28, it is stated that he may make a trip into the interior of the southern continent, and if so, a later statement will be made covering this. Dr. Emilio Frers, the President of the Museo Social in writing to ex-President Roosevelt told him of the desire of that organization to hear him and said:

We should very much like to identify with our work the ideas of a man who, like you, is also a reformer in the highest sense of the word, and from whom our people could hear words particularly helpful to them at this stage of their political development.

DOCTOR OF LAWS FOR MINISTER DE PENA.

In the June issue of the Monthly Bulletin we referred to the degree of doctor of laws which was conferred upon Sr. Dr. Carlos María de Pena, minister of Uruguay and member of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union by New York University on June 4. Since then there has been received the exact language used by Dr. George Alexander, president of the council of the university, in presenting Minister De Pena for the honorary degree, and that used by Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, the chancellor, in conferring the honor. Dr. Alexander used the following terms:

Carlos María de Pena, for 25 years professor of political economy, finance, and administrative law in the University of Montevideo; dean of the faculty of law; delegate from Uruguay to the Fourth International Conference of American Republics; mayor of the city of Montevideo; and now envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Uruguay to the United States.

In recognition of distinguished public service and of the bond which unites men of light and leading in the two continents of America, he is presented for the honorary

degree of doctor of laws.



Photograph by Harris-Ewing.

SEÑOR DR. CARLOS MARÍA DE PENA,

Minister from Uruguay at Washington, upon whom New York University conferred the hollorary degree of doctor of laws, at its commencement exercises on June 4, 1913.

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Chancellor Brown in conferring the degree characterized the activities of the minister as follows:

Carlos María de Pena, honored teacher, administrator, and diplomatist, conspicuous among those who are furthering a good understanding based upon community of ideas between the people of the United States and those not only of Uruguay, but of all Latin America, by virtue of the authority of this university which has been vested in me, I welcome you to the degree of doctor of laws, and confer upon you all of the privileges appertaining to that degree. of which this diploma shall be evidence.

LATIN AMERICA AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

Since the last issue of the Bulletin went to press, Sr. Don Federico A. Pezet, minister of Peru, Sr. Dr. Rómulo S. Naón, minister of Argentina, Sr. Don Francisco J. Peynado, minister of the Dominican Republic, and Sr. Don Joaquín Méndez, minister of Guatemala, have visited San Francisco and selected sites for the buildings of their respective countries at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. The Bolivian Government did special honor to Hon. Horace G. Knowles, the United States minister at La Paz, by commissioning him to select the Bolivian site at the exposition. Special courtesies were shown each of these diplomats by the exposition officials and they have all returned with the impression that the exposition will be a great success. Elsewhere reference is made, moreover, to the visit of Dr. Müller, minister of foreign affairs of Brazil, to California when he selected a location for the Brazilian building. It is gratifying to refer again to the interest which the Latin American countries are showing in this exposition. All indications now point to the fact that Central and South America will be better represented there than any group of countries from other sections of the world.

The counselor and secretaries of the department of state.

In this issue of the Bulletin are published the portraits of the new counselor of the Department of State, Hon. John Bassett Moore, the First Assistant Secretary of State, Hon. John E. Osborne, and the Third Assistant Secretary of State, Hon. Dudley Field Malone. These are three appointments of the highest character, which will tend to give the country added confidence in the State Department and its relations with Latin America. Mr. Moore is almost as well known throughout South and Central America as he is in the United States. His work as professor of international law at Columbia University, his books on arbitration and international law, and his experience as a delegate to international conferences have given him a standing in every capital of Latin America and among the leading

men of that part of the world which will be of great assistance to him in promoting good Pan American relations. Mr. Osborne has been governor of the State of Wyoming, is a man of wide public experience, and is greatly interested in the southern countries. Mr. Malone is one of the most forceful of the younger men of the country and has entered upon the dispatch of his duties with an earnestness which betokens success in his work. He has just been in charge of the visit to this country of Dr. Lauro Müller, the minister of foreign affairs of Brazil, and has conducted the trip with a skill which reflects credit on him and the Department of State.

NEW UNITED STATES MINISTERS TO LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

The Director General and staff of the Pan American Union take advantage of this opportunity to extend their congratulations to the following upon their appointments as United States minister to the countries named: Hon. John D. O'Rear, of Mexico, Missouri, accredited to Bolivia; Hon. Thaddeus A. Thomson, of Austin, Texas, to Colombia; Hon. Edward J. Hale, of Fayetteville, North Carolina, to Costa Rica; Hon. William E. Gonzales, of Columbia, South Carolina, to Cuba; Hon. Benjamin L. Jefferson, of Denver, Colorado, to Nicaragua, and Hon. Benton McMillan, of Nashville, Tennessee, to Peru. In a later issue of the Bulletin we hope to publish biographical sketches of each one of these newly appointed diplomats, the data for which were not available as this issue went to press. All of these posts are most important in Pan American affairs and each minister will no doubt enjoy his stay in the capital to which he is named. The new ministers are sure to be greeted with hospitality and will find a remarkable progress and development going on in these countries south of the United States.

NEW CHIEF OF THE LATIN AMERICAN DIVISION.

The Executive Officers and staff of the Pan American Union extend their congratulations to Hon. Boaz W. Long in his appointment as Chief of the Latin American Division of the Department of State of the United States Government. Mr. Long has lived in the City of Mexico for many years, speaks Spanish fluently, and is deeply interested in Latin American affairs. His work is of a most responsible character, and it is his express determination to do everything in his power to promote the closest relations of friendship and commerce between the United States and its sister Republics. There is no question, therefore, that in the future as in the past there will be the closest cooperation between the Pan American Union and the Latin American Division of the State Department.



SEÑOR DR. PABLO DESVERNINE,

The new Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Cuba to the United States.

DEMISE OF DISTINGUISHED PAN AMERICANS.

The Pan American Union takes this first opportunity to express its deep grief at the death of Sr. Dr. Nicolás de Piérola, a former President of Peru, and of Sr. Dr. Manuel Ferraz de Campos Salles, ex-President of Brazil. At the same time it desires to extend its sympathies to the countries which have been cast in gloom at the loss of such distinguished statesmen and scholars. Both of these men occupied prominent positions not alone in their native countries, but throughout the whole of South America. Their wide experience in public affairs, together with the many years of honorable public service which each had given to his country made them characters of international importance. Dr. de Piérola died on June 23, 1913, at Lima, Peru, and Dr. Campos Salles passed away at São Paulo, Brazil, on the 29th day of June. In another section of this issue there appear the portraits and biographical sketches of the late lamented ex-presidents.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS CONFERENCE.

One of the most interesting recent experiences of the Director General was that of attendance at the International Student Conference at East Northfield, Massachusetts, where were gathered nearly 700 students from the principal universities and colleges of the eastern section of the United States, together with large delegations from Latin America, China, and Europe. The representation from Latin America included young men from nearly every one of the countries of Central and South America who are attending various educational institutions in the United States. These young men all made a distinct impression upon the conference by their appearance, their scholarship, and their discussions. It was the privilege of the Director General, upon the invitation of John R. Mott and Charles D. Hurrey, to attend this conference, and not only deliver a special address before the Latin American contingent, but also to speak at the principal international patriotic celebration which was held on the night of June 26. This particular meeting took place in the great auditorium at East Northfield, when the students of all nations participated, singing college songs, giving their college cheers, and providing entertainment that emphasized how the students of all lands are working for the good not only of their respective countries but for the welfare of the world. The Latin American division of this great conference was in special charge of Charles J. Ewald, who has headquarters in Montevideo, Uruguay. Elsewhere in this issue of the Bulletin is a photograph of the participants in the discussions of this distinct section of the conference. A list of the delegates and the countries represented follows: Argentine Republic, Dr. José M. de la Rua, E. R. O'Connor; Bolivia, Teodomiro Urquiola;



Photograph by Harris-Ewing.

HON. JOHN BASSETT MOORE,
Counselor for the Department of State of the United States.

Brazil, Dr. Otoniel Mota, H. Oswaldo de Miranda, F. Motta, Aleindo Sampaio, Jayme Tavares, Carlos Camelier, A. C. P. Souza, Damato de Souza Brandão, P. Buarque de Macedo; Chile, Florencio Espinoza; Colombia, D. Ordoñez, Roberto M. Pavageau, N. de Castro, Raul Bernett y Cordova, Luis A. Malo, Alejandro Botero, Luis Bolivar, J. A. Bonilla; Costa Rica, Nilo Villalobos; Ecuador, F. W. San Lucas Carlos M. Bastidas; France, Mons. Mauri; Italy, Sr. Gay; Mexico. Leopoldo G. Delgado, Moises Salnz, Luiz F. Aznar, M. Barranco, Guillermo Castellanos; Nicaragua, Gerardo M. Baca; Philippines, M. A. Gonzalez; Porto Rico, Eugenio Rodriguez, Manuel Amador; Spain, Francisco Camacho; Switzerland, Prof. Dartigue, Mr. de Vargas; United States, Dr. John R. Mott, Richard C. Morse, C. D. Hurrey, Clifford Rowe, V. P. Bowe, P. A. Conard, C. J. Ewald, and A. W. Stevenson, and also Carlos A. de la Puente, Albert F. Contant, and W. E. Phillips, the name of whose countries was accidently omitted in the memorandum supplied to the MONTHLY BULLETIN.

GALVESTON'S EXCURSION TO CENTRAL AMERICA.

Galveston, the ambitious port of the State of Texas on the Gulf of Mexico, is to be congratulated upon the success of the visit of 45 "Trade Evangels," as they call themselves, to Panama and to the principal ports of Central America. Coming as this does after the recent trip to the same countries of the delegation from the Mobile Chamber of Commerce it must be productive of much good in making the peoples of Central America realize that the representative men of the Gulf ports of the United States are anxious to know them better and to develop closer trade relations. Visits of this kind can not fail to be productive of much value, but their greatest good will be realized in the event that corresponding delegations come from those countries to the United States and are shown corresponding courtesies by such places as Galveston and Mobile. It is especially gratifying to the staff of the Pan American Union to see the increasing number of excursions of this kind undertaken, because the Director General and his assistants have for many years urged them upon the various cities of the United States and of Latin America. Mutual acquaintance and mutual travel, if we may use that phrase, are two of the greatest instrumentalities for the development of both friendship and peace. Galveston's splendid position upon the Gulf coast should enable her to develop a very large exchange of trade, not only with all the countries bordering on the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico but with the countries to be reached through the Panama Canal. It is to be hoped that she will, moreover, endeavor to develop a spirit of hospitality and make the people of the Latin American countries feel thoroughly at home whenever they come to the United States



HON. JOHN E. OSBORNE,

First Assistant Secretary of State of the United States.

BOSTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce should feel highly pleased with the attention which has been shown their representatives who have been making the grand tour of South America. For years the Director General of the Pan American Union urged the representative men of Boston, Massachusetts, and of all New England to make a trip of this kind. It is, therefore, particularly gratifying to record in the Bulletin that their journey has been in every way thus far a success. The hospitality which has been shown them in every South American city and port which they have visited is characteristic of the Latin American peoples and countries. They really could not have been shown more attention if they had been official representatives of the United States Government. The one thing that will be needed to round out this trip of the Boston Chamber of Commerce will be a return visit from representative men of the Chambers of Commerce of South America. If they do come to the United States there is no doubt that Boston and New England will show them courtesies which will be reciprocal of the attention which the Boston Chamber has received in all parts of South America.

SOUTH AMERICAN TOUR BY BALTIMORE BUSINESS MEN.

Moved to a certain extent by the example of Boston, and urged by the Director General of the Pan American Union and officers of the State Department to make a visit to South America, the Merchants and Manufacturers Association of Baltimore have appointed a special committee, with Mr. William J. Ewing, as chairman, for the purpose of arranging such a tour and developing an itinerary and program. Mr. William A. Reid, of the Pan American Union staff, was designated by the Pan American Union, and Mr. Charles Lyon Chandler, of the State Department, by the Secretary of State, to cooperate with this committee. Although the final plans for the trip have not yet been arranged, it is hoped that they will be perfected in the near future.

HON. HORACE G. KNOWLES, RETIRING UNITED STATES MINISTER TO BOLIVIA.

Among the able representatives of the United States in Latin America who are retiring from active service is Hon. Horace G. Knowles, who is just concluding his duties as United States minister to Bolivia. Mr. Knowles is one of those men who takes most seriously his duties as a foreign representative of the United States and at the same time appreciates the Latin American viewpoint. He

has made a success of his mission to Bolivia and has done much to effect closer relations between that country and the United States. He is now planning to do what he can in a private way to develop the mineral resources of that remarkable country, and he has the best wishes of all his friends in the United States for success in his new line of effort. The Bolivian Government recently showed its opinion of Mr. Knowles by intrusting him with the special mission of selecting the site for its building at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to be held in San Francisco, California, in 1915.

HON. WILLIAM E. PULLIAM, RECEIVER GENERAL OF DOMINICAN CUSTOMS.

The announcement that a successor has been appointed to Hon. William E. Pulliam, receiver general of customs of the Dominican Republic, suggests a word of appreciation of the excellent work which he has done since he first took charge of this responsible post in the summer of 1907. Mr. Pulliam's duties have always been onerous and delicate, but he has won the esteem not only of the officials and citizens of the Dominican Republic but of foreigners as well. reports which he has sent each year have been full of valuable information and read eagerly by those who wished to become familiar with the foreign trade relations of the Dominican Republic. Each vear the Montely Bulletin of the Pan American Union has published extracts from these reports and there has been a large demand for copies containing Mr. Pulliam's data. He has the best wishes of the staff or the Pan American Union for any new work which he may undertake. Advantage is also taken of this opportunity to extend felicitations to his successor, Hon. Walter W. Vick, who has a reputation of being a man of excellent executive capacity.

VISIT TO THE FAR EAST OF THE EDITOR OF THE BULLETIN.

Since the last issue of the Monthly Bulletin, Franklin Adams, the editor of the Bulletin and chief clerk of the Pau American Union, accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Harriet Chalmers Adams, the well-known lecturer on Latin America, has been granted leave of absence to make a trip to the Orient and the Philippines. During this extended journey he will acquaint the official and commercial interests of the Far East with the work of the Pan American Union and the great development of Latin America, in which subjects the Far East has been showing increasing interest. Mrs. Adams plans to deliver her illustrated lectures on the countries of Central and South America, which will surely attract much attention. The staff of the



Photograph by Harris-Ewing.

HON. BOAZ W. LONG,
Chief of the Latin-American Division of the United States Department of State.

Pan American Union wishes them a most successful and interesting trip. During his absence Dr. Albert Hale, of the staff of the Pan American Union, who has written a book entitled, "The South Americans," and has traveled extensively in all of the countries lying south of the United States, will be acting editor and chief clerk.

VISIT OF NAVAL CADETS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The visit of the Sarmiento, the training ship of the Argentine Navy, and of the Benjamin Constant, the naval school ship of Brazil, has been characterized with much entertainment of its officers and men in the different ports and cities where they have touched or made trips. As these training ships have been to the United States before, a good opinion had already been developed of the kind of men that are sent abroad upon them by their respective Governments. Both the officers and the men have made excellent impressions wherever they have been, and it is to be hoped that these friendly calls will continue to take place year after year. The cadets from the Brazilian ship were joined in their tour through the eastern cities of the United States by officers of the Minas Geraes, which was anchored in New York Harbor awaiting the return from San Francisco of the Special Brazilian Ambassador, Dr. Lauro Müller.

TO STUDY TROPICAL DISEASES.

A medical expedition of importance to the scientific world is now actively pursuing its studies in the countries along the Pacific coast of South America. Headed by Dr. Richard P. Strong, who has had wide and varied experience in the observation and study of tropical diseases in different parts of the world, the party includes Dr. E. E. Tyzzer, assistant professor of pathology and director of the Harvard cancer commission, and Mr. C. T. Brues, who has collaborated with eminent physicians in the study of the causes and spread of infantile paralysis. Dr. Andrew W. Sellards and a secretary make up the rest of the expedition. This commission was sent by Harvard University to investigate certain tropical diseases of doubtful or unknown etiology, as well as to secure material relating to the diseases of South America, both for further investigation and for teaching purposes. It is the first expedition from the Department of Tropical Medicine at Harvard, and it is said to be the first medical expedition of this nature which has ever been sent to South America. The party sailed from New York on April 30 and proceeded to Guayaquil, stopping en route at Panama and other places to inspect the important hospitals. Special attention will be given to the study of that peculiar disease



In another section of this issue appears a list of the delegates and the countries represented at the meetings. An interesting fact about this particular division of the conference is that during the assions the delegates spoke in Spanish, Portuguese, French, and English, and nearly every one of the students were able to understand and express themselves fluently in these lenguages. SPEAKERS AND DELEGATES AT THE LATIN-AMERICAN SECTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL STUDENT CONFERENCE WHICH MES ALSO, 1913.

known as verruca Peruviana, which carries a heavy mortality rate. Mr. Brues, of the party, will make special collections of tropical insects and will endeavor to obtain fresh material on the plague, yellow fever, and other tropical ailments. The party will return about the middle of September. Their efforts will be followed with great interest by the medical world, because of the unusual reputation and high quality of the men who make up this expedition. In this connection it is of interest to note the establishment at Harvard, under the administration of the Graduate School of Medicine, of a department of tropical medicine. A six-months' course, thorough and systematic, will be given annually from November 1, and it is intended to provide adequate preparation to those physicians who expect to practice where tropical diseases may be prevalent. The department will be under the immediate direction of Dr. Richard P. Strong.

FIRST PAN AMERICAN DENTAL CONGRESS AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

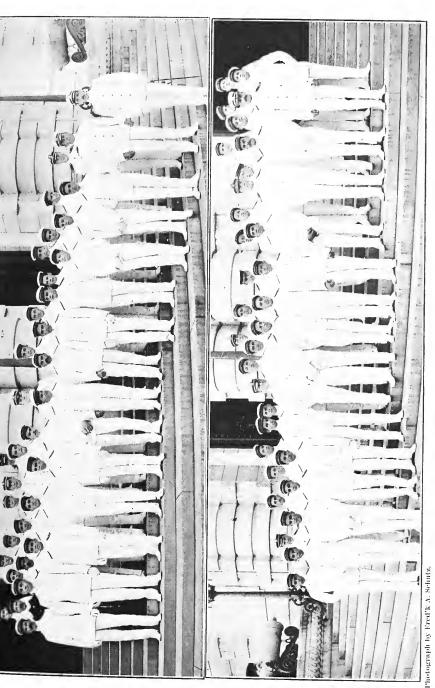
An invitation most cordial in its tone and attractive in its program has recently been extended by the central committe of the First Pan American Dental Congress for its gathering during the month of October, 1913, at Rio de Janeiro. This congress represents the first organized movement to bring together the representative dentists and odontological interests of the American Republics. It will afford them a splendid opportunity to get acquainted, exchange professional ideas, and to enjoy the unsurpassing hospitality of the Brazilians and the beauties of their wonderful capital. We quote as follows from the announcement:

We want your support * * * but more than that, we want your company. We are inviting you as a guest, and as such the expenses of your stay will be defrayed by the congress.

Can you not, instead of going to Europe for the seventh time, come to Brazil for the first? You would have an opportunity to gaze upon the most beautiful and fantastic scenery, enjoy an unrivaled climate, and witness the astounding progress of what is, after all, an American city.

Whether you are dentist or manufacturer, our congress should attract you * * *. The scientific interest of its deliberations is assured by the professional standing of the members of the commission * * * *. Its organization is under the official auspices of the Brazilian minister of foreign affairs and others * * *, and it will be the means of bringing together a large number of keen, wide-awake dentists from all the Americas who are anxious to get acquainted with any novelties that might be exhibited.

The congress has for its commission a group of professional dentists who are right on the spot. This does not prevent it from being thoroughly Pan American * * * *. Whether you are from California or Cuba, Arkansas or Argentina, * * * come, and you will be made welcome.



The party is composed of the men on the Benjamin Constant and the officers of the Minus Geraes, which was in New York at the time. Together they traveled in charge of Capt. Barries, commander of the Benjamin Constant. The maral attache of the Brazilian Embassy at Washington, Lieut. Commander Radler de Aquino (officer in blue uniform) escorted the party on their various trips about the city. OFFICERS AND MIDSHIPMEN OF THE BRAZILIAN TRAINING SHIP, "BENJAMIN CONSTANT" AT THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MD., JUNE S, 1913.

Seldom has such an opportunity been afforded the professional men of South, Central, and North America to visit a foreign country and participate in a scientific conference under more friendly and promising conditions. Further information concerning transportation, hotel accommodations, etc., may be obtained by addressing Prof. R. de Pereira e Maia, president of the central committee of the congress, Rua Gonçalves Dias 82, Rio de Janeiro, or Mr. Reginald Gorham, 4727 Hazel Avenue, West Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON SCHOOL HYGIENE.

The Fourth International Congress on School Hygiene will be held at Buffalo, New York, August 25-30, 1913, and promises to be the most important of its kind ever held. An elaborate program covering every phase of the problem of school hygiene has been arranged, and some of the world's most prominent scientists, doctors, and educators will discuss these questions at the sessions. Besides the serious work of the congress the city and its citizens are planning to extend all the courtesies and hospitality possible to the visiting delegates, and every effort will be made to make their stay in the city both agreeable and comfortable. While a large number of delegates have accepted invitations to attend from the leading countries of Europe, Latin America has not been backward in its interest in the conference, and indications point to a strong representation from the countries of the southern continent. Cuba, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, and Venezuela have listed many names of interested members in the bulletins of the congress, and it is hoped that before the opening session, on August 25, every country of Latin America will delegate representatives.

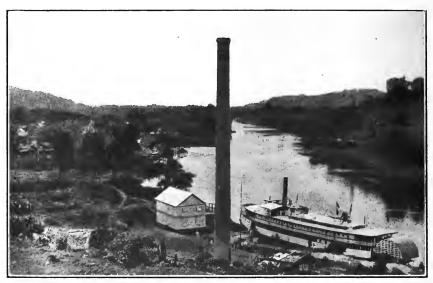


Status of Venezuelan Iron Ore Development is the title of an article in the March 20 issue of The Iron Trade Review (Cleveland, Ohio), from which the following excerpts are taken:

In the opinion of not a few prominent mining engineers and iron and steel manufacturers, the development of the iron ore resources of South America for the benefit of the iron and steel industry of the United States is a promised development of the near future. For years the iron world has been aware of the presence of large bodies of high-grade iron ores in several of the South American Republics. The rather inaccessible locations of these deposits and the long haul to the eastern seaboard of this country have delayed the development of plans for utilizing this mineral in this country. The eastern iron and steel industry, by reason of its location and its dependence more or less upon foreign sources of ore supply, has been the logical field for interest in the possibilities of the South American deposits. Such efforts as have been made, however, by eastern iron and steel makers, have partaken more or less of a preliminary and prospective character, until the recent announcement of the Bethlehem Steel Co. that it had acquired the output of the extensive Tofo iron mines at Coquimbo, Chile, and was preparing actively to develop these properties for its requirements at South Bethlehem. The nearing completion of the Panama Canal will bring the South American ore fields of Pacific coast countries several thousand miles closer to the ports of Philadelphia and New York or other Atlantic seaboard points. * * *

Apart from Chile, which by reason of the Bethlehem Steel Co. acquisition now takes the prominent position of the South American ore countries from an American standpoint, the recent developments pertaining to the Venezuela iron ore resources have aroused some interest among iron and steel makers in this country. Operations in the Orinoco district in Venezuela show considerable activity. The Canadian-Venezuelan Iron Ore Co. (Ltd.), is taking the lead in these enterprises. This company, which was organized by Montreal capitalists, has obtained important concessions at Imataca, from the Venezuelan Government, and is now expending a large sum for the development of the plant, consisting of a crusher, electric power station, etc. F. P. Jones, of Montreal, president of the company, recently stated that these improvements, according to the rate of present progress, would be completed by the close of the current year, and at that time the company would be in position to ship 75,000 to 90,000 tons of ore monthly. At the present time its capacity is about 15,000 tons per month.

One of the difficulties which has confronted all operators of Venezuelan iron ore properties heretofore has been the existence of a bar in the mouth of the Orinoco River. The present operators of the Imataca properties claim, however, that their soundings indicate the presence of a greater depth of water across this sandbar than had generally been supposed, and they believe they will be able to solve the difficulty by using flat-bottom vessels of at least 3,000 tons



Courtesy of The Iron Trade Review.

LOCATION OF THE CANADIAN-VENEZUELAN IRON ORE CO. (LTD.)

The Imataca deposits are located along the Carosmo River, a branch of the Orinoco, and are about 4 or 5 miles distant from the latter stream. They are about 75 miles inland from the mouth of the Orinoco.



Courtesy of The Iron Trade Review.

PORTION OF THE CANADIAN-VENEZUELAN IRON ORE COMPANY'S PLANT.

In this picture are shown some of the old operations and the shipping dock on the river. The new houses for the employees are shown in the foreground.

capacity. This they propose to do as soon as the plant at present under construction is completed. * * *

The Imataca ore shows high grade in the analyses of the various small cargoes that have been brought to this country during the past 20 years. A lot delivered in May, 1897, consigned to the Crane Iron Works, analyzed as follows:

	Per cent.
Metallic iron	 65.301
Silica	
Sulphur	
Phosphorus	 . 037
Moisture	 . 77

In 1900 the steamer *Tresco* delivered a cargo of this ore to the Maryland Steel Co., at Sparrows Point. The analysis of this cargo was as follows:

Metallic iron	. 66. 10
Silica	2.09
Phosphorus	04
Moisture	446

A cargo delivered in 1912 was analyzed at Philadelphia with the following results:

	Per cent.
Metalic iron	
Silica	140
Phosphorus.	016
Sulphur	042
Titanic acid	231
Titanium	139

Los Lobos Marinos en las Costas de la Republica Oriental is an interesting and well-illustrated article in the March 7 issue of Fray Mocho (Buenos Aires), which deals with the life, habits, and peculiarities of the fur seals found on the islands near the mouth of the Rio de la Plata. Dr. R. Jose del Perez Blanco, who furnished most of the data for the article, and who has made a most comprehensive study of these animals during his protracted stay on the islands, earnestly advocates the suspension of the annual killing of seals for a period of 10 years in order to obviate their total extinction.

The various islands lying in the estuary where the La Plata empties into the Atlantic were formerly leased to private sealing industries, which paid the Government from 40,000 to 50,000 pesos per year in rents. Now, however, the Government has undertaken to exploit the killing of the seals on its own account.

Two species of seals are found in Uruguayan waters, the sea lions and the "oso marino," or fur seal, and the peculiarities, habits, etc., of these are entertainingly set forth in the article. They seem to have the senses of smell and hearing highly developed, and can be approached, even when sleeping, only by advancing upon them against the wind. They usually come to this latitude by the end of December and remain through March, spending the summer, in other words, on these islands. Here the females bear their offspring

and the young seals receive their first instructions. This is the season of love and battle for the males, who seek to rob one another of their female companions, and each surrounds himself with a harem, the size of which depends upon his own cunning and fierceness.

The first to come are the fur seals and later the sea lions. The heaviest and strongest males form the vanguard, and before leaving the water make a careful reconnoissance, swimming from one side to the other of the island, raising their bodies half out of the water, listening and sniffing the air for danger. If nothing alarming is discovered, they come out on land and each selects his dwelling place, generally after having fought sundry battles for its retention. After these warriors are established the younger ones, ranging from 3 to 6 years of age, come and take the posts not desired by the first comers. In two or three weeks the females arrive and are taken possession of as they come in. If any of them show some hesitation about leaving the water, the males approach them and with caresses and playful cajoleries coax them to their sides and finally push them up into their seraglios.

The last to arrive are the old ones, who must needs select the remote and least desirable places where they spend most of their time in sleeping.

Those who have female companions show the greatest vigilance and watch the approach of another male with jealous precaution. If the attempt to drive off the intruder by bellowing and showing his sharp fangs does not succeed, the master of the household gives fierce battle. Not infrequently while the two contesting bulls are biting and tearing one another a third one slips in and steals one of the females for himself, escaping with his fickle prize without the unpleasant necessity of having to fight for her.

After the fighting bulls have adjusted their households they divide into groups, some in the sea and others on the land. The vanquished males, and those exhausted by their struggles, collect in separate groups, take refreshing baths in the sea, and spend the time in rest and sleep until they have recuperated sufficiently to start fresh battles.

The skins of the "oso marino" are those preferred on account of the texture and rich chestnut color, and it is of these that the highpriced sealskin coats are made.

In 1910 the seal islands of Uruguay furnished about 5,700 head of these valuable animals, and in a period of 13 years, from 1896 to 1908, no less than 201,694 have been killed.

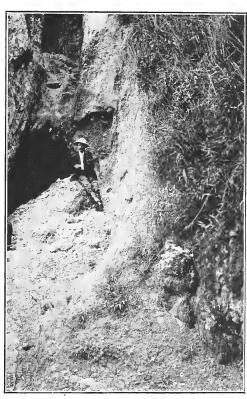
Coal on the Pacific Coast of Colombia is the title of an article in the Mining Journal (London) of April 5, 1913, which deals with the prospective development of the coal resources of Colombia from the viewpoint of an English engineer based on personal investigation. He writes:

The nearing completion of the Panama Canal is arousing considerable interest among shipping companies and coal owners, both in Europe and the United States. Coal stations are being built at various West Indian Islands. The British Government is also giving consideration to the same matter for naval purposes. The United States Government is already at work on the construction of stations at Colon and Panama, with eyes on various other points of vantage. Consequently mine owners are keenly alert

to the possibilities of the coal trade along the line of the ocean track "to be." The development of coal fields on and adjacent to the Pacific coast of Colombia may prove of greater extent than most people are aware. British colliery owners and shipping companies would do well to consider carefully before sinking large sums of money in a business likely to get a severe shock by the development of coal fields within such easy distance of Panama.

Buenaventura, a seaport town of the Pacific coast, will be, within the next year or two, connected by railway only a little over 100 miles in extent with Cali, the center of a carboniferous territory covering an extensive area. The port of Buenaventura offers every facility for shipping on a large scale; a deep and well-sheltered harbor only 150 miles south of Panama, right on the track of steamers that will trade between Chile, Peru, Ecuador, and Europe and the United States, and practically a halfway coaling station for traders between Australia, eastern countries, and Europe.

Little has been done to develop these coal deposits, with the exception of a few small workings in the neighborhood of Cali, but from



A VERTICAL COAL SEAM, NEAR CALI, COLOMBIA, 4 FEET 7 INCHES THICK.

In the Cauca Valley, en route from Caldas to Cali, coal beds running from a few inches to 6 or 7 feet in thickness were found. It is believed that borings at Cali would show coal underlying the floor of the valley which is about 25 to 30 miles wide.

a superficial inspection the probabilities are that with exploration a field of no mean importance would be developed.

The carboniferous strata run NNW.-SSE. (dipping 80° to the east), but in many places the stratification and coal seams are practically vertical. Outcrops of coal deposits have been discovered throughout the sandstone strata for over a distance of 40 miles, the seams varying in width from a few inches to 15 feet, cutting the Andes diagonally. There is every reason to believe that the coal and lignite deposits of the Choco, at present so little known or heard of, are a continuation of the Cali outcrops. and also those of the bay at the point Utria, where coal outcrops have been located right

on the coast, and about midway between Buenaventura and Panama. It is also stated on good authority that farther to the north, at the Bahia Octavia, coal has also been located. In the event of these deposits being one continuous tract, their length will be considerably over 100 miles, and, as far as the deposits of Cali and the Choco are concerned (the carboniferous stratas), show a width of several miles.

Nothing in the way of exploration has been done on the outcrops of the Choco. It is even doubtful whether the local inhabitants or engineers who have visited the country were aware that extensive carboniferous and lignite deposits existed. The seams are numerous, and outcrops have been traced over many miles. The close proximity of these deposits to the platinum and gold fields in the district of the Choco is of great importance, as at a future date, not far distant, the platinum and gold deposits will receive the attention they warrant, and with the installation of washing plants and dredgers on a large scale, although there is a plentiful supply of timber for fuel purposes in some parts, there will be many instances where the installation of a gas-pro-



ANOTHER COAL SEAM NEAR CALI, COLOMBIA, 4 FEET 6 INCHES THICK.

On a trip to Juanchito and return, coal from one of the openings in the vicinity was used, and proved very satisfactory. Steam was kept up easily, and with small consumption a beautiful, hot, white fire with a brown smoke was the result. There was little ash and the coal appeared to be free from slate and other impurities.

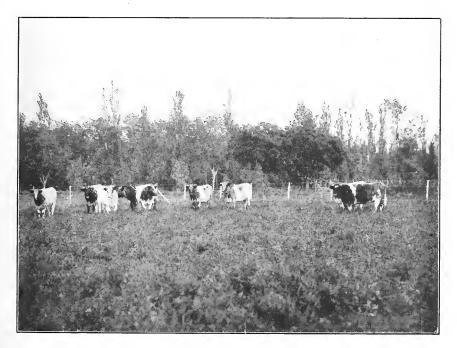
ducing plant for power purposes would be much cheaper and more suitable, and for which the lignite is well suited, and the deposits are easily get-at-able and in close proximity to the platinum mines.

The writer then goes into more detailed description of the location and character of the various deposits examined, giving the analysis of samples submitted to a London chemist, and the characteristics which mark its value for fuel purposes. After giving this more or less technical information he closes as follows:

The coal fields of Cali have an altitude of from four to seven thousand feet above sea level, thus giving the district a salubrious climate well adapted for white labor. They are in comparative proximity to the coast as well as being on the fringe, as it were, of the Cauca Valley, an agricultural territory of extent and richness well known throughout the Americas, and the railway facilities that will be available on the construction of the line from Cali northerly toward Bogota should also be the means of opening up

the northern extension of these coal deposits, as well as the deposits of the eastern ranges lying at the foot of the Central Cordilleras, where coal has been discovered over large areas. With such vast and varied natural resources Colombia has on its Pacific coast an asset of incalculable value. Its geographical position will be altered from the region of obscurity to one, as it were, the center of a trade route on completion of American ambition—the opening of the canal, the importance and value of which can not be estimated in monetary terms.

The Cattle Industry of the Llanos, by Walter Lefferts, in the March number of the Bulletin of the American Geographical Society, deals with the possibilities of the development of the cattle industry in



CATTLE ON THE LLANOS.

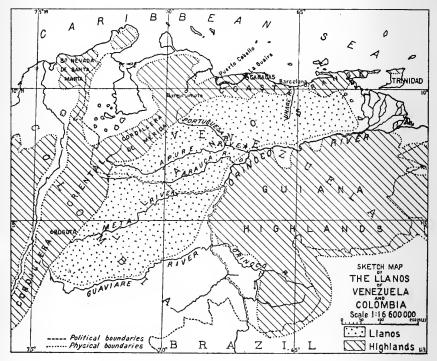
In speaking of the cattle that once abounded on the Lianos of Venezuela, Mr. Lefferts, in his article in the Bulletin of the American Geographical Society, March, 1913, writes: "During the War of Independence (1812–1821) it is related, on the authority of an eye witness, that in some parts of the plains the wild horses and cattle were so numerous as to render it necessary for a party of cavalry to clear the way for the march of the partiot army. General Crespo, one of the presidents of Venezuela, had, not many years ago, 200,000 cattle on his ranches."

certain sections of Venezuela and Colombia. The question as to where the future meat supply for the rapidly increasing population of the United States is to come from is a very serious one, and Mr. Lefferts's article dealing therewith is both timely and interesting and well worthy of consideration. He writes:

In these days of excessive high prices of meat, when beef on the hoof sells for 10, 11, and even 12 cents a pound, and men unwillingly become more vegetarian, it is desirable that we should inquire as to foreign possibilities of supplying our demand. Only in a rather primitive plains region, it is obvious, can a supply of cheap meat be procured. South America possesses three such regions. The campos of Brazil are as

yet undeveloped in grazing. The pampas of Argentina send practically all of their exported meat to Great Britain, and it is doubtful whether English control of this trade can be shaken. The llanos of northern South America, however, form a grazing region so comparatively unknown, yet so near to us, that it is worth consideration.

East and south of that northeastern range of the Andes, whose extension forms the Caribbean coast range of Venezuela, lie the llanos or plains. They cover about one-third of Venezuela's present territory—an area of some 120,000 square miles—and extend over a hundred miles beyond Colombia's northern border. On the southeast they are limited by the highlands along whose base flows the Orinoco, and on the east they merge into the swampy delta of the same stream.



THE LLANOS OF VENEZUELA AND COLOMBIA.

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Apparently as flat in most places as a billiard table, these wide plains stretch to the horizon "like an ocean covered with seaweed," to use Humboldt's classical comparison. On the higher elevations, the gravelly "mesas," shoals in the ancient sea, which extend in a line through the center of the northern portion, there is insufficient moisture to support tree growth. Where, however, pools of water have stood in hollows, and all along the banks of streams, isolated trees and little groves appear.

Most of the surface is grassy, the thickness of the covering varying according to moisture. The growth on the mesas is sparse at all times, but a great part of the llanos is covered with much really excellent pasturage of Para and guinea grass, which are recommended for forage in our own Southern States. Other large regions support growth much like the grasses of our plains, not especially tender, but nutritious.

The llanos are, roughly, between the parallels of 5° and 10° north latitude. During our winter the belt of greatest heat lies to the south of them, and the northeast trade wind sweeps unobstructed over their surface, bringing from the sea to their extreme eastern portion a fair amount of rain. As the wind progresses, however, it becomes heated and absorbs moisture instead of depositing it, until it causes some discomfort to the central and western sections of the Venezuelan llanos. The east wind is forced up, however, as it reaches the Andes, becomes cooled, and gives a good rain supply to the foothills, from which descend many streams to water the plains. While this wind blows, generally from November to March, it is the dry season of the greater portion of the plains * * *

After dealing more particularly with the climatic features of the region, the author gives us the following estimate of the present state of the cattle industry:

The llanos at present are adapted to nothing so well as grazing. They present the same condition of free range land which our western plains possessed in the early history of their settlement. Their area in Venezuela and Colombia is at least as large as the States of Colorado and Pennsylvania combined, or 150,000 square miles. The amount of rain which falls upon these plains is far greater than that which our western plains receive, and the comparative barrenness is less.

At present the llanos support, beside cattle, many herds of horses and mules, but no sheep. No estimate of the number of cattle in Colombia is at hand. The number on the plains of Venezuela is estimated at less than two million. * * *

The universal testimony of modern travelers is to the effect that the scarcity of cattle in favorable regions of the Venezuelan llanos is surprising. Dr. Bingham (1907) noted this in the lands lying immediately east of the Andes; Dr. Mozans (1909) found the same condition along the Orinoco. Dr. Sievers (1903) states that since the time of Humboldt the llanos in many places are becoming more wooded on account of the diminution in numbers of cattle.

According to Mr. Lefferts, the civil conflict known as the Five Years' War (1866–1870) had much to do with retarding the progress of the cattle industry, and subsequent events have as yet been unable to overcome this setback. Live cattle are sent to Trinidad and British Guiana, a few going also to Cuba. Something over a million dollars' worth of hides are exported annually, most of them being taken by the United States. In 1910 an English company founded at Puerto Cabello the chilled-beef plant of the Venezuelan Meat Products Syndicate, which seems to have prospered, judging from the increase of its output.

Relative to the opportunity of beef trade with the United States the author writes:

The trade in frozen beef thus begun by the English company ought, it would seem, to be inviting to American enterprise. Why should not the United States be supplied with meat from the llanos? The cost of an establishment for freezing beef is moderate, and its plant easily extended if conditions warrant. Communication between Venezuela and either Gulf or Atlantic ports of the United States is much quicker than it is between Argentina and Great Britain, over which latter route so much beef is carried. The United States already takes most of the hides from Venezuelan cattle—why not their meats also? The market for it already exists; it does not need to be created.

The writer suggests that if Venezuela is to ship beef to the United States, Americans must initiate the work, and he incidentally explains

that the administration of President Gomez has evinced a favorable disposition toward northern development of the country. In closing his article he considers the extent of the development possible as follows:

The final question of those interested would be: What amount of cattle could the llanos be depended upon to support? Should we accept the figure of 2,000,000 cattle now on the llanos of both Venezuela and Colombia—and this would be a fair estimate—it would give an average of about 13 to the square mile. Texas, in 1900, before her grazing industry had so greatly declined, possessed 9,500,000 head. Allowing no ground for crops of any kind, this would make 35 to the square mile, or nearly three times the number that the llanos now support.

The llanos could surely support many more cattle in proportion to area than could the extremely dry plains of Texas; but even allowing 35 to the square mile, this would give 5,250,000 head. Were conditions to become at all favorable to the grazing industry, doubtless in a comparatively few years this number would actually exist there. This would give a basis for a business which would increase the prosperity of Venezuela, supply millions of pounds of beef to the United States markets, and to some degree compensate for the failure of our home production to meet the increasing demand.

Pedrara Onyx Co., by F. J. Lea, vice president and general manager Pedrara Onyx Co., in the March number of Pan American Progress (Los Angeles, Cal.), is an article which, though written perhaps with the view of exploiting the product of the particular property in which the writer is personally interested, is nevertheless informative and interesting in its general treatment of the subject of that most beautiful of all decorative stones—onyx marble.

Relative to the use of onyx from a historical point of view Mr. Lea writes:

So filled with unique and absorbing features is the history of onyx that it reads almost like a page from romance. Its first chapter dates from the time that man unknowingly began to write his own history in those places where we read it now, in the temples of his gods and in the tombs of his dead, and it is here that we find evidences that onyx was not only one of the earliest stones used for decorative purposes, but that it has always been most highly prized. For example, the Aztec word for onyx is "tecali," a corruption of the phrase in that tongue meaning "mansion of the Lord," this race considering onyx too sacred to be used for any purpose other than their consecrated vessels and in religious ceremonies.

In the temple of the Sphinx, in Egypt, the antiquity of which can only be conjectured, the walls and ceiling are lined with huge slabs of onyx, in perfect preservation. Scientists tell us that the precious "alabaster" mentioned so frequently in ancient manuscripts was in reality onyx, and in proof of this point to two "alabaster pillars" taken from the Temple of Solomon, and now in St. Mark's Cathedral at Venice. These pillars are described as "semitransparent," which would indicate that they are a variety of onyx marble.

However, one of the most interesting historical antiquities in this connection is the tomb of Seti I, the father of the second Rameses, which is now in the Sir John Soane Museum of London. This sarcophagus, which its historian describes as "noble," is hollowed out of a single block of onyx over 9 feet long and 4 feet wide, is most exquisitely carved, and a lamp placed within shines through the translucent sides.

Scattered throughout the Old World are countless temples, mosques, palaces, churches, theaters, ancient and modern, in which onyx has been utilized for mural decorations, staircases, pillars, and windows. So those who have been wont to regard



CUT IN HILLSIDE AT CAVE CREEK, ARIZONA, SHOWING DETACHED MASSES OF CORRODED ONYX.

The tinis are beautiful in the extreme, and the best quality of the stone is certainly very fine. Clear uniformly green stone is not to be had in blocks of any size, but all are filled with redeliability webs. There is a large amount of waste malerial in the stone thus far removed, owing to the oxidation which has gone on in the same untimer at sit Bury Creek. The deposit is unique in that the largest blocks thus far obtained have their greatest dimensions at right angles with the plane of deposition. Slabs 4 feet wide could thus be cut across the grain, and while by this method the benuiful blocking of the colors is lost, still the woodlike grain, or onyvelike banding, is thus brought out and is greatly preferred by some." (Dr. Merrill visited these quarries in Angust, 1892.) In describing these quarries Dr. George P. Merrill writes: "The prevailing colors here, as at Mayers Station, are green and yellowish, with veins of other our brown and red.

the use of onyx for decoration and building as an innovation or an experiment may know that thousands of years ago the enslaved Israelites, toiling in the stone quarries in the Valley of the Nile, fashioned onyx slabs and stones to build palaces and tombs for kings whose names and histories are forgotten.

Relative to its formation and character the writer continues:

Onyx, or more properly onyx marble, is a calcareous or limestone composition of spring formation. It is found in arroyas or canyons, and in valleys that were once the beds of spasmodic streams.

Water, under ordinary conditions, will hold in suspension a small quantity of carbonate of lime, but when in deep underground currents it is subjected to great pressure and contains carbonic acid gas its power of holding in solution mineral particles which it may collect in its journey through the earth is greatly increased. When gushing forth it comes in contact with the open air, thus losing the pressure and the gas, and with them the power to carry longer its load, it drops the burden and rushes on, leaving a deposit of fine sediment, which, hardening, forms onyx, or more properly travertine or onyx marble.

There are not many onyx quarries known to the world, perhaps a hundred, though less than six of these are in actual operation, while not even that many are producing onyx in merchantable sizes and quantities. Perhaps when these are worked out and, like the quarries of old Egypt and Persia, shall become mere scars upon the earth's surface, there will be no more onyx, for one of the foremost geologists of the United States mentions it as a peculiar fact that there is at this time no place known to him where onyx is in process of formation.

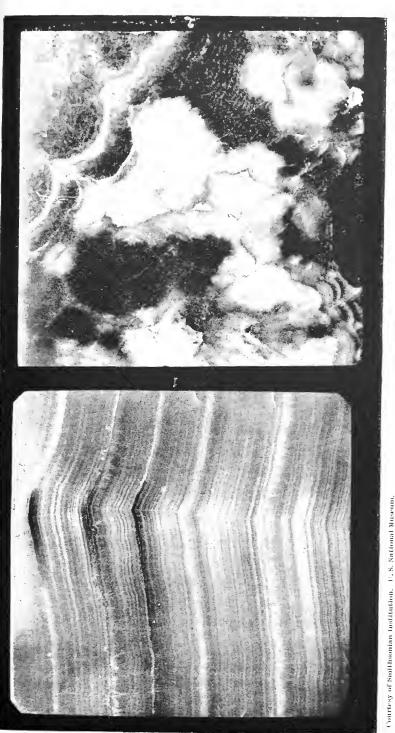
Speaking of the Pedrara Onyx Co.'s quarries, Mr. Lea dwells on the product of his company as follows:

The largest and most valuable deposits known to the world to-day, and not unlikely that the world has ever known, the New Pedrara Onyx Co.'s quarries in Lower California, are situated about 300 miles down the peninsula from San Diego and about 55 miles inland from the Pacific Ocean.

A warm, rainless, and dry region is essential to the formation of onyx, for rains which did not entirely wash away the sedimentary deposits which in time form travertine would wash in foreign matter, making the onyx so full of flakes and flaws as to render it worthless. Again, the finest onyx is usually found in volcanic regions. The arid section in which the Pedrara quarries are found is also of volcanic origin, and hence the onyx found there is of exceptionally fine quality, according to Mr. Lea's account. He states that in a report made by Prof. George P. Merrill, of the Smithsonian Institution, that eminent geological authority said, in part, that upon striking the great unquarried blocks with a hammer they ring like a bell, thus proving themselves perfectly sound and flawless.

As to the size of the blocks quarried and the extent of the deposit owned by his company, Mr. Lea continues:

In reference to that characteristic which too often renders useless other onyx marbles which would otherwise be successful—that is, the small size of the blocks obtained—the "quarry run" of Pedrara onyx ranges from 18 inches to 6 feet in thickness, in width from 24 to 42 inches, and in length from 2 to 10 or 12 feet, and special quarryings can be made of stone up to 14 feet, thus eliminating entirely the defect which formerly made it impossible to utilize onyx where large surface and long unbroken lines were required.



ONYX MARBLES, (Natural size,)

A marked and very beautiful feature of the onyx marbles in general, and particularly those which originate as spring deposits, is the fine, undulating, parallel lands of growth or lines of accretion shown on a cross section, and which are of course due to its mode of origin through successive depositions upon the surface. Figure 1 shows the structure when cut across the plane of deposition. When cut parallel to the plane of deposition, as in figure 2, the structure, owing to the wavy, hotryoidal nature of the original surfaces, is often wonderfully beautiful and always interesting. The colors continually appear and reappear in varying degrees of intensity accordingly as they be upon the subdued, entanced, enriched, it may be, by those which overlie or lie beneath. (From "The Onex Mirbles: Their Origin, Composition, and Uses, both Aucient and Molern, by George P. Merrill, enrator of the Department of Geology, Smithsonian Institution. U.S. National Museum.) immediate surface or are subdued by intervening layers of colorless material. One sees, in fact, not merely the colors which lie upon the surface but those beneath as well, FIGURE L. SECTION ACROSS PLANE OF DEPOSITION, FIGUREZ, SECTION PARALLED TO PLANE OF DEPOSITION

As to the beautiful coloring of the onyx marble the writer states:

There is a current idea that the rich coloring of onyx is due to different minerals, such as gold, silver, copper, etc., deposited with the carbonate of lime, but Prof. Merrill's theory differs essentially from this. He states that analysis has discovered that next in importance to lime in the composition of onyx is iron, and holds that it is this mineral, in different states of combination, together with manganese, which causes the color variation. The beautiful banding or waving lines, which are a peculiar feature of this material, represent the lines of deposition in much the same manner as the scales of a shell or the lines of a tree trunk represent the different stages of its growth and development.

The coloring in Pedrara onyx ranges from virgin white, through the most exquisite tints of green, rose, yellow, brown, and some blue, appearing at times in delicate lines or veins; again in broad bands, in random flecks, or in cloud-like masses of rich color. It is this infinite variety of wonderful and beautiful mark and tint which lends to Pedrara onyx its chief charm and places it in a class by itself as a decorative stone * * * *.

One of the most beautiful characteristics peculiar to onyx, and especially pronounced in Pedrara onyx, is its translucency, which gives an illusion of depth and greatly enhances the beauty of the stone, since by it one sees not only the coloring and marking upon the surface, but all that lies beneath the surface, subdued and harmonized.

The actual quarrying of the stone is perhaps the simplest and easiest part of the work required in getting the product to the market.

The method used is called the "wedge and feather." While much of the onyx lie exposed upon the surface, a greater portion is 8 or 10 feet underground, buried beneath masses of earth and rock, the accumulation of centuries. When the superficial deposit has been removed, holes are drilled about every 6 inches, and wedges inserted. On driving in the wedges, the block is of course split along the line of the drilled holes, and is then ready for the work of the derrick, by which it is lifted and placed in position to be squared up, the squaring being done much in the same manner as with marble.

The long haul by means of mule teams, 55 miles to the coast, and the difficulties encountered in loading on the steamers by means of surfboats, add much to the expense of marketing and the final cost of this most beautiful of all natural decorative material.

The Mexican Magazine, having both an English and Spanish section, published in the City of Mexico, is a recent acquisition to the exchange list of the Bulletin. The April number contains numerous articles of more than ordinary interest, both in the English and Spanish sections, among them being Mexico's New Government, by the editor and proprietor of the magazine, Mr. R. P. Darcy, in which are given most interesting pen pictures and short biographical sketches of the leaders who figure so prominently in the new order of things. The Great State of Yucatan is a comprehensive sketch of the geographical, climatic, topographical, and agricultural features of this section of the Republic, written by Sr. D. Nicolas Camara Vales, ex-governor of In Romantic History of Yucatan we are given a brief account of the legendary and partly mythical history of the ancient Mayan civilization in its four periods, antedating by many centuries the period of the Spanish conquest, when the great city of Chichen Itza, and the later capital of Uxmal, flourished in all the glories which are now but dimly shadowed in their buried ruins. The ruins of

Chichen Itza form the subject of another interesting contribution, A Ruined Tropical City, by Edward H. Thompson. The Romantic Adventures of Francisco Montejo is an interesting historical contribution to this number, dealing with the Spanish conquest of Yucatan and with Montejo's persistent struggles against tremendous odds, which lasted through a period of some 15 years, but finally resulted in the complete subjugation of the warlike nation and in his own elevation to the post of captain general of the territory. Mexico's New Minister of Foreign Relations, by John Hubert Cornyn, is a biographical sketch of Lic. Francisco L. de la Barra, erstwhile provisional President of Mexico and recently appointed minister of foreign relations. Minister de la Barra's services to Mexico form bright pages in that country's history, as is so well known in the United States, where his eminent qualifications as a diplomat were so prominently shown to the world when he resided in Washington as his country's ambassador from 1904 to 1908, when he was recalled because his services were so greatly needed in the capacity of minister of foreign relations. Upon the resignation of former President Porfirio Diaz, Mr. de la Barra was proclaimed provisional President and served until the election of former President Madero.

All of these articles are well written and illustrated and the Mexican Magazine is one of the most welcome and highly appreciated of our exchanges.

Ripening Bananas by Electrical Heat, in the March 22, 1913, number of the Electrical Review and Electrician (Chicago, Illinois), is a description of the equipment of the electrically heated banana-ripening rooms of a large wholesale fruit-dealing concern in Spokane, Washington. According to this account the experiment has been highly successful. The following excerpt from the account will give some idea as to the installation:

The industrial expert of the central station carefully estimated the heat required, taking into consideration the maximum amount necessary to force ripening in the shortest possible time without damage to the fruit. The experiment was carried out by placing heaters on the side of the wall about 2 feet above the floor line, and although the temperature varied 5° in different parts of the room, it was proven that 100 per cent of the fruit could be marketed, and a permanent installation was immediately put in both rooms. These rooms are 16 by 18 by 7 feet and have a capacity of 200 bunches each.

The installation consists of four 500-watt car heaters and a circulating fan placed in an asbestos-lined box on the side of the wall in each room. In addition to this, a 500-watt element was placed in a bucket of water, the evaporation of which furnishes the necessary moisture. Each piece of apparatus is controlled by an individual switch.

A picture illustrating the article shows the interior of the heater box with the circulating fan at the outlet of an air duct having its inlet at the base line of the opposite side of the room near the door. By this method the cool air is drawn in and blown through the heaters against the distributing board into the room. In a very short time after the fan was put in operation there was no appreciable difference in tem-

perature in any part of the room, thus permitting an equal ripening. During the summer months these rooms are also used for cooling purposes, as the heat generated in the ripening of the fruit is in excess of that required to give the best results. The ventilating ducts are opened and the cool air is circulated through the air duct by means of the fan, keeping an even temperature and the fruit is thus kept from overripening while awaiting a market. By alternating the rooms, 200 bunches are ready for market every two days, giving a capacity of 3,000 bunches per month.

Rubber in Southern Brazil, in the India Rubber World of May 1, 1913, is the first of a series of letters written by Mr. Henry C. Pearson, the able editor of this well-known publication, dealing with the rubber situation as he found it upon a recent visit to Rio de Janeiro. Though the methods adopted and urged for the preservation of the rubber industry, and the study of the situation from the standpoint of an expert, form the basis of these letters, Mr. Pearson gives us graphic pictures of the brilliant capital of Brazil, its wonderful climate, the notable people he met, and many other interesting features.

The South American Alps, by Mark Garrett, in the May number of Pan American Magazine, is a most interesting article dealing with the great peaks of the Sierra Nevada de Merida, that portion of the Andean chain which traverses the Republic of Venezuela from southwest to northeast. The five giants which top all others are "La Corona," "La Concha," "La Columna," "El Toro," and "El Leon," varying in height from 4,758 to 5,002 meters, and the description of some of these is unusually fine, while the article is replete with information.

Alpaca and Vicuna, by O. Sperber, is another contribution in the same publication, dealing with these interesting wool-producing animals found in the Andean regions of Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador.

Gardening in Panama, by David Pollard, is a timely article in the same number, dealing with the opportunity for truck gardening on the Isthmus, the remarkable fertility of the soil, and the great demand for fresh vegetables which, according to the author, bids fair to be permanent, even after the work on the canal is finished. The matter of ownership of land, values, leases in the Canal Zone, etc., are considered, while other information of value to any contemplating investment in this industry in Panama is given at some length.

The World's Greatest Constructive Spectacle, in the March number of the Marine Review, is a comprehensive description of the Panama Canal. The great slide which occurred in February, 1913, known as the Cucaracha, is fully described, as are the other Culebra slides, and the tremendous difficulties that are being overcome in handling the excavated material are dealt with. From the viewpoint of a layman the article gives a clear, comprehensible, and most satisfactory account of the whole huge undertaking, while no less than 19 fine illustrations add to the interest of the text.



The Peace Movement of America. By Julius Moritzen. With an Introduction by James L. Tyron. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London, 1912. 419 pages, 64 illus. \$3.

Mr. Moritzen merits the highest praise for his splendid discursive exposition on the peace movement in the Western Hemisphere. He has happily succeeded in chronicling succinctly and interestingly the various scattered agencies that are exerting their efforts and energies in awakening a world-wide sentiment in favor of peace and friendship among the nations of the world, and particularly among the countries of the Western Hemisphere. He gives to his narrative an unusual personal touch by weaving about the discourse the activities and the influences of those individuals whose names have become conspicuously identified with this great peace movement. Thus the account is free from the semblance of a dry discussion of an abstract subject, but is rather a live absorbing theme reflecting the words and actions of notable leaders. Taking as a basic point the recent visit to the United States of that excellent exponent of peace, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, the author cleverly follows him on his peace and conciliation tour through the various sections of the country, north and south. east and west, and carefully assembles at each center the name and characters of the various organizations, institutions, and agencies whose ideals are linked in the development of harmonious intercourse and closer associations between sovereign nations. Other factors aiding Mr. Moritzen in his data-gathering expeditions were the presence in this country of Count Albert Apponyi, speaker of the Hungarian House of Representatives, and Bertha von Suttner, a Hungarian noblewomen, both of whom attracted wide notice by their valuable contributions to the cause of international peace.

Besides the introduction the volume contains 27 chapters. In the first few chapters Mr. Moritzen discusses in a scholarly manner various problems of an international character which have given more or less concern to this country within the past few years. The balance of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the work and achievements of prominent diplomats, statesmen, educators, philanthropists, and students of international affairs. The part played by women and the influence of the newspapers also receive careful consideration. In dealing with the women who have been prominently identified with this work the reader is somewhat surprised not to find the name of Mrs. Belva Lockwood, one of the pioneer advocates of peace in this country and organizer of the first peace society in Washington. The recognition of her ability has been universal and she is quite deserving of mention in this con-Special attention is given to the practical and extensive results attained by such institutions as the American Peace Society, the World Peace Foundation, the Lake Mohonk Conferences, The American Society of International Law, the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and the Pan American Union. In the course of the volume, moreover, there is also proper mention of the numerous local organizations which the author has discovered in the North, South, East, and West while studying the question. After perusing this informative treatise one is indeed astonished to what an extent the peace movement has been gaining strength and adherents in The spirit and scope moreover of this movement are equally amazing and Mr. Moritzen has certainly aided the cause in no small measure by bringing to the attention of the reading public, in so striking a manner, this clear and comprehensive report of the progress of peace in America. It should serve as a stimulus in furthering this signal movement to still greater endeavor and more gratifying results.

The Commercial Laws of the World. Comprising the mercantile, bills of exchange, bankruptcy and maritime laws of all civilized nations, together with commentaries on civil procedure, constitution of the courts, and trade customs. In the original languages interleaved with an English translation. Contributed by numerous specialists of all nations. (American edition.) Consulting editor: The Hon. Sir Thomas Edward Scrutton, judge of the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, England. General editor: William Bowstead, of the Middle Temple, barrister at law, London. With a general introduction by Charles Henry Huberich, professor of law in the law school of the Leland Stanford Junior University. Boston. The Boston Book Co., 35 volumes, of which Volumes I to XI, inclusive, relate to the commercial laws of the Republics of Latin America.

This splendidly ambitious library, which appears in English and French editions. has received a setting for the United States through the Boston Book Co. (83-91 Francis Street). Every effort has been made by the (German) publishers and by the English editors to insure accuracy, and to obtain the latest editions of the laws that go to make the contents. The best and most scholarly talent in each country has been engaged to give personal attention to the selection of the original text, and the translations have been made by those who knew not only the language of the original but also the technical phraseology into which the translation must be given. Nevertheless, the original is produced on the left-hand page and the translation (in this edition in English) on the right-hand page, so that a direct comparison is always possible. It needs only to be stated that these volumes must become indispensable to any one vitally interested in commercial questions of international law and relationships. So far Volumes I and II, dealing with Latin America, have been distributed, and also Volumes 7-8, with the United States; Volumes 15, 16, and 18 with British Dominions; Volume 21, with France and Monaco; Volume 32, with Spain. Others will follow as soon as the material is prepared. Each volume costs \$9. It must be added that a special German edition is separately issued, with the translation text in German. A French edition is soon to appear, in the same character.

Annual publications.—The library of the Pan American Union receives regularly many publications that appear during the early part of each year, and constant use of them is made by all of the staff as well as by visitors who consult the books of the shelves. Among those recently acquired should be mentioned the Almanach de Gotha, 1913. Annuaire Généalogique, Diplomatique et Statistique. (150th year.) Gotha Justus Perthes. Exporters' Encyclopaedia 1913. Complete Export Shipping Guide. Containing full and authentic information relative to shipments for every country in the world. Published by the Exporters' Encyclopaedia Co., 80 Broad Street, New York; \$7.50 per copy. For those who are studying or have already entered the field of foreign commerce this Exporters' Guide is invaluable. The data given are trustworthy-and very many details of each country are at handand the advice is based upon the latest rules and regulations of shipping firms or of consular representatives. Such items as currency, postal laws, coinage and values, banks, cable rates, conversion of weights and measures, etc., are clearly set forth. There is issued also a monthly "correction notes" which keeps the book itself well up to date. What may be called a supplement to the Encyclopaedia is the American Exporter's Export Trade Directory, compiled under the supervision of and with explanatory notes to the various sections by B. Olney Hough, editor of the American Exporter. This directory also appears annually, from the office of the Exporter at 135 William Street, New York, and will greatly add to the ease with which the art of exporting ought to be facilitated. Another publication, although not an annual, is beginning to be a periodical, and its value will be increasingly recognized from now on. The Rubber Trade Directory of the World. Published by the India Rubber Publishing Co., 15 West Thirty-eighth Street, New York. It is an outgrowth of an earlier book which was the (first) directory of the American rubber trade, but has now been expended to cover the entire ground of manufacturers. dealers, importers, exporters, and growers throughout the world, including even the makers of golf balls. Gutta percha is given attention as well. The price is \$1.50.

The Shipping World Year Book. Edited by Maj. Jones. Port Directory of the World. Tariff of all nations, etc., 1913. A desk manual in trade, commerce, and navigation. London. The Shipping World offices, Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, W. C. (27th yearly edition.) Price 11s., or \$2.75.

The two principal divisions of the annual are that giving facts and conditions of the more important harbors of the world, and the tariffs of nearly all countries. Both are useful. A serviceable index completes the volume.

Kelley's Directory of the Merchants, Manufacturers, and Shippers of the United States of America, Canada, and the States of Central and South America. 1913. New York. Kelly Publishing Co., 5 Beekman Street. (27th edition.) (In connection with the directory is Kelly's Customs Tariffs of the World, 1913.)

It is impossible to review such volumes, but it is perhaps the best notice possible to state that both the above annuals are on the shelves of the library of the Pan American Union, and are in constant use by those of the staff whose duties lead them to consult such volumes for the detailed information contained in them.

Hammond's Home and Office Atlas of the World. C. S. Hammond & Co., New York. Price \$1.

This is undoubtedly a useful geography for all practical house and office purposes. It has abundant maps and an extensive gazetteer of cities, and one of the new features is a special section devoted to the Panama Canal. Unfortunately, from the point of view of the Pan American Union, this atlas seems not to be as fully supplied as might be wished with maps of South and Central America; that is, with the area covered by Latin America.

TEXT BOOKS.—Spanish. Pitman's Commercial Grammar Series. By C. A. Toledano, Spanish master at the Manchester Municipal School of Commerce, etc. London. Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons (Ltd.), 1 Amen Corner, E. C. (Bath and New York.) Price 2/6 net (60 cents). A good grammar on essentially commercial lines, by which is meant that the language used to illustrate the grammar is taken from commercial life rather than from domestic life or from literature. It is refreshingly modern in its style and vocabulary. A companion thereto, of the same size and price, is Pitman's Spanish Commercial Correspondence (which has a key as an extra volume), by R. D. Monteverde, professor of Spanish, Birkbeck College, London, etc., which gives a series of chapters on the various phases of letter writing in Spanish, the key having the corresponding letters in English. The forms of the letters are somewhat rigid, and unfortunately mistakes in both language and typesetting have crept in which must be eliminated in subsequent editions. Pitman publishes also Taquigrafía Española, a practical adaption of Isaac Pitman's Shorthand to the Spanish language; 128 pages, \$1.25, and a Clave de la Taquigrafía Española at the price of \$1, the two offering opportunity to the student who knows Spanish to acquire the difficult art of writing it in shorthand and from dictation. Another manual of shorthand in Spanish is the adaptation of the Gregg system, called Taquigrafía Fonética Gregg-Pani, published by the Gregg Publishing Co., Chicago (with branch in Stratford-on-Avon, England) and by Camilo E. Pani, Aguascalientes, Mexico. English for Latin Americans (book 1), by Abbie Frye Phillips, supervisor of English in the public schools of Habana, Cuba, is a small primer in short English sentences, prepared for use in primary schools in any part of Latin America where English is part of the regular lessons. The method is simple and practical, but of course implies a thorough knowledge of Spanish or Portuguese. Silver Burdett & Co., Boston, New York, Chicago, are the publishers. The price is 40 cents gold. Dictionary of Railway terms, in Spanish-English and English-Spanish. By Andrés J. R. V. García. New York, D. Van Nostrand Co., 25 Park Place. Price \$4.50. Only persistent use can demonstrate the worth of such a dictionary, but there can be no doubt but that there is extreme demand for such a work, especially in the new world of America where so much railroad construction is going

on, and where the local language (in this case, Spanish), however classical, is wanting in the forms or the root significations which can express the many technical terms so necessary to a working basis of railroading or the machine shop. This dictionary is a perfect mine of modern phraseology, and as time goes on it will be made still more serviceable to every one engaged in Spanish America on a railway.

German publications. Die Kokospalme und ihre Kultur. The coco palm and its cultivation. By Prof. Dr. Paul Preuss. With 17 full-page illustrations and 20 text cuts, 1 diagram, and several tables. Berlin, Dietrich Reimer (Ernst Vohsen) Geographische Verlagshandlung. Price, 8 marks (\$2). The author has been engaged for over 25 years in the practical study of tropical agriculture, has traveled to most parts of the Tropics in the pursuit of his specialty, and has been for 12 years director of the botanical garden in Kamerun. All this time he gave especial attention to the coco palm, as one of the most interesting and fruitful products of nature within the Tropics. This book of 221 good-sized octavo pages is the result of his observations and experiments, and must be taken therefore as clearly authoritative about the subject on which it is written. Most of the application of the study refers to the Far East and to the German areas wherever the coconut tree grows naturally or where it can be cultivated, but no reason exists why equal advantage should not be taken of this exhaustive work or why within the tropical areas of Latin America the increasing industry of cultivating coco-tree groves should not be thereby benefited. book is divided into 10 chapters, with a concluding article on the value and commercial profit of a coco-tree grove. Chapter 1 describes the tree itself; chapter 2, uses; chapter 3, conditions of planting and growth; chapter 4, planting itself; chapter 5, cultivation; chapter 6, enemies and how to fight them; chapter 7, fertilization; chapter 8, the harvest and its results; chapter 9, preparation and preservation of the crop; chapter 10, review of the world's area for the coconut tree, world's production, commerce, and consumption. The illustrations are particularly well chosen. No announcement of a translation has as yet been announced, but surely that would be worth while, but no one actively engaged in the cultivation of the tree can afford to miss the lessons taught by this book by Prof. Preuss. Kostarika (Costa Rica). A study of the orography and hydrography of Costa Rica by Prof. Henri F. Pittier, Washington. Gotha, Justus Perthes, 1912.) Price, 8.40 marks (\$2.25). This is a supplement, No. 175, to Petermann's Mitteilungen; it contains a careful description of the mountain and river systems of Costa Rica and is accompanied by a large map in which these data are illustrated. Prof. Pittier's well-known reputation as a scientist and the high standing of the publisher should make this essay on Costa Rica of permanent value. Geschichte Südamerikas (History of South America, by Dr. Hermann Lufft. Part I, Spanish South America—Chile, Argentina, and the remaining nations. The Göschen Collection, G. J. Goschen'sche, publisher. Berlin and Leipzig, 1912.) A well-digested résumé within 136 pages of a small 12mo. pocket volume, of the salient facts (for the German reader) in the history of South America to the end of the last century, and in some cases to a still later date. Peru. (A sketch of its economic and national conditions. By O. Preusse-Sperber, New York. Frankfurt a. M., Heinrich Keller, 1913.) A handbook in German of modern Peru, useful to the student and the traveler seeking information of the practical life of the country. There are 16 photographic views and a map. Ulrich Schmidel. (The writer of the first description of the region of the Rio de la Plata. 1535-1555. By Robert Lehmann-Nitsche, professor of anthropology at the universities of La Plata and Buenos Aires. Munich, M. Müller und Sohn, 1912.) Prof. Lehmann-Nitsche wrote this essay of 40 pages as a contribution to the history of the region of the River Plate and published it during the centennial anniversary of Argentina in 1910. It is a presentation into German of much of the original text of this persevering German navigator, who saw the beginnings of European life in this part of South America .

His statements and observations are held in great regard, and the curious wood cuts in the texts are interesting examples of the art and imagination of the day. Südamerikanische Prähistorische Tempel und Gottheiten. (South American temples and deities. Results of excavations in Ecuador and south Colombia, by Dr. Karl Theodod Stöpel, Heidelberg. Frankfort a. M., Hermann Minjon, 1912.) Twenty-four pages, with 8 illustrations. Price, 2 marks (50 cents). Dr. Stöpel has become known through his geographic studies in South America, and this contribution to archæology is due to an expedition he led into Ecuador and Colombia on the upper Magdalena, to the neighborhood of San Agustin in the State of Huila. Little is known of these far-away treasures, but they indicate without doubt a well-developed culture among these forgotten peoples. Further notes from the author's experiences are sure to follow.

MEXICO. Abundant and new material is constantly appearing about the Republic of Mexico, and most of it is worth permanent record. For instance, a description of the National Library of Mexico, 1833-1910, has recently been prepared and it translation of it—is now available in English. It is called a historical essay by Luis González Obrigón, translated by Alberto M. Carreño. While all the facts and data concerning that wonderful collection in the national library are carefully placed at the service of the reader, the book of 110 pages, with several illustrations, is more than a history, for it contains the skeleton of the plan by which books are indexed, and many details about the present management and conduct of the institution, and a plan of the building. Another serious publication on activities in that Republic is Cyanide Practice in Mexico, by Ferdinand McCann, Mining and Scientific Press, San Francisco, and the Mining Magazine, London, 1912. Of about 200 pages and 39 illustrations, all of the present practice in the application of the cyanide practice in the mines is embraced in the 18 chapters of the book. As the cyanide method has practically displaced the older patio process, an analysis of the science and the art of its application must be of value to all mining men. Price \$2. An attractive pamphlet called Ancient Mexico Reviewed by a Modern Traveler (William S. Long, of Camden, N. J.), is a reprint from the American Catholic Quarterly Review, which gives the author's impressions of what he calls ancient Mexico, but what he really means is Mexico as we know it to-day as it receives impressions from its prehistoric and historic setting. The illustrations are photographs of a few points in which he was unusually interested. The Coming Mexico, of The World To-day Series, is by Joseph King Goodrich, sometime professor in the Imperial Government College, Kyoto. A. C. McClurg & Co. of Chicago, are the publishers of this and of the other volumes in the series, which sell for \$1.50 each. This on Mexico is of 292 pages, has 32 illustrations, and 21 chap-The author is a trained observer in all parts of the world and knew his Mexico a generation ago. His remarks are good reading and he likes the people. Mr. Herman Whitaker gives us a novel called the Mystery of the Barranca, published by Harper & Bros., New York and London, 1913, It is a good novel, but whether it pictures Mexico as all her friends like to think of her is open to question.

SCIENCE, ARCHÆOLOGY, AND GEOGRAPHY. Many are the pamphlets that become permanently filed in the Columbus Memorial Library, and while they are of priceless value to those who are interested in the subject matter touched by them, yet it is seldom possible to give to them a comprehensive review. A short mention therefore must serve to call attention to those just recently received. Notes on the Habits of a Climbing Catfish from Colombia, by R. D. O. Johnson, is a reprint out of the Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, Vol. XXII, pp. 327–333. New Birds from the Orinoco Region and from Trinidad is published by the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Vol. I, No. 16. The Garden of Serpents, Butantan, Brazil, by Prof. S. Pozzi, is from the Smithsonian Report for 1911, pp. 441–446. And from the Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections are these reprints: Rubelzul Cotton, a new Species

of Gossypium from Guatemala (publication 2144); New Decapod Crustaceans from Panama (publication 2090); Sawflies from Panama (publication 2088); Descriptions of New * * * Birds from Panama, Colombia, and Ecuador (publication 2143); Three new Species of Diptera from Panama (publication 2141); New Mammals from eastern Panama (publication 2142); Report on Land Shells collected in Peru by the Yale expedition under Prof. Hiram Bingham (publication 2192). Further work of this nature done by this Yale expedition is a study of Lake Parinacochas and the Composition of its Water, issued by the American Journal of Sciences, Vol. XXXIV, July, 1912; and a carefully prepared article contributed to the American Antiquarian Society Proceedings for April, 1912, by Prof. Hiram Bingham himself, called Vitcos, the Last Inca Capital. From the Popular Science Monthly for September, 1912, comes a sympathetic résumé of George Marcgrave, the First Student of American Natural History. The Government of the State of Sao Paulo, in Brazil, has recently issued the results of the work accomplished under its Commissão Geographica e Geologica, in several large quarto publications, devoted chiefly to maps and diagrams, but with abundant text to explain the details of their studies. They are of immense value for those whose interests carry them into the hinterland of mid or southern Brazil, where great developments are to be expected within a few years. So far the following rivers have been examined, as the names of the volumes indicate. Exploração do Rio Parana, Exploração do Rio Juqueryquere, Exploração dos Rios Feio e Aguapehy, Exploração do Rio Tiete.

(Reviews by A. H.)



REPORTS RECEIVED UP TO JULY 1, 1913.1

Title.	Date.	Author.
ARGENTINA.	1913.	
Fishing tackle (no market).	Mar. 25	Robert T. Crane, consul, Rosario.
Iron pipe imports, 1912. Importations of pencils for writing and drawing	do Apr. 1	Do. R. M. Bartleman, consul gen-
Fees for travelers' licenses in various provinces. News and trade papers of Mendoza. Copy of The Standard for Sunday, Apr. 20, 1913, containing	Apr. 16	eral, Buenos Aires. Do. Do. Do.
history of Central Argentine Railway, 1863-1913. Inclosures: Publications of section of geology, mineralogy and mining; "Compisición y Estructura Geológica del Cajón del Cadillal;" "El Devoniano dela Argentina Occidental;" "Informe Sobre el Estado de la Minera en el Territorio de los Andes, Planos."	Apr. 23	Do. -
Statistics of wool shipments. Statistics of production of various meat-packing houses in Argen-	Apr. 26 Apr. 28	Do. Do.
tina during year 1912. Newspaper clipping from La Nación, Apr. 30, 1913, regarding appropriation of plans for new naval hospital to be erected in	Apr. 30	Do.
Buenos Aires. Statistics of Province of Buenos Aires. Argentine foreign commerce for quarter ended Mar. 31, 1913		Do. Do.

¹ This does not represent a complete list of the reports made by the consular officers in Latin America, but merely those that are supplied to the Pan American Union as likely to be of service to this institution.

Reports received up to July 1, 1913—Continued.

Title.	Date.	Author.
BRAZIL. Refrigerators	1913. Apr. 15	James W. Reeves, consul,
Map of Santos, showing coffee regions	Apr. 19	Santos. Do.
Measures adopted by Brazilian Government to protect Amazon rubber industry. Purchase of wireless telegraph and installations by Brazilian	Apr. 23	Julius G. Lay, consul general, Rio de Janeiro.
Government. Contract to construct rubber factory at Rio de Janeiro. Conservation of rubber industry in Brazil. Erection of rubber factory in Rio de Janeiro. Market for American railway equipment and supplies.	do May 7 do	Do. Do. Do. James W. Reeves, consul, Santos.
Commerce and industry of Brazil during 1912 (imports)	do	Julius G. Lay, consul general, Rio de Janeiro.
Commerce and industries of Brazil, 1912 (exports)	May 21	Do.
CHILE.		
Annual national report, 1912	Apr. 12	A. A. Winslow, consul, Valparaiso.
Trade and industrial notes: Passenger traffic on Chilean rail-roads—Customs receipts—American lumber in Chile—Oyster fisheries on coast of Chile—Production of tin—New longitudinal railroad—Scarcity of live stock in Chile and imports—New sewer and water systems in Chile, 1912.	Apr. 19	Do.
Apples	Apr. 22	Do.
COLOMBIA.	May 2	Isaac A. Manning, consul,
Leather and shoes.	ľ	Barranquilla.
Colombian notes: River tonnage dues on Cauca River—Customs collections for 1912 at Barranquilla—Hypothecation Bank at Bogota—Petroleum deposits in Colombia—Coast-guard boats Colombia—Prices of Colombian natural products—Duties on on printed cardboard.	May 20	Do.
COSTA RICA.		
Report on vehicles	Apr. 29	C. Donaldson, consul, Port
Annual report on commerce and industry, 1912 CUBA.	May 16	Samuel T. Lee, consul, San Jose.
Shipment of Africander cattle for Cuba.	Apr. 30	Consul, Cape Town, South
Report on vehicles.	May 7	Africa. James L. Rodgers, consul
Leather imports.	June 6	general, Habana.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.		20.
Leather and shoes—Duty	Apr. 23	C. M. Hathaway, consul,
ECUADOR.	11pr. 20	Puerto Plata.
New capital for Guayaquil Electric Light & Power Co. (relative to installation of complete plant to generate electric energy from water power of Chimbo River).	May 2	Charles Baker, vice consul general, Guayaquil.
GUATEMALA.		
Jewelry	Apr. 24	George A. Bucklin, jr., consul general, Guatemala City.
Baled hay, beans, and honey (little imported). Automobiles (few imported). Refrigerators Furniture.	May 1 May 5 May 6	Do. Do. Do. Do.
Mattresses (limited market). Trunks and traveling bags.	do	Do. Do.
HONDURAS.		
Trade notes: Ice plant and soda water factory—Construction work—Electric Light & Power Co. concession. Annual report of commerce and industries, 1912	May 2 May 9	David J. D. Myers, consul, Puerto Cortes. Harold D. Clum, consul,
	Lieu J	Ceiba.

Reports received up to July 1, 1913—Continued.

Title.	Date.	Author.
MEXICO.		
Annual report on commerce and industries for calendar year 1912.	1913. Apr. 12	C. S. Edwards, consul, Aca-
Electrical supplies	Apr. 22	pulco. Claude E. Guyant, acting
Automobiles and accessories (little market)	Apr. 25 May 1	consular agent, Ensenada. Do. J. N. Johnston, consul, Mata-
Annual report of commerce and industry for calendar year 1912.	1	Philip C. Hanna, consul,
Yearly report	May 6	Monterey. Louis Hostetter, consul, Her-
Report on vehicles	May 9	mosillo. Do.
Probable exemption of tax from foreign corn for State of Yucatan.		Wilbur T. Gracey, consul, Progreso.
Cement	May 15	E. M. Lawton, consul, Oaxaca.
Annual report for year 1912	do	A. F. Lesher, consul, Tapa- chula.
Lighting systems	May 19	Claude E. Guavant, consul.
New uses for by-products of hennequen plant	May 27	Salina Cruz. Wilbur T. Gracey, consul, Progreso.
NICARAGUA.		2.08.000
Motor vehicles (no market)	May 7	A.J. Clare, consul, Bluefields.
PANAMA.		
Entries and departures of vessels at Balboa, Canal Zone, for 1912.	Apr. 29	Alban G. Snyder, consul gen-
Classes of hat manufacturing. Decree No. 33 of 1913, by which special classes of hat manufacturing are established in some schools of Republic.	May 14	eral, Panama. Do.
Annual trade report for 1912	May 23	Paul Osterhout, consula agent, Bocas del Toro.
The tramway	May 28	J. C. Kellogg, consul, Colon.
PARAGUAY.		
Cast-iron soil pipe and fittings (no market)	Apr. 11	Cornelius Ferris, consul
Yerba matéOil-wells in country)	do	Do. Do.
Refrigerators (increase in use of ice and refrigerators)	do	Do. Do.
Report on commerce and industries of Paraguay for 1912 Report on changes in customs tariff, 1912	Apr. 23	Do. Do.
PERU.		
Traction-engine demonstration in Peru	Apr. 26	Louis G. Dreyfus, vice con-
Peru's exports of crude petroleum and by-products, 1911 Exports and imports of rice during 1911	May 23 May 24	sul, Callao. Do. Do.
URUGUAY.		
Commercial section established in ministry of foreign relations.	Apr. 14	Frederic W. Goding, con- sul, Montevideo.
New line of river steamers to run between Montevideo and Buenos Aires.	Apr. 20	Do.
Uruguay notes: Relative to prospective and existing trade conditions in Uruguay.	May 2	Do.
Industrial establishments exempt from taxes in Uruguay	May 10	Do.
VENEZUELA.		
Sale of American sewing machines	Apr. 30	Herbert R. Wright, consul Puerto Cabello.
Annual report of commerce and industry, 1912	May 24	John A. Ray, consul, Maracaibo.



COMMERCE OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC FOR 1912 : : : : :

THE total foreign trade of the Argentine Republic for the year 1912 was 865,244,725 pesos gold, represented by imports to the value of 384,853,469 pesos and exports 480,391,256 pesos. The figures for the preceding year were: Imports, 366,810,686 pesos; exports, 324,697,538 pesos; total, 691,508,224 pesos. There was, therefore, an increase in imports of 18,042,783 pesos and in exports of 155,693,718 pesos, or an increase in total trade of 173,736,501 pesos.

These figures do not include coin imports and exports, of which the former amounted to 36,077,807 pesos and the latter to 585,621 pesos, an increase for the year in coin

imports of 23,313,571 pesos and a decrease in coin exports of 2,422,976.

The Argentine gold peso is worth commercially about 97 cents United States gold. At this rate the foreign commerce for the year 1912 amounted to \$839,287,383, of which \$373,307,865 was imports and \$465,979,518 exports. For the preceding year (1911) the imports were \$355,806,365; exports, \$314,956,612; total, \$670,762,977.

IMPORTS.

The imports, by principal countries of origin, were as follows:

	1909	1910	1911	1912
YInited Winedow	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.
United Kingdom	99, 198, 269	109,377,394	108, 637, 430	118, 669, 226
Germany	44, 555, 770	61,128,888	65,862,211	63,941,503
United States	43,068,829	48, 418, 892	52,353,390	59, 126, 951
France	30, 801, 132	33, 650, 640	38, 026, 555	37,618,578
Italy	26, 868, 106	31,776,115	29,345,979	32, 487, 152
Belgium	13,570,074	19, 598, 982	19,485,211	20,370,530
Spain	9,326,671	10,910,910	11, 279, 465	11,928,307
Brazil	8,177,805	9, 103, 594	8,461,416	9,547,236
British possessions		5,950,806	4, 494, 886	6,093,128
Austria-Hungary	2,966,802	3,466,115	4,304,114	3, 476, 805
Netherlands	2,211,110	2,517,189	2,977,739	3,441,667
Uruguay	2, 496, 611	2, 262, 394	3,069,648	2,496,913
Sweden	850, 132	1,201,049	1,666,645	2, 290, 206
Canada	1,891,530	2,577,506	2, 883, 761	2, 266, 257
Switzerland	2,568,763	2,521,594	2,867,224	2,183,400
Paraguay	1,660,174	1,554,777	2,961,393	2, 127, 506
Norway	905, 483	1,012,719	1,041,123	1,468,794
Cuba	648, 491	850,711	814,767	1,105,380
Japan	304, 270	763,365	519,627	774, 885
Chile	452,681	481,549	682,302	571,412
Australia	261,576	78, 411	424,190	544, 394
Portugal	298, 971	358, 279	481,848	503, 082
China	589, 833	527, 536	690, 938	503, 847
Russia	739, 915	484, 403	1,738,131	262,859
Turkey	61,090	113,143	338, 877	103, 501
Dutch possessions.	781,709	15,164	411,545	31.140
Peru	511, 440	462,990	521,603	2,360

Of the eight leading countries there was a gain in 1912 over 1911 in imports from the United Kingdom of 10,031,796 pesos; from the United States of 6,773,561 pesos, from Italy of 3,141,173 pesos, from Brazil of 1,085,820 pesos, from Belgium of 885,319 pesos, and from Spain of 648,842 pesos. There was a loss in imports from Germany of 1,920,708 pesos and from France of 407,977 pesos.

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The percentage that the imports from these eight countries bears to the total Argentine imports for the last four years is shown in the following table:

Countries.	1909	1910	1911	1912
United Kingdom Germany. United States. France. Italy. Belgium. Spain. Brazil.	Per cent. 32.8 14.7 14.2 10.2 8.9 4.5 3.1 2.7	Per cent. 31.1 17.4 13.8 9.6 9.0 5.6 3.1 2.6	Per cent. 29.6 18.0 14.3 10.4 8.0 5.3 3.1 2.3	Per cent. 30.8 16.6 15.4 9.8 8.5 5.3 3.1 2.5

The imports under 19 major classifications were:

1909	1910	1911	1912
Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.
1.545.853	964, 442	521,530	558,975
		29, 336, 767	30, 140, 447
			7,594,968
			14,677,392
			78, 370, 163
			18, 446, 032
			14, 281, 226
1, 997, 105			14, 281, 226 2, 515, 287
-,,	_,000,0_	-,,	, , , , , ,
7,639,715	8,670,726	10,400,579	9,888,377
6, 638, 359			9,866,902
2, 581, 165			3,903,152
			45, 997, 642
			14,366,709
			12,552,048
10,001,010	10,011,010	20,002,012	,,
31.711.285	35, 095, 183	36, 865, 379	32,798,668
			33,617,226
			31, 265, 467
			9,308,785
			14,704,003
0,201,000	0,011,100	,500,010	
302, 756, 095	351, 770, 656	366, 810, 686	384, 853, 469
			\$373,307,865
,,	,,	, , , , , , , , ,	,,
		Pesos. 1, 545, 853 23, 014, 691 6, 201, 028 6, 81, 719 13, 410, 486 14, 951, 151 59, 923, 699 8, 365, 167 11, 852, 943 13, 892, 439 10, 203, 393 12, 289, 907 1, 997, 105 2, 305, 042 7, 639, 715 6, 638, 359 8, 307, 701 2, 581, 165 36, 575, 232 43, 119, 488 10, 210, 824 12, 870, 455 16, 651, 610 18, 921, 823 21, 758, 269 28, 365, 889 29, 237, 334 4, 216, 914 8, 257, 635 302, 756, 095 351, 770, 656	Pesos. Pesos. Pesos. 1,545,853 964,442 521,530 23,014,691 27,141,259 29,336,767 6,201,028 6,081,719 5,891,805 13,410,486 14,951,151 13,799,179 59,923,699 68,365,167 69,698,90 11,852,943 13,892,439 15,800,464 10,203,393 12,289,907 12,178,274 17,997,105 2,305,042 2,444,818 7,639,715 8,670,726 10,400,579 6,638,359 8,307,701 8,669,980 2,581,165 3,075,615 3,597,784 36,575,232 43,119,488 43,085,741 10,210,824 12,870,455 15,479,686 16,651,610 18,921,823 13,692,372 31,711,285 35,095,183 36,865,379 21,758,269 30,925,510 33,202,076 28,365,889 29,237,334 33,789,444 4,216,914 5,741,530 6,683,673 8,257,635 9,814,165 11,583,049 3

LIVE ANIMALS.

Under this title is included .15 per cent of all imports, which are principally from the following countries in the order given: Uruguay, United Kingdom, and France. The principal live animal imports in 1912 were 6,925 horned cattle, value 145,224

pesos; 515 horses, value 58,680 pesos; 127,095 sheep, value 330,033 pesos.

FOOD PRODUCTS.

Under this title is included 7.83 per cent of all imports.

Food products are divided into two general classes, namely, animal food products, 1911, 5,637,516 pesos; 1912, 6,389,045 pesos; vegetable food products, 1911, 23,699,251 pesos; 1912, 23,751,402 pesos. The principal animal food products in 1912 were: Codfish, cut or shredded, 402,596 kilos, worth 80,519 pesos, principally from Norway and Germany in the order given. Codfish, whole, 4,567,989 kilos, worth 639,519 pesos, from Norway, the United Kingdom, and Germany. Canned meats, 88,063 pesos, from the United States, France, and the United Kingdom. Sausages 314,311 pesos, from Italy, Spain, and Germany. Eggs, 401,668 pesos, from Uruguay, Italy, Spain, and the United Kingdom. Hams, 443,225 pesos, from the United Kingdom principally. Condensed milk, 97,447 pesos, from Switzerland principally. Oysters, 53,942 pesos, from the United States principally. Canned fish, 671,158 pesos, from Italy, Spain, France, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Fish in brines, 203,122 pesos,

from Spain, Italy, and the Netherlands. Sardines, 1,068,836 pesos, from Spain, with lesser amounts from Norway, Portugal, and France. Cheese, 2,149,844 pesos, from Italy principally, smaller amounts from Switzerland, Netherlands, and France.

Vegetable food products are divided into 5 subclasses: Fruits, 1911, 2,536,009 pesos; 1912, 2,767,896 pesos; spices and condiments, 1911, 6,041,787 pesos; 1912, 4,385,865 pesos; grains and vegetables, 1911, 5,176,081 pesos; 1912, 5,676,110 pesos; substances for infusions and drinks, 1911, 8,700,905 pesos; 1912, 9,480,514 pesos; flour, pastes.

starch, etc., 1911, 1,244,469 pesos; 1912, 1,441,017 pesos.

The principal fruit imports in 1912 were: Olives, 449,074 pesos, from Spain principally, with lesser amounts from Italy, Greece, and France. Almonds, 171,125 pesos, from Italy and Spain. Bananas, 135,528 pesos, from Brazil. Chestnuts, 69,468 pesos, from Italy and Spain. Cherries, 113,081 pesos, from France. Glacéd fruits, 96,630 pesos, from France and the United Kingdom. Fruits in brandy or other liquors, 138,838 pesos, from Italy, the United Kingdom, and France. Fresh fruits, 327,336 pesos, from Uruguay, Italy, Spain, Paraguay, Brazil, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Dried fruits, 114,697 pesos, from the United States and Chile. Lemons, 68,964 pesos, from Italy. Apples, 96,794 pesos; oranges, 210,662 pesos, from Paraguay, Brazil, and Spain. Nuts, 255,757 pesos, from Chile. Dried figs, 141,206 pesos, from Italy, Spain, and Greece. Raisins, 170,018 pesos, from Spain, Greece, and Turkey.

The principal imports under spices and condiments in 1912 were: Garlic and onions, 268,850 pesos, from Spain, Uruguay, Italy, and Portugal. Saffron, 289,900 pesos, from France. Sugar, refined, 11,043 tons, worth 883,474 pesos, from Austria-Hungary, Germany, and France; unrefined, 19,033 tons, worth 1,142,001 pesos, from Germany. Pickles, 53,595 pesos, from the United Kingdom. Mushrooms, 148,369 pesos, from Italy and France. Mustard, 51,893 pesos, from France, the United Kingdom, and China. Tomato catsup, 784,139 pesos, from Italy. Ground pepper, 218,052 pesos, from Spain. Whole pepper, 124,153 pesos, from Italy, Germany, and the British and Dutch possessions. English sauce, 124,572 pesos, from the United Kingdom. Vanilla,

44,772 pesos, from France and Germany.

The principal grain and vegetable imports in 1912 were: Rice, 46,897 tons, worth 2,862,457 pesos, from Italy, the British possessions, Germany, and the United Kingdom Carob. beans, 1,918 tons, worth 80,773 pesos, from Chile. Oats (cereal food), 76,080 pesos, from the United Kingdom and the United States. Chick peas, 3,228 tons, worth 258,245 pesos, from Spain, Chile, Italy, and France. Preserved vegetables, 401,430 pesos; malt, 22,265 tons, worth 1,113,244 pesos, from Austria-Hungary and Germany. Peanuts, 4,067 tons, worth 203,367 pesos, from France, Germany, China, Paraguay, and the British possessions. Whole peppers, 1,867 tons, worth 280,120 pesos; porotos (a kind of pea), 5,956 tons, worth 297,797 pesos, from Chile and Austria-Hungary.

The principal imports in 1912 classified as substances used for infusions and drinks were: Chickory, 124,348 pesos, from France and Germany. Cacao, 241,596 pesos, from Brazil, with lesser amounts from Ecuador, British possessions, Venezuela, and Bolivia. Coffee, 1,690,880 pesos, from Brazil. Coca, 141,055 pesos, from Bolivia. Chocolate in paste, 224,829 pesos, from France. Chocolate in powder, 104,705 pesos, from the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and France. Hops, 102,942 pesos, from Germany and Austria-Hungary. Tea, 1,110,905 pesos, from China, the British possessions, and the United Kingdom. Yerba mate, 5,724,194 pesos, from Brazil and

Paraguay.

The principal imports in 1912 under flour, paste, starch, etc., were: Starch, 99,089 pesos, from Belgium, Germany, and the United Kingdom. Biscuits, 108,130 pesos, from the United Kingdom. Bonbons, caramels, and other sweets, 846,894 pesos, from France, the United Kingdom, Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Germany. Farina, 95,842 pesos, from Brazil. Macaroni, 251,749 pesos, from Italy, the United Kingdom, France,

and the United States.

TOBACCO.

Under this title is included 1.97 per cent of the total imports:

The principal imports under this head in 1912 were: Havana cigars, 242,963 pesos, from Cuba and the United States. Other cigars, 1,134,012 pesos, from Italy, Switzerland, the Netherlands, and Belgium. Cigarettes, 77,816 pesos, from Uruguay, Italy, the United Kingdom, Cuba, Egypt, and Germany. Tobacco extract (sheep dip), 2,433,169 pesos, from the United Kingdom, with small amounts from the United States and Italy. Leaf tobacco, Habana, 995,789 pesos, from Cuba, United States, and Germany. Paraguayana, 98,667 pesos, from Paraguay. Other leaf, 2,517,108 pesos, from Brazil, the United States, Turkey, and Belgium.

WINES, LIQUORS, AND OTHER BEVERAGES.

Under this title is included 3.81 per cent of the total imports.

This general heading is divided into three subheads: Wines, 1911, 9,771,928 pesos; 1912, 10,187,471 pesos. Spirits and liqueurs, 1911, 3,166,849 pesos; 1912, 3,298,873 pesos. Other beverages, 1911, 920,393 pesos; 1912, 1,191,048 pesos.

The principal imports in 1912 under wines were: Champagne, 1,020,640 pesos, from France, with small amounts from Germany, Spain, and Italv; sherry, bottled, 20,456 pesos; in casks 22,404 pesos, from Spain. Port, bottled, 66,976 pesos; in casks 77,255 pesos, from Portugal. Vermuth, bottled, 2,930,440 pesos; in casks, 13,770 pesos, from Italy and France. Other bottled wines, sparkling, 167,680 pesos, from Italy and France; still, 374,488 pesos, from Italy, France, Spain, Portugal, Germany, and the United Kingdom. Medicinal, with quinine, 237,744 pesos, from Spain, France, and Italy. Other medicinal 346,811 pesos, from Italy, France, and the United Kingdom. Other wines in casks, fine, 74,911 pesos, from Portugal, Spain, and France; medium, 771,162 pesos, from Italy, Spain, and France; ordinary, 4,059,170 pesos, from Italy, Spain, and France.

The principal imports in 1912 under spirts and liqueurs were: Absinthe, bottled, 55,708 pesos; in casks, 6,311 pesos, from France. Aniseed, 154,636 pesos, from Spain. Angostura bitters, 1,108,028 pesos, from France, Italy, Germany, and Austria-Hungary. Cognac, bottled, 436,850 pesos; in casks, 334,716 pesos, from France and Spain. Chartreuse, 54,384 pesos, from France, Spain, and Italy. Gin, bottled, 231,924 pesos; in casks, 37,252 pesos, from the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. Other liqueurs 283,654 pesos, from France, Netherlands, and Italy. Rum, bottled, 126,528 pesos; in casks, 9,955 pesos, from France, and the French and English possessions. Whisky, bottled, 408,353 pesos; in casks, 25,481 pesos, from the United Kingdom, with small amounts from the United States, Canada, and Belgium.

The principal imports in 1912 under other beverages were: Mineral waters, 591,720 pesos, from Italy, France, Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Spain. Beer, bottled, 169,344 pesos; in casks, 17,553 pesos, from the United Kingdom, the United States, and Germany. Ginger ale, 44,354 pesos, from the United Kingdom. Sweet drinks, 54,842 pesos, from the United Kingdom, France, and Spain. Cider, 299,575 pesos, from Spain.

TEXTILES AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.

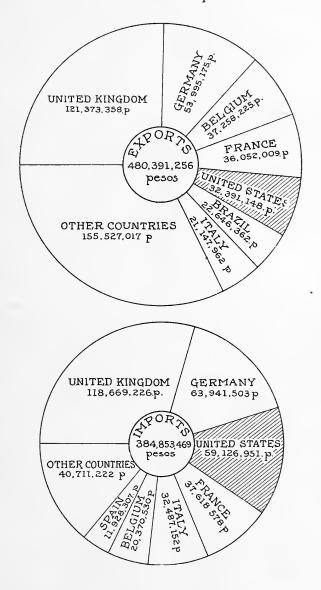
Under this title is included 20.36 per cent of the total imports.

This heading is divided into four subheads: Silk, 1911, 5,865,313 pesos, 1912, 6,547,846 pesos; wool, 1911, 14,249,238 pesos, 1912, 14,373,567 pesos; cotton, 1911, 35,576,547 pesos, 1912, 38,138,408 pesos; other fibers, 1911, 14,006,997 pesos, 1912, 19,310,342 pesos.

The principal silk imports in 1912 were: Ribbons, all silk, 647,466 pesos, from France, Germany, and Italy; mixed, 232,461 pesos, from France, Italy, Germany, the United Kingdom, and Switzerland. Neckties, 69,648 pesos, from Italy, France, and the United Kingdom. Laces, all silk, 26,533 pesos, from Italy, France, and the

ARGENTINE REPUBLIÇ

COMMERCE 1912 865,244,725 pesos



NOTE

PAN AMERICAN UNION Gold peso approximately \$0.97 U.S. currency

United Kingdom; mixed, 45,260 pesos, from the United Kingdom, France, and Germany. Thread, 136,308 pesos, from Germany, France, and Italy. Stockings, 89,200 pesos, from France, Germany, and the United Kingdom. Handkerchiefs, all silk, 691,621 pesos, from Japan, France, the United Kingdom, and Italy; mixed, 73,344 pesos, from Italy, France, and Spain. Umbrellas and parasols, 49,204 pesos, from France, Germany, and the United Kingdom. Furniture trimmings, 81,211 pesos, from Italy, France, and the United Kingdom. Dress trimmings, all silk, 315,343 pesos; mixed, 233,434 pesos, from Germany, France, and Italy. Piece goods, all silk, 2,426,664 pesos, from France, Italy, Germany, the United Kingdom, Switzer land, and Japan; raw silk, 79,288 pesos, from France, the United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy; mixed, 354,872 pesos, from France, Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom. Veils and scarfs, 162,220 pesos, from France, Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom. Ready-made clothing, all silk, 471,329 pesos, from France, the United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy; mixed, 40,179 pesos, from France and the United Kingdom.

The principal imports in 1912 under wool were: Ready-made clothing, all wool, 1,681,546 pesos, from Germany, France, and the United Kingdom; mixed, 45,049 pesos, from France, the United Kingdom, and Germany. Table covers, 74,171 pesos, from Germany and the United Kingdom. Shawls, 96,538 pesos, from France, Germany, Belgium, and Italy. Felt, 171,044 pesos, from the United Kingdom, Italy, and Germany. Embroidery and knitting worsteds, 288,592 pesos, from Germany, France, and the United Kingdom. Yarn, all wool, 599,170 pesos, from Italy, France, Belgium, Germany, and the United Kingdom; mixed, 81,827 pesos, from Italy, France, Spain, and Germany. Cloaks and ponchos, 53,559 pesos, from Germany, the United Kingdom, and Germany. Billiard-table cloth, 40,256 pesos, from France, the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and Belgium; silk, mixed, 549,808 pesos, from France, the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and Belgium; silk, mixed, 549,808 pesos, from France, the United Kingdom, and Germany. Plush, 1,104,345 pesos, from the United Kingdom,

France, and Turkey.

The principal imports of cotton in 1912 were: Ready-made clothing, 1,229,160 pesos, from France and the United Kingdom. Yarn, dyed, 1,040,103 pesos, from Italy, the Netherlands, Germany, Belgium, and the United Kingdom; undyed, 1,563,514 pesos, from Italy, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the United States, and France. Sacks, 352,142 pesos, from the United Kingdom, the United States, the Netherlands, and Belgium. Chemise, 50,044 pesos, from Germany and France. Table covers, 136,828 pesos, from France, Italy, Germany, and Belgium. Ribbons, 329,725 pesos, from Germany, Italy, France, and the United Kingdom. Bedspreads, 630,957 pesos, from Italy, and the United Kingdom. Belting, 161,957 pesos, from the United Kingdom, the United States, and Germany. Corsets, 53,341 pesos, from France, the United States, and Italy. Curtains, 102,686 pesos, from France, the United Kingdom, and Germany. Laces, 1,397,930 pesos, from the United Kingdom, Germany Switzerland, and France. Fringes, 73,209 pesos, from Italy, Germany, and the United Kingdom. Coarse thread for wax matches, 220,335 pesos, from Spain, France, and Italy. Blankets, 147,148 pesos, from Germany, Belgium, and France. Gloves, 51,505 pesos, from Germany. Sewing thread, 936,995 pesos, from the United Kingdom, France, and Belgium. Knitting thread, 39,928 pesos, from the United Kingdom, Italy, and Germany. Twine, 306,502 pesos, from the United Kingdom, France, and Germany. Napkins and doilies, 178,029 pesos, from Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom. Stockings, 1,458,262 pesos, from Germany and France. Handkerchiefs, 976,969 pesos, from the United Kingdom, Italy, France, and Germany. Passementerie, 107,616 pesos, from Italy, Germany, and France. Ponchos, 88,371 pesos, from Belgium and Germany. Dimity, 163,242 pesos, from Italy and the United Kingdom. Canvas, 412,828 pesos, from the United States, the United Kingdom, and Belgium.

Muslin, bleached, 4,987,636 pesos, from the United Kingdom, with small amounts from Italy, Germany, and France; unbleached, 118,223 pesos, from the United Kingdom and Italy; dyed, 10,689,828 pesos, from the United Kingdom, Italy, Belgium, Germany, and France. Drill, 1,167,941 pesos, from the United Kingdom and Italy. Prints, 3,827,393 pesos, from the United Kingdom, Germany, Spain, and Italy. Piece goods, wool mixed, 1,304,883 pesos, from the United Kingdom, Germany, Belgium, and France; silk mixed, 1,500,236 pesos, from the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Italy; other piece goods, 1,098,089 pesos, from the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Spain, and Italy. Towels, 304,776 pesos, from Italy, the United Kingdom, Spain, and Germany. Dish and floor cloths, 95,095 pesos, from Germany and Belgium.

The principal imports in 1912 under other fibers were: Damask, 57,581 pesos, from France, Germany, and the United Kingdom. Alpargatas (a kind of cloth sandal), finished, 111,758 pesos; unfinished, 134,788 pesos, from Spain. Ready-made clothing, linen, 148,444 pesos, from France, Germany, the United Kingdom, and Belgium; other fibers, 36,815 pesos, from France, Germany, and the United Kingdom. Bags, 800,384 pesos, from the United Kingdom, Germany, and the British possessions. Sail cloth, 1,198,606 pesos, from the United Kingdom, Belgium, France, and Germany. Manila rope, 69,435 pesos, from the United Kingdom. Chemises, linen, 37,860 pesos, from Germany, France, and the United Kingdom; waterproof coats and cloaks, 110,955 pesos, from the United Kingdom and France. Canvas coats, 142,590 pesos, from the United Kingdom. Coti (a kind of thick cloth or ticking), 180,780 pesos, from Belgium and Germany. Collars, linen, 108,740 pesos, from the United Kingdom and Germany. Chuse (a thin fiber cloth), 84,999 pesos, from the United Kingdom Belgium, and Germany. Lace, linen, 58,270 pesos, from Spain, France, and the United Kingdom. Burlap, 259,508 pesos, from the United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy. Artificial flowers and ornaments, 73,498 pesos, from France and Germany. Canvas and bags for meat wrapping, 586,747 pesos, from the United Kingdom. Women's hats and bonnets, 178,344 pesos, from France. Jute bagging, 8,658,175 pesos from the British possessions, and the United Kingdom. Twine for binding and like uses, 673,990 pesos, from the United Kingdom, Italy, and Germany. Oilcloth, 388,080 pesos, from the United Kingdom, Germany, and the United States. Tackle and cordage, 418,011 pesos, from Italy, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Germany. Linen thread, 141,199 pesos, from Belgium, Germany, and the United Kingdom. Canvas, 785,904 pesos, from the United Kingdom, Italy, Belgium, and Germany. Wagon cloth, 222,979 pesos, from the United Kingdom, France, and Germany. Napkins and doilies, 225,779 pesos, from Germany, France, the United Kingdom, and Belgium. Stockings, thread, 305,068 pesos, from France, Germany, and Spain; other fibers, 66,988 pesos, from France, the United Kingdom, and Germany. Handkerchiefs, 149,770 pesos, from the United Kingdom, Belgium, and France. Pita, in hanks, 105,520 pesos, from the United Kingdom and the British possessions. Hats, fur, 183,320 pesos, from the United Kingdom, Italy, and the United States. Elastic cloth for shoes, 96,628 pesos, from the United Kingdom, Italy, and Germany. Other elastic cloth, 171,952 pesos, from Italy, the United Kingdom, and Germany. Piece goods, linen, 817,790 pesos, from Belgium, the United Kingdom, France, and Germany. Waterproof cloth, 225,759 pesos, from the United Kingdom. Jute cloth, 48,180 pesos, from Belgium and Germany. Other piece goods 68,703 pesos, from the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and Germany. Towels, 147,547 pesos, from Italy, Germany, and Belgium. Jute thread and twine, 149,560 pesos, from the United Kingdom and Belgium.

OILS, GREASES, ETC.

Under this title is included 4.79 per cent of the total imports.

The principal imports in 1912 under this head were: Cottonseed oil, 872,957 pesos, from the United States. Schist oil, 381,892 pesos, from the United Kingdom. Cod-

liver oil, 63,195 pesos, from the United States and the United Kingdom. Linseed oil, 52,227 pesos, from the United Kingdom and France. Lubricating oil, 2,609,693 pesos, from the United States and the United Kingdom. Rape oil, 31,998 pesos, from the United Kingdom. Olive oil, 4,921,157 pesos, from Italy, Spain, the United States, and France. Palm oil, 146,566 pesos, from the United Kingdom, South Africa, and the British possessions. Spirits of turpentine, 257,629 pesos, from the United States. Kerosene, 2,372,205 pesos, from the United States, Butter, 73,122 pesos, from Denmark and the United Kingdom. Naphtha, unrefined, 5,917,883 pesos, from the United States, United Kingdom, Dutch and British possessions, and Peru. Paraffin, 35,634 pesos, from the United States, Germany, and the United Kingdom. Petroleum, residuous, 38,293 pesos, from the United States. Vaseline, 47,239 pesos, from the United States, the United Kingdom, and Germany.

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.

Under this title is included 3.71 per cent of the total imports, which are principally from the following countries in the order given: France, Germany, the United Kingdom, the United States, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

The principal imports in 1912 under this head were: Acetic acid, 74,239 pesos, from the Netherlands, Germany, and Belgium. Boric acid, 22,689 pesos, from the United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, and France. Citric acid, 156,324 pesos, from the United Kingdom, Germany, and France. Sulphuric acid, 62,716 pesos, from the Netherlands, Germany, and Belgium. Tannic acid, 28,193 pesos, from Germany. Tartaric acid, 917,095 pesos, from Germany and Italy. Medicinal cotton, 117,089 pesos, from Germany, Italy, and Austria. Alum, 164,227 pesos, from the United Kingdom. Anhydrous ammonia, 95,369 pesos, from the United States, the United Kingdom; and Austria. Bicarbonate of soda, 57,781 pesos, from the United Kingdom and the United States. Stearin candles, 1,134,273 pesos, from Belgium, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. Paraffin candles, 63,788 pesos, from the United Kingdom and Germany. Carbolic capsules, 68,900 pesos, from the United Kingdom. Carbonate of soda, 162,946 pesos, from the United Kingdom. Calcium carbide, 532,090 pesos, from Norway, the United States, and Sweden. Calcium chloride, 46,599 pesos, from France. Fireworks, 52,108 pesos, from the United States and China. Glue, 96,288 pesos, from Germany, Italy, and France. Rennet, 31,232 pesos, from Germany and Sweden. Dynamite, 54,559 pesos, from the United Kingdom and Germany. Tanning extract, 152,831 pesos, from Italy and France. Medicinal gauze, 109,857 pesos, from Germany, Italy, France, and the United States. Gelatin, 37,817 pesos, from France, Germany, and Austria. Glycerin, 39,289 pesos, from Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Glucose, 286,238 pesos, from the United States. Gums, not otherwise mentioned, 151,525 pesos, from the United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, and France. Common soap, 232,826 pesos, from the United Kingdom, France, and the United States. Scented soap, 91,743 pesos, from the United Kingdom, Germany, and France. Medicated soap, 304,299 pesos, from the United States, France, and Germany. Malted milk, 89,869 pesos, from the United States. Proprietary medicines, 2,271,111 pesos, from France, the United States, Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom. Perfumery, 1,462,695 pesos, from France, the United Kingdom, and Germany. Peroxide of manganese, 48,540 pesos, from Belgium and Germany. Pitch, 435,519 pesos, from the United States. Photographic plates, 127,634 pesos, from France, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Insect powder, 47,047 pesos, from Austria-Hungary. Gunpowder, blasting, 77,360 pesos, from the United Kingdom and Germany; other, 493,137 pesos, from the United States, the United Kingdom, and Germany. Roots, herbs, seeds, etc., medicinal, 109,468 pesos, from Italy, France, and Germany. Sea salt, 444,586 pesos, from Spain. Table salt, 51,313 pesos, from the United Kingdom and Germany. Scouring soaps, 101,206 pesos, from the United States and France. Sesquisulphide

of phosphorus, 38,440 pesos, from the United Kingdom and Switzerland. Silicate of sodium, 78,946 pesos, from the United Kingdom. Caustic soda, 328,779 pesos, from the United Kingdom. Soda ash, 70,665 pesos, from the United Kingdom. Sulphate of aluminum, 65,048 pesos, from Germany, the United Kingdom, and Belgium. Barites, 35,275 pesos, from Germany. Sulphate of copper, 193,283 pesos, from the United States and the United Kingdom. Carbon sulphide, 161,408 pesos, from France, the United Kingdom, and Germany. Borated talc, 74,634 pesos, from the United States.

PAINTS, DYES, ETC.

Under this title is included 6.5 per cent of the total imports, which are principally from the following countries in the order given: United Kingdom, Germany, the United States, France, and the Netherlands.

The principal imports in 1912 under this head were: White lead, 91,793 pesos, from Germany and the United Kingdom. Aniline, 184,592 pesos, from Germany and France. Ultramarine, 105,594 pesos, from Germany and the United Kingdom. Varnishes, 534,454 pesos, from the United Kingdom, the United States, the Netherlands, and Germany. Shoe blacking, 96,039 pesos, from the United Kingdom, Germany, and the United States. Paint, in powder or lump, 274,555 pesos, from Germany, France, and the United Kingdom. Mixed paints, 664,389 pesos, from the United Kingdom, Germany, and the United States. Enamel paints, 188,320 pesos, from the United States, the Netherlands, Germany, and the United Kingdom. Pencils and crayons, 91,866 pesos, from Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Red lead, 53,065 pesos, from Germany, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands. Printing and lithographing ink, 127,830 pesos, from France, Germany, and the United States. Writing ink, 64,862 pesos, from the United Kingdom, Germany, and France.

TIMBER, WOODS, STRAW, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.

Under this title is included 2.57 per cent of the total imports.

The heading is divided into two classes: First, primary and relatively primary products, 1911, 4,676,794 pesos; 1912, 3,756,520 pesos; the imports being principally from the following countries in the order given—Paraguay, United States, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Germany, and France: Second, manufactures, 1911, 5,723,785 pesos; 1912, 6,131,857 pesos, the imports being principally from the following countries in the order given. Germany, the United States, France, the United Kingdom, Austria, Hungary, Italy, and Belgium.

The principal imports in 1912 under the first subhead were: Cork, 381,164 pesos from Spain, the United States, Portugal, and France. Empty casks and staves, 937,199 pesos, from the United States and the United Kingdom. Ash in the rough, 82,600 pesos, from the United States and Canada. Hardwood lumber, 679,708 pesos, from Paraguay. Other lumber, 51,290 pesos, from Paraguay, the United States, and Australia. Walnut, 88,681 pesos, from France, the United States, and Italy. Oak in the rough, 394,157 pesos, from the United States; dressed, 31,791 pesos, from Belgium and the United States. Cedar logs, 94,977 pesos, from Paraguay and Brazil. Fence posts, 44,235 pesos, from Paraguay; other posts, 146,582 pesos, from Germany, Italy, and the United States.

For other lumber, see building materials.

Straw, rushes, etc., 103,597 pesos, from Mexico, Germany, Belgium, and Italy.

Wood pulp, 598,345 pesos, from Russia, Sweden, and Germany.

The principal imports in 1912 under the second subhead were: Trunks, 21,570 pesos, from Germany, the United Kingdom, and France. Tool handles, 167,575 pesos, from the United States, Italy, the United Kingdom, and France. Boxes, wood, 213,466 pesos, from Sweden, France, and Germany. Boxes, meat packing, 174,104 pesos, from Sweden, the United Kingdom, and Uruguay. Wheelbarrows and trucks, 56,410 pesos, from the United States. Corks, made, 129,232 pesos, from Spain. Matting.

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27,469 pesos, from Japan, France, and Italy. Ice chests, 61,846 pesos, from the United States and Germany. Musical instruments not otherwise mentioned, 203,265 pesos, from Germany, France, and Italy. Furniture in general, 2,765,004 pesos, from the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Italy. Pianolas, 20,000 pesos, from Germany, the United States, and the United Kingdom. Pianos, 907,395 pesos, from Germany, France, the United States, and Spain. Hobby horses, 34,972 pesos, from France. Pipes, tobacco, 62,311 pesos, from Italy, Germany, and France. Straw hats, 296,550 pesos, from Italy, the United Kingdom, and France. Shoe pegs, 84,975 pesos, from France, Switzerland, and Germany.

PAPER AND MANUFACTURES.

Under this title is included 2.57 per cent of the total imports. The heading is divided into two classes, namely: Paper and cardboard, 1911, 5,224,517 pesos; 1912, 5,749,443 pesos, the imports being from principally the following countries in the order given—Germany, the United States, the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands, Italy, and Sweden: Manufactures, 1911, 3,445,463 pesos; 1912, 4,117,459 pesos, the imports being principally from the following countries in the order given—Germany, the United Kingdom, Spain, France, Italy, and the United States.

Under the first subhead the principal imports in 1912 were: Pasteboard, 608,637 pesos, from Germany, the Netherlands, and Sweden. Cardboard, 150,469 pesos, from Germany, Spain, and Italy. Carbon paper, 38,456 pesos, from the United States, the United Kingdom, and Germany. Print paper, 27,813 tons, valued at 1,668,792 pesos, from the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom, and Sweden. Wrapping paper, 78,477 pesos, from Germany, the United Kingdom, France, and Belgium. Writing paper, 3,161 tons, valued at 474,124 pesos, from Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom, and Spain. Photographers' paper, 108,998 pesos, from Germany and the United States. Cigarette paper, 304,340 pesos, from France and Austria. Sandpaper, 30,253 pesos, from Germany, the United States, and the United Kingdom. Fly paper, 25,025 pesos, from Germany, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands. Blotting paper, 82,035 pesos, from the United States, the United Kingdom, and Germany. Tissue paper, 128,671 pesos, from Germany, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and Belgium.

The principal imports in 1912 under paper manufactures were: Bags, 52,858 pesos, from Germany, the United Kingdom, and France. Calendars, 34,953 pesos, from Germany, France, and the United Kingdom. Boxes, 74,043 pesos, from Germany, France, and the United Kingdom. Paper collars, cuffs, and dickies, 121,251 pesos, from Germany. Labels, 51,698 pesos, from the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States. Hypolithographic printed matter, 985,568 pesos, from the United Kingdom, Germany, France, the United States, and Italy. Books and pamphlets, 1,300,323 pesos, from Spain, France, Italy, the United Kingdom, Germany, and the United States. Blank books, 299,566 pesos, from Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom. Music, 33,688 pesos, from Germany, Italy, and France. Playing cards, 26,160 pesos, from Spain, the United States, and France. Papier-mâché, 117,054 pesos, from Germany, the United Kingdom, and France. Lithographs, engravings, and maps, 138,244 pesos, from Germany, the United States, the United Kingdom, and Italy. Envelopes, 245,989 pesos, from Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom. Postal and other cards, 105,180 pesos, from Germany and Italy.

HIDES, SKINS, AND MANUFACTURES.

Under this title is included 1.02 per cent of the total imports, which are principally from the following countries in the order given: United States, France, Germany, and the United Kingdom.

The principal imports in 1912 under this heading were: Boots and shoes, leather, 45,262 dozen pairs, valued at 647,012 pesos, from the United Kingdom, the United States, France, and Switzerland; other, 26,324 dozen pairs, worth 143,533 pesos, from the United Kingdom, France, and Switzerland. Bill books, cigar cases, and pocket books, 154,131 pesos, from Germany and France. Belting, 278,336 pesos, from the United Kingdom, Germany, the United States, and France. Gloves, 187,974 pesos, from France, the United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy. Fur garments, 201,970 pesos, from France and Italy. Furs 94,157 pesos, from France and Germany. Calfskins, dressed, 112 tons, valued at 444,602 pesos, from Germany, the United States, and France. Goat skins, dressed, 154 tons, valued at 780,806 pesos, from the United States, France, and Germany. Sheepskins, dressed, 22 tons, valued at 47,661 pesos, from Germany, the United Kingdom, and France. Morocco (marroquin), 117 tons, valued at 466,908 pesos, from the United States, France, and Germany. Morocco (tafilete), 29 tons, valued at 51,263 pesos, from the United Kingdom, Belgium, and Germany. Pony skins, 20 tons, worth 57,163 pesos, from France, the United States, and Germany. Traveling bags, 51,985 pesos, from Germany and the United Kingdom.

IRON, STEEL, AND MANUFACTURES.

Under this title is included 11.95 per cent of the total imports.

The heading is divided into two classes, viz, primary and relatively primary articles, 1911, 22,885,459 pesos, 1912, 22,342,960 pesos, the imports being principally from the following countries in the order given—United Kingdom, Germany, Belgium, the United States, and France; and manufactures, 1911, 20,200,282 pesos, 1912, 23,654,682 pesos, the imports being principally from the following countries in the order given: Germany, the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, and Italy.

The principal imports in 1912 under the first subhead were: Steel ingots and plates, 5,755 tons, valued at 575,463 pesos, from the United Kingdom, with small amounts from Germany, the United States, and Belgium. Wire, galvanized, smooth, up to No. 14, 41,777 tons, worth 2,088,847 pesos, from Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States; same, No. 15 and above, 741 tons, worth 78,703 pesos, from Germany and the United Kingdom; galvanized, twisted, 375 tons, worth 26,218 pesos, from Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States; galvanized, barbed, 15,998 tons, worth 959,881 pesos, from the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom, and Belgium; not galvanized, up to No. 14, 18,655 tons, worth 746,180 pesos, from Germany, the United States, Belgium, and the United Kingdom; same, No. 15 and above, 536 tons, worth 42,899 pesos, from Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Wire, tinned or nickeled, 205 tons, worth 28,707 pesos, from Germany and the United States. Nails, 5,971 tons, worth 568,343 pesos, from the United Kingdom, Belgium, Germany, France, Sweden, and the United States. Strap and hoop iron and steel, 3,201 tons, worth 128,020 pesos, from Germany, Belgium, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Iron in ingots and plates, 190,254 tons, worth 6,516,677 pesos, from Germany, Belgium, the United Kingdom, the United States, and France. Wrought iron, 30,481 tons, worth 2,852,878 pesos. from the United Kingdom, Germany, the United States, France, and Belgium. Galvanized iron, 91,194 tons, worth 6,383,572 pesos, from the United Kingdom principally, with small amounts from the United States, Germany, and Belgium. Staples. wire, 899 tons, worth 53,938 pesos, from Germany, Belgium, France, and the United Kingdom. Bolts and nuts, 9,730 tons, worth 1,100,499 pesos, from Belgium, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States. Fence rods, 4,145 tons, worth 165,806 pesos, from Belgium, the United Kingdom, and Germany.

For tubing and piping, see building materials, and for railway, carriage, automobile,

and wagon material, see locomotion, etc.

The principal imports in 1912 under manufactures of iron and steel were: Sewing-machine needles, 23,320 pesos, from Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United

States; other needles, 47,769 pesos, from Germany, France, and the United Kingdom. Firearms and accessories, 402,814 pesos, from the United States, Belgium, and Germany. Kitchen and household utensils 1,428,677 pesos, from Germany, the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, and the United States. Galvanized-iron buckets, 59,227 pesos, from the United Kingdom, France, and Germany. Bathtubs, 412,615 pesos, from the United States, the United Kingdom, and Germany. Augers and bits, 110,686 pesos, from the United Kingdom, Germany, and the United States. Anvils, 34,485 pesos, from France, Germany, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. Hinges, 161,647 pesos, from Germany principally, the United States, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. Pumps. 415,089 pesos, from the United States principally, the United Kingdom, and Germany. Cable, 154 tons, worth 24,639 pesos, from Germany, the United States, and the United Kingdom; cable, galvanized, 767 tons, worth 168,678 pesos, from the United Kingdom principally, Germany, and France. Chains, 1,598 tons, valued at 250,273 pesos, from the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and Belgium. Safes. 103,702 pesos, from the United Kingdom, the United States, France, and Germany. Steam boilers, 390, valued at 498,348 pesos, from the United Kingdom, Germany, and the United States. Locks, 344,533 pesos, from Germany principally, Belgium, France, and the United Kingdom. Padlocks, 58,400 pesos, from Germany, the United States, and the United Kingdom. Sewer pipe, 11,493 tons, worth 346,239 pesos, from the United Kingdom and France. (For other piping, see building material.) Ranges, stoves, and stovepipes, 298,961 pesos, from the United Kingdom, Germany, the United States, and France. Pocketknives, 76,561 pesos, from Germany principally, France, and the United Kingdom. Cutlery, 298,551 pesos, from Germany, France, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Closet tanks, 116,116 pesos, from the United Kingdom. Staples, 65,610 pesos, from the United Kingdom, Germany, and the United States. Axes, 193,290 pesos, from the United States principally, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and Germany. Saddlers' hardware, 68,211 pesos, from the United Kingdom and France. Artisans' and household hardware, 543,813 pesos, from Germany, the United States, France, the United Kingdom, and Belgium. Heating radiators, 73,336 pesos. Files, 204,480 pesos, from the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany, and France. Keys, 64,350 pesos, from the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom, and France. Wrenches, 54,638 pesos, from the United States, Germany, and the United Kingdom. Adding machines, 1,743, valued at 139,440 pesos, from the United States, Germany, and France. Sewing machines, 65,736, valued at 831,761 pesos, from the United States and Germany. Typewriters, 7,191, valued at 247,750 pesos, from the United States and Germany. Sheep-shearing machines, 31,323 pesos, from the United States and the United Kingdom. Machines, not specified, 7,190,819 pesos; spare parts for the same, 3,015,467 pesos, from Germany, the United Kingdom, the United States, France, and Italy. Hammers, 52,384 pesos. from Germany, the United Kingdom, and France. Sugar-mill requisites, 161,602 pesos, from France. Gas meters, 102,067 pesos, from the United Kingdom. Windmills and pumps, 407,540 pesos, from the United States. Motors, not classified, 1,183,924 pesos, from the United States, the United Kingdom and Germany. Furniture, iron, 44,775 pesos, from the United Kingdom. Razors, 144,366 pesos, from Germany. Caldrons and pots, 34,224 pesos, from the United Kingdom, Belgium, and France. Bolts, 60,461 pesos, from Germany, the United Kingdom, and France. Sadirons, 77,859 pesos, from Germany, Belgium, the United States, and the United Kingdom. Pens, 78,286 pesos, from the British possessions and Germany. Lithographic, typographic, wine, hay, and wool presses, 251,158 pesos, from the United States, Germany, and France. Saws, 123,248 pesos, from the United States, France, the United Kingdom, and Germany. Wire cloth, 347,946 pesos, from the United States, Germany, and the United Kingdom. Sheep shears, 29,272 pesos, from Germany and the United Kingdom; other shears, 72,377 pesos, from Germany, France, and the United Kingdom. Windlasses, 64,787 pesos, from France, Germany, and the United Kingdom. Hames, 45,625 pesos, from the United States.

OTHER METALS AND MANUFACTURES.

Under this title is included 3.73 per cent of the total imports.

The heading is divided into two classes, viz, primary and relatively primary articles, 1911, 5,386,841 pesos, 1912, 3,723,386 pesos, the imports being principally from the following countries in the order given—United Kingdom, Germany, Belgium, Spain, the United States, and France; and manufactures, 1911, 10,092,845 pesos, 1912, 10,643,323 pesos, the imports being principally from the following countries in the order given: Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Italy, and the United States.

The principal imports in 1912 under the first subhead were: Copper in ingots and plates, 584,494 pesos, from the United Kingdom, Germany, and Belgium. Tin in ingots and plates, 334,046 pesos, from the United Kingdom, Germany, and Belgium. Tin plate, 1,220,138 pesos, from the United Kingdom and Belgium. Antifrictional metal, 51,347 pesos, from the United Kingdom and the United States. Silver, unwrought, 140,705 pesos, from Germany, France, and Bolivia. Lead, in ingots and plates, 909,821 pesos, from Spain principally, the United Kingdom, and France. Zinc in ingots and bars, 69,301 pesos, from Belgium and Germany. Zinc in sheets, plain and corrugated, 313,096 pesos, from Belgium and Germany. Zinc in other shape, 28,962 pesos, from Germany and Belgium.

The principal imports in 1912 under the second subhead were: Pins, 39,516 pesos;

hatpins, 41,439 pesos; from Germany, France, and the United Kingdom.

Imitation jewelry, 35,388 pesos, from Germany, France, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Gold watches, 22,804, worth 614,820 pesos, from Switzerland, Italy, France, Germany, and the United Kingdom. Other watches, 626,082, worth 1,445,915 pesos, from Switzerland, Italy, Germany, France, and the United Kingdom. Silver ornaments, 69,070 pesos, from France, the United Kingdom, and Germany. Jewelry, 1,916,627 pesos, from France, Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom, and Belgium. Umbrella and parasol frames, 105,103 pesos, from Germany. Scales. 252,358 pesos, from the United States, the United Kingdom, and Germany. Brass hinges, 18,786 pesos, from Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Hooks and eyes, 92,456 pesos, from Germany, France, and the United Kingdom. Brass spigots and faucets, 82,518 pesos, from the United Kingdom, the United States, and Germany. Copper and brass tubing, 274,450 pesos, from the United Kingdom, Germany, and France. Lead tubing, 64,648 pesos, from the United Kingdom. Lead shot, 103,353 pesos, from Germany, France, and Italy. Empty cartridge cases, 81,105 pesos, from Germany, France, and Belgium. Brass locks, 31,431 pesos, from Germany and the United Kingdom. Brass nails, 131,105 pesos, from France, the United States, and the United Kingdom. Phonographs, 111,163 pesos, from Germany and the United States. Saddlery fittings, 36,719 pesos, from the United Kingdom and France. Mathematical, optical, physical, and surgical instruments. 260,677 pesos, from Germany, France, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Brass and copper machines and spare parts, 407,279 pesos, from Germany. Brass furniture, 113,385 pesos, from the United Kingdom. Eyelets, 52,007 pesos, from the United States and Germany. Tin foil, 62,807 pesos, from Germany and Italy. Clocks, 257,126 pesos, from Germany, the United States, and Switzerland. siphons, 144,911 pesos, from the United Kingdom, France, and Austria. Printing type, 48,780 pesos, from Italy, Germany, and the United Kingdom. Screws, 36,923 pesos, from the United Kingdom, Germany, and the United States. Manufactures of aluminum not classified, 55,416 pesos, from Germany and Italy. Manufactures of copper and brass not classified, 1,112,019 pesos, from the United Kingdom, Germany, the United States, and France. Electroplate manufactures, 873,175 pesos, from Germany, France, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Manufactures of tin plate not classified, 155,455 pesos, from Germany, the United Kingdom, and France. Lighting apparatus, gas, electric, and oil, 763,834 pesos, from Germany, France, the

United Kingdom, and the United States. Pewter manufactures not classified, 67,949 pesos, from Germany, the United States, and the United Kingdom. Silver manufactures not classified, 175,100 pesos, from the United Kingdom, France, and Germany. Lead manufactures not classified, 47,512 pesos, from France, the United States, and the United Kingdom. Manufactures of other metals not classified, 201,111 pesos, from Germany and France.

AGRICULTURAL INSTRUMENTS AND MACHINERY.

Under this title is included 3.26 per cent of the total imports, which are principally from the following countries in the order given: United States, France, Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom.

The principal imports in 1912 under this heading were: Plows, 54,603, worth 852,018 pesos, from the United States principally, the United Kingdom, and Germany. Plow repair parts, 113,314 pesos, from the United States. Plow castings, 146,861 pesos, from the United States principally, Germany, and the United Kingdom. Plow beams and handles, 11,971 pesos, from the United States. Shellers, 678, worth 142,740 pesos, from the United States principally, and the United Kingdom. Mowers, 2,705, worth 342,362 pesos, from the United States. Reaper binders, 29,998, worth 2,811,249 pesos, from the United States, Australia, and Canada. Drills and planters, 15,598, worth 341,566 pesos, from the United States. Thrashing machines, 1,454, worth 1,572,054 pesos, from the United States principally, Australia, and Germany. Mowing machines, 2,886, worth 145,785 pesos, from the United States. Harrows, 11,371, worth 227,420 pesos, from the United States. Scythes, 26,074 pesos, from France and Germany. Hay forks, 155,512 pesos, from the United States principally, Germany, and the United Kingdom. Picks, spades, and shovels, 350,526 pesos, from the United States and the United Kingdom. Horse rakes, 73,362 pesos, from the United States and Germany. Farm tools not classified, 153,050 pesos, from the United States, the United Kingdom, and Germany. Binder twine, 14,327 tons, worth 2,865,422 pesos, from the United States. Seed potatoes, 304,628 pesos, from France, Germany, and Spain. Alfalfa seed, 767,821 pesos, from Germany, Italy, and France. Other seed not classified, 1,108,203 pesos, from Germany, Italy, and France.

LOCOMOTION—RAILWAY CARS, EQUIPMENT, RAILS, CARRIAGES, AUTOMOBILES, AND BICYCLES.

Under this title is included 8.52 per cent of the total imports, which are principally from the following countries in the order given: United Kingdom, Germany, the United States, Belgium, France, and Russia.

The principal imports in 1912 under this heading were: Automobiles, 4,281, worth 5,346,149 pesos, from France, the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom, and Belgium. Axle boxes, 36,630 pesos, from the United Kingdom. Carts, 462, worth 28,100 pesos, from the United States, Germany, and the United Kingdom. Carriages, 13,052, worth 349,940 pesos, from the United States principally. Railway carriages, 121, worth 1,234,447 pesos, from the United States, United Kingdom, and Germany. Railway freight cars, 3,912, worth 3,950,791 pesos, from the United Kingdom, Belgium, the United States, and Germany. Tramway cars, 176, worth 280,215 pesos, from the United States and the United Kingdom. Steel ties, 251,543 pesos, from Germany and the United Kingdom. Fishplates, 1,188,964 pesos, from Germany, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Russia. Axles, carriage, 112,200 pesos, from France; other, 231,011 pesos, from the United Kingdom, France, and the United States. Brakes, 86,756 pesos, from the United Kingdom. Launches, 806,579 pesos, from the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and Germany. Rubber automobile and carriage tires, 323,099 pesos, from the United Kingdom, Germany, and the United States. Carriage and coach trimmings, 64,226 pesos, from France and the United Kingdom. Accessories and repairs for carriages and automobiles, 1,559,178 pesos, from France, the United Kingdom, and Germany. Railway material not classified, 5,195,266 pesos,

from the United Kingdom, Germany, and Belgium. Tramway material not classified, 214,666 pesos, from Germany, the United States, and the United Kingdom. Motor cycles, 926, worth 92,600 pesos, from the United Kingdom, France, and the United States. Wagon and carriage springs, 319,078 pesos, from France, the United Kingdom, and Germany. Steel rails, 5,272,960 pesos, from Germany, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Russia. Wheels and axles 1,302,619 pesos, from the United Kingdom, the United States, and Germany. Bicycles, 8,811, worth 324,848 pesos, from the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and Italy. Dump carts, 234,343 pesos, from Germany, Belgium, and the United Kingdom. Locomotives, 190, worth 2,268,045 pesos, from the United Kingdom, Germany, Belgium, and the United States.

EARTHS, STONES, GLASS, COAL, ETC.

Under this title is included 8.74 per cent of the total imports.

The class is divided into two subclasses, viz, primary and relatively primary materials, 1911, 28,442,702 pesos; 1912, 28,780,696 pesos, the imports being principally from the following countries in the order given—United Kingdom (about 90 per cent), Uruguay, France, the United States, and Norway; and manufactures, 1911, 4,759,374 pesos; 1912, 4,836,530 pesos, the imports being principally from the following countries in the order given: Germany, the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, the United States, and the Netherlands.

Under the first subhead the principal imports in 1912 were: Paving blocks, 505,587 pesos, from Norway, Sweden, and Uruguay. Paving stones, 589,413 pesos, from Uruguay. Asbestos, 102,261 pesos, from Germany and the United Kingdom. Asphalt, 191,243 pesos, from the United States, the United Kingdom, and Italy. Natural asphalt rock, 28,500 pesos, from Italy. Sulphur, 154,775 pesos, from Italy. Kaolin, 45,521 pesos, from Germany and the United Kingdom. Coal, 3,707,956 tons, worth 25,955,692 pesos, from the United Kingdom, with small amounts from the United States and Germany. Coke, 31,088 tons, worth 248,700 pesos, from the United Kingdom. Precious stones and pearls, unmounted, 531,455 pesos, from France principally. Fire clay, 46,895 pesos, from the United Kingdom and Belgium. Carbonate of lime, 91,531 pesos, from Belgium, Germany, and the United Kingdom.

Under the subhead "Manufactures" the principal imports in 1912 were: Eyeglasses, 29,271 pesos, from France, Germany, and the United States. Fire tiles, 37,519 pesos. Glass pumps, syringes, etc., 136,507 pesos, from Germany, the United Kingdom, the United States, and France. Washstands, 161,955 pesos, from the United Kingdom. Bottles and flasks, apothecaries', 181,796 pesos, from Germany, the United States, and France. Other bottles and flasks, 411,627 pesos, from Germany, the United Kingdom, France, and Austria. Watch and spectacle crystals, 46,247 pesos, from France and Germany. Mirrors, with or without frame, 74,934 pesos, from Belgium, the United Kingdom, the United States, and France. Lanterns, 58,470 pesos, from the United States, Italy, and France. Lamps, glass, porcelain, etc., 122,866 pesos, from Germany principally, the United States, the United Kingdom, and Belgium. Opera and field glasses, 41,471 pesos, from France and Germany. Closet bowls, 105,465 pesos, from the United Kingdom. Incandescent bulbs, 157,218 pesos, from Germany and the United Kingdom. Lamp shades, 37,924 pesos, from Germany. School slates, 24,626 pesos, from Germany. Glass tubing, 226,171 pesos, from Germany, Belgium, the United States, and the United Kingdom. Glassware, not enumerated, 80,760 pesos, from France, Belgium, Germany, and the United Kingdom. Manufactures of glass not enumerated, 1,169,894 pesos, from Germany, Belgium, France, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands. Earthenware not enumerated, 998,253 pesos, from the United Kingdom, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, and France. Porcelain not enumerated, 434,106 pesos, from Germany and France. Marble, jasper, and alabaster, worked or dressed, 184,028 pesos, from Italy, France, and Germany. Majolica, terra-cotta, and biscuit ware, 86,448 pesos, from France, Germany, and the United Kingdom.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under this title is included 8.13 per cent of the total imports, which are principally from the following countries in the order given: The United States, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Germany, Canada, France, and Uruguay.

The principal imports in 1912 under this heading were: Building sand, 326,921 tons, from Uruguay. Roofing asphalt, 586 tons, worth 29,311 pesos, from the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy. Common tiles, 23,169 thousand, worth 392,205 pesos, from France principally, Germany, and the United Kingdom. Glazed tiles, 20,588 tons, worth 1,094,138 pesos, from Belgium, Spain, Germany, the United Kingdom, and France. Galvanized iron tubing, 13,415 tons, worth 1,341,502 pesos, from the United Kingdom, the United States, and Germany. Other iron tubing, 25,094 tons, worth 1,214,474 pesos, from the United Kingdom and Germany. 30,074 cubic meters, worth 360,897 pesos, from Paraguay, Brazil, and Australia. columns, 3,080 tons, worth 246,426 pesos, from Germany, France, and the United Kingdom. Refractory bricks, 5,928 thousand, worth 118,560 pesos, from the United Kingdom and Germany. Marble in the block, 1,766 cubic meters, worth 61,810 pesos, from Italy. Marble, jasper and alabaster, worked, 6,806 cubic meters, worth 697,868 pesos, from Italy principally and Belgium. Mosaic, 3,513 tons, worth 205,208 pesos, from the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, and Belgium. Parquetry, 80,835 square meters, worth 242,505 pesos, from Belgium, Italy, Germany, and Austria. White pine, 112,075 cubic meters, worth 2,207,272 pesos, from the United States and Canada. Oregon pine, 939 cubic meters, worth 13,148 pesos, from the United States. Yellow pine in the rough (pino de tea), 528,803 cubic meters, worth 8,460,852 pesos; yellow pine, dressed, 1,041 cubic meters, worth 29,998 pesos, from the United States principally, Canada, and the United Kingdom. Spruce pine in the rough, 273,102 cubic meters, worth 3,823,429 pesos, from the United States and Canada principally, Sweden, and Austria. Roofing slates, 37,078 square meters, worth 14,832 pesos, from France, and the United Kingdom. Tiles, 1,022 thousand, worth 30,660 pesos, from France. Cement, 375,821 tons, worth 4,134,03 1 pesos, from Belgium, France, the United Kingdom, Germany, and Sweden. Iron beams, 84,881 tons, worth 3,395,198 pesos, from Germany, Belgium, France, and the United Kingdom. Vitrified piping, 711,998 pieces, worth 152,993 pesos, from the United Kingdom. Window and plate glass, 1,642,794 square meters, worth 1,594,663 pesos, from Belgium, the United Kingdom, and Germany. Paving and skylight glasses, 5,758 tons, worth 223,962 pesos, from the United Kingdom, Belgium, and France. Plaster of Paris, 3,224 tons, worth 96,732 pesos, from the United States and France.

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.

Under this title is included 2.42 per cent of the total imports, which are principally from the following countries in the order given: Germany, the United Kingdom, the United States, Italy, and France.

The principal imports in 1912 under this heading were: Storage batteries, 77,216 pesos, from the United Kingdom and Germany. Insulators, earthenware, china, and porcelain, 130,659 pesos, from the United Kingdom, Germany, and the United States. Wire and cable, 3,209,689 pesos, from Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy, and the United States. Amperemeters and voltmeters, 21,535 pesos, from Germany and the United Kingdom. Electric light carbon, 142,836 pesos, from Germany, the United Kingdom, and France. Loom insulators, 31,180 pesos, from Germany, the United States, and the United Kingdom. Insulating tubes, 179,436 pesos, from the United Kingdom and Germany. Commutators, 30,698 pesos, from the United States, Germany, and Belgium. Fuses, 28,215 pesos, from Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Dynamos and electric motors, 1,697,159 pesos, from Germany, the United Kingdom, the United States, and France. Small motors, 127,560 pesos, from

the United States. Vulcanized fiber, 19,678 pesos, from the United Kingdom, Germany, and the United States. Switches, 21,465 pesos, from Germany, and the United States. Interrupters, 119,840 pesos, from the United States and Germany. Arc lamps, 134,404 pesos, from Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Incandescent lamps, 441,268 pesos, from Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Electric meters, 500,664 pesos, from Germany, the United Kingdom, and France. Electric batteries, 51,290 pesos, from the United Kingdom, Germany, and the United States. Battery jars, 12,573 pesos, from the United Kingdom and Germany. Other material for batteries, 438,335 pesos, from Germany, the United Kingdom, and France. Portable lamps, 80,026 pesos, from Germany and the United States. Rheostats, 22,656 pesos, from the United States and Germany. Electric ventilators, 77,744 pesos, from Italy, the United States, and Germany. Electric bells, 23,334 pesos, from Germany. Underground cable accessories, 535,533 pesos, from Germany and the United Kingdom. Telephone apparatus, 90,932 pesos, from Germany, Belgium, and the United Kingdom. Telephone material, 25,342 pesos, from the United States, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and Norway. Telegraph apparatus and material, 83,045 pesos, from the United Kingdom and Norway. Electric accessories not classified, 155,374 pesos, from Germany and the United States. Electric material not classified, 779,215 pesos, from the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and the United States.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Under this title is included 3.82 per cent of the total imports, which are principally from the following countries in the order given: Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Italy, the United States, Belgium, and Spain.

The principal imports in 1912 under this heading were: Fans, 112,040 dozen, worth 80,378 pesos, from China, Italy, Germany, France, and Spain. Manufactures of guttapercha and rubber not classified, 591,346 pesos, from Germany, the United Kingdom, and France. Manufactures of celluloid not classified, 36,413 pesos, from Germany and France. Whalebone, natural and imitation, 76,468 pesos, from France. Buttons, 584,325 pesos, from France, Germany, and Italy. Rubber boots and shoes, 41,973 pesos, from the United States, France, and the United Kingdom. Rubber tubing, 289,273 pesos, from Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Brushes, 130,236 dozen, worth 183,965 pesos, from Germany, France, and the United Kingdom. Cinematographic films, 44,755 pesos, from the United States, France, and Italy. Collars, cuffs, and dickies of celluloid, 41,308 pesos, from Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Graphophone disks and cylinders, 211,807 pesos, from Germany and the United States. Sponges, 56,438 pesos, from the United Kingdom, the United States, France, and Italy. Jewelry boxes, 60,135 pesos, from Germany, France, and Switzerland. Other small boxes not enumerated, 103,404 pesos, from France, Germany, and the United Kingdom. Water filters, 50,504 pescs, from Germany and France. Rubber erasers, 35,167 pesos, from Germany. Toys not enumerated, 732,595 pesos, from Germany and France. Pencil cases, 25,853 pesos, from Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Articles for church use, 133,175 pesos, from France, Spain, and Italy. Combs, 295,024 pesos, from France, Germany, and the United Kingdom. Rabbit fur, 255,572 pesos, from Belgium, Germany, and France. Human hair, 68,800 pesos, from France and Italy. Brushes, 104,374 pesos, from Germany and Italy. Paintings, artistic, 65,269 pesos, from Italy, France, and Germany. Live plants, 75,578 pesos, from France, Germany, and Chile. Feathers for hats, 166,455 pesos, from France. Rubber heels and soles, 58,736 pesos, from the United Kingdom, Austria, and the United States. Apothecaries' utensils and apparatus, 659,600 pesos, from Germany, France, and the United Kingdom. Desk accessories not enumerated, 160,711 pesos, from Germany, the United Kingdom, and France. Gas-making materials, 39,979 pesos, from the United Kingdom, the United States, and Germany. Mining requisites not enumerated, 234,880 pesos, from the United Kingdom, Germany, and the United States. Materials for sanitary works, 1,105,043 pesos, from the United Kingdom and Germany. Materials for port construction, 211,439 pesos, from the United Kingdom, Sweden, and Germany. Materials for bridge construction, 1,033,855 pesos, from the United Kingdom, Germany, Belgium, and France. Postal and other packages, 3,428,805 pesos, from France, Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom.

IMPORTS BY PORTS.

The imports by ports for the last four years were as follows:

·	1909	1910	1911	1912
	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.
Buenos Aires		280, 883, 965	292, 935, 684	315, 161, 703
Rosario		38, 590, 548	37, 800, 115	32, 465, 988
Bahia Blanca		8, 137, 940	8, 167, 164	11,475,66
a Plata	4, 439, 014	9, 164, 280	9,924,068	9,251,431
anta Fe		4,074,451	3,797,772	3, 397, 492
ampana	2,674,636	3, 254, 235	3,644,972	3,033,35
Villa Constitucion		2,472,407	4,608,364	2, 920, 15
oncepcion del Uruguay	702 701	005 000	004 070	1,569,588
arate		905, 806	864,678	1, 184, 07
olon		600,646	502,415	601, 47
Parana	121, 206	229, 991	388, 874	528, 708
oncordia	324, 087	417, 401	416, 879	384, 190
a Paz	18,890	94, 273	115,391	108, 602
Iendoza	35, 752	106, 792	128, 794	76, 903
ualeguaychu	178, 138	342,663	177, 474	74, 305
an Nicolas	14,829	67,598	5,108	67, 375
Other ports	2, 459, 519	2,427,660	3,332,936	2,552,464
Total	302,756,095	351,770,656	366, 810, 686	384, 853, 469

Of the total of Argentine imports 292,278,465 pesos were dutiable and 92,575,004 pesos duty free.

EXPORTS.

The exports by principal countries of destination were as follows:

	1909	1910	1911	1912
	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.
United Kingdom	80,745,066	80, 792, 485	91,841,231	121, 373, 358
Germany	41, 353, 332	45, 054, 817	43,073,014	53, 995, 175
Belgium		30, 480, 743	35, 625, 605	37, 258, 225
France	38, 996, 004	37,761,712	39, 692, 434	36, 052, 009
United States	26, 066, 790	25, 323, 561	24, 300, 464	32, 391, 148
Brazil.		17, 542, 026	17,874,106	22, 646, 362
Italy	12, 635, 710	10, 474, 862	13, 586, 663	21, 147, 962
Netherlands	6,052,385	4, 300, 508	6, 440, 459	16,027,223
Uruguay		1,533,957	2, 340, 913	4,714,480
Spain	3, 200, 259	2,870,077	2, 177, 729	3, 582, 495
Austria-Hungary	1, 254, 599	1,867,703	2, 398, 076	2,896,798
Chile	2, 671, 567	2,706,566	2, 988, 695	2,456,280
Sweden	770,738	743, 195	1,004,209	1,496,050
Norway		251, 247	574,673	1,804,741
Paraguay		143, 250	429,668	1,219,925
Bolivia	498,773	578, 478	782, 467	930, 384
Cuba	543, 958	762,759	560, 344	782,741
British possessions Portugal	1,274	281, 577	205, 371	568,994
Portugal	266,032	1,020,429	280, 372	567,019
Russia	241, 985	169, 637	266, 206	376,643
South Africa	111,972	337, 254	252, 158	147, 128
On orders		103, 783, 235	36, 357, 095	114, 903, 510
Other countries	4, 231, 490	3, 845, 977	1, 645, 582	3,052,606
Total	397, 350, 528	372, 626, 055	324, 697, 538	480, 391, 256
In United States gold		\$361, 447, 273	\$314,956,612	\$465, 979, 518

The exports above classified by countries include only such exports as are shipped to a definite destination. The shipments "on orders," which, as is seen from the above table, comprehend in 1912 nearly 24 per cent, are shipments subject to cable or mail orders as to final destination. Nearly all of these "on order" shipments ultimately reach the western European countries and in about the same proportion as the direct shipments to these countries as given in the table above. It will be seen, therefore, that such countries as the United States, Brazil, and Chile occupy a rank above that to which they are in reality entitled if these "on order" shipments could be apportioned to final destination.

Not considering "on orders" of the eight leading countries in the table above there was a gain in exports to the United Kingdom of 29,532,127 pesos; to Germany of 10,922,161 pesos; to the Netherlands of 9,586,764 pesos; to the United States of 8,090,684 pesos; to Italy of 7,561,299 pesos; to Brazil of 4,772,256 pesos; and to Belgium of 1,632,620 pesos. There was a loss in the exports to France of 3,640,425 pesos.

The percentages that the exports of these eight countries and "on orders" bear to the total Argentine exports are shown in the following table:

	1909	1910	1911	1912
United Kingdom. Germany France Belgium United States Brazil Italy Netherlands On orders	Per cent. 20.3 10.4 9.8 10.4 6.6 4.2 3.2 1.5 29.7	Per cent. 21.7 12.1 10.1 8.2 6.8 4.7 2.8 1.2 27.8	Per cent. 28.3 13.3 12.2 11.0 7.5 5.5 4.2 2.0 11.2	Per cent. 25.3 11.3 7.5 7.8 6.7 4.7 4.4 3.3 23.9

Argentine exports are classified under six heads as follows:

	1909	1910	1911	1912
Live animals and meat products	230, 503, 996 8, 927, 362 742, 707	Pesos. 161,006,592 196,581,619 10,564,525 539,902 1,428,884 2,504,533	Peşos. 168, 394, 733 139, 764, 386 12, 254, 604 565, 338 1, 663, 285 2, 055, 192	Pesos. 188, 215, 956 278, 186, 572 8, 983, 112 285, 272 2, 008, 212 2, 712, 132
TotalIn United States gold	397, 350, 528 \$385, 430, 012	372,626,055 \$361,447,273	324, 697, 538 \$314, 956, 612	480,391,256 \$465,979,518

LIVE ANIMALS AND MEAT PRODUCTS.

This heading is divided into four classes as follows:

·	1909	1910	1911	1912
Live animals Ordinary animal products Elaborated animal products Residuary animal products Total	130, 386, 137 15, 850, 673	Pesos. 5,055,706 135,033,322 18,286,237 2,631,327 161,006,592	Pesos. 9,460,148 137,383,129 17,640,268 3,911,188 168,394,733	Pesos. 10,964,657 155,028,017 19,780,226 2,443,056

In the class "live animals" the exports for 1912 were as follows:

·	Head.	Value.
Asses. Beef cattle Goats Horses Llamas Mules Sheep. Pigs Total	12, 549 969 17, 629 104, 898 9	Pesos. 309, 700 9, 140, 080 17 667, 150 3, 876 528, 870 314, 694 270

Practically all of the asses and llamas were shipped to Bolivia, and the mules to Bolivia, Chile, and South Africa. Of the beef cattle, 90,025 head went to Uruguay, 72,103 head to Brazil, and 15,689 head to Italy. Of the horses, 2,766 head went to Uruguay, 1,498 head to Brazil, and 250 head to the United Kingdom. Of the sheep, 37,304 went to Uruguay, 22,785 to Belgium, and 15,738 to Italy.

In the class "ordinary animal products," the exports for 1912 were:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Horns of cattle	10 317,620 10 25,231 10 70,175 10 2,582 10 2,305 10 381 10.01S 1,794 10 28,596 10 78,710 10 31,511 10 169	Pesos. 216, 233 31, 761, 95; 2, 523, 12; 5, 613, 97; 2, 111, 17; 1, 231, 900 228, 60 259, 11; 358, 85; 7, 657, 15; 24, 844, 07; 17, 285, 50; 17, 285, 50; 23, 11;
Flint horsehides	lo 1,176 lo 164,964 lo 632 lo 8,824 lo 15,661	356, 30 58, 148, 66 189, 52 1, 400, 74 1, 017, 99

Of frozen beef, 303,099 tons were exported to the United Kingdom, and 9,522 tons to Italy. Of frozen mutton, 69,534 tons went to the United Kingdom. Of hair and bristles, 936 tons were exported to Belgium, 679 tons to the United States, 277 tons to Italy, 252 tons to France, 176 tons to the United Kingdom, and 120 tons to Germany. Of goat and kid skins, 1,925 tons went to the United States, 447 tons to France, 245 to the United Kingdom, and 13 tons to Germany. Of the unwashed sheepskins, 26,699 tons went to France, 504 tons to the United Kingdom, and 460 tons to the United States. Of the salt cattle hides, 26,489 tons were exported to the United States, 24,159 tons to Germany, 14,544 tons to the United Kingdom, and 17,876 tons to Belgium. Of flint cattle hides, 18,429 tons went to the United States, 4,191 tons to Italy. 2,598 tons to Spain, and 1,867 tons to Germany. Of the salt and flint horsehides, 965 tons went to Germany, 327 tons to the United States, and 20 tons to the United Kingdom. Of the unwashed wool, 51,192 tons were exported to France, 48,448 tons to Germany, 25,811 tons to the United Kingdom, 16,799 tons to the United States, and 15,907 tons to Belgium. Of the jerked beef, 301 tons went to the United States, 1,913 tons to Brazil, and nearly all of the remainder to other South American countries.

Cattle horns were exported to the United Kingdom, Belgium, and France. Nearly all the frozen mutton went to the Portuguese possessions. The lambskins were exported to Germany, the salt sheepskins to the United States, the United Kingdom, and France, and the smoked tongues to the United Kingdom.

In the class "elaborated animal products," the exports for 1912 were as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
		Pesos.
Animal oilstons.	. 536	84,289
Soup stockdo		197, 433
Canned meatdo		1,769,882
Caseindo		700,093
Gluedo		8,093
Creamdo		27,708
Dressed sheepskins		444,812
Stearintons.		84,586
Meat extractdo		1,223,860
Gelatin		7,302
Glycerin		152,029
Beef scrap and mealdo		1,349,557
Common soapdo		854
Larddo		657
Butter		1,470,682
Honey		45
Olein tons.	. 18	1.074
Margarin oil		939, 534
Cheese		388
Rendered tallow and grease	75,556	11,314,728
Sole leatherpieces.		2,620
Total		19,780,226

Nearly all the butter, 3,562 tons, was exported to the United Kingdom. Of the rendered tallow and grease, 29,771 tons went to the United Kingdom, 12,857 tons to Germany, 5,096 tons to Italy, 4,368 tons to France, 3,787 tons to Belgium, 1,230 tons to Spain, and 1,210 tons to the United States. The animal oils were exported to Germany and the United Kingdom. The soup stock and canned meats went to the United Kingdom and Germany. The glue went to the United States, the remainder to the United Kingdom and Germany. The glue went to the United States. The cream was exported to Uruguay. The dried sheepskins went to the United States and the United Kingdom. The stearin went to the United Kingdom; the meat extract to the United Kingdom and Belgium; the glycerin to the United Kingdom, Belgium, and Germany; the meat scrap to the United Kingdom and Germany; and margarin oil to the United Kingdom principally, with a small amount to the Netherlands.

In the class "residuary animal products," the exports for 1912 were as follows:

Articles.	Quantities.	Value.
Bone ash Lard scrap. Hoofs (cloven) Tankage. Bones. Hoofs Dried blood. Salted casings. Dry casings. Total	do 3,275 do 2,402 do 24,070 do 27,070 do 1,367 do 6,048 do 6,586 do 265	Pesos. 12, 838 163, 755 57, 655 601, 95- 947, 433 17, 086 302, 418 329, 292 10, 620

Of bones, 13,984 tons were exported to the United States, 4,734 tons to France, 4,054 tons to the United Kingdom, 3,336 tons to Belgium, and 265 tons to Italy. The bone ash went to the United Kingdom, and the lard scrap to Germany, the United

Kingdom, Belgium, France, and the United States. The hoofs (cloven) were exported to the United States principally, Belgium, France, and Germany; the tankage to the United States, the United Kingdom, Cuba, Germany, and Belgium; the dried blood to the United States, the United Kingdom; the salt and dried casings to Germany principally, Italy, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

This heading is divided into three classes, as follows:

,	Classes.	1909	1910	1911	1912
Elaborated	oduetsproduets	5,729,651	Pesos. 186,317,291 5,109,192 5,155,136	Pesos. 129,711,291 4,827,935 5,225,160	Pesos. 264, 495, 250 7, 135, 155 6, 556, 167
Total.		230, 503, 996	196,581,619	139,764,386	278, 186, 572

In the class "primary products," the exports for 1912 were as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
		Pesos.
ottontons.	558	89, 279
lpistedo	2,110	105,54
Rice do	82	6,577
arob beans. do	62	3,129
Oatsdo	896,032	21, 858, 517
Barleydo	14, 291	339,443
Ryedo	11,291	271,402
Vaxdo	4	2, 25
resh fruits		55,560
inseedtons	515,399	34, 213, 56
ndian corndo	4,835,237	108, 908, 19
łuinea strawdo	471	18, 83
otatoesdo	21,583	431,65
Iaydo	29,917	307,11
leans do do	608	24,30
Rapeseed	65	1,95
fiscellaneous seedsdo	334	20,59
eaf tobacco. do	14	2,16
Vheatdo	2,629,056	97,835,17
Total		264, 495, 25

Of oats, 342,832 tons were exported to the United Kingdom, 134,206 tons to Italy, 115,282 tons to Belgium, 65,419 tons to Germany, 43,981 tons to France, 1,258 tons to the United States, and 75,706 tons "on orders." Of linseed, 108,304 tons were exported to the United Kingdom, 66,167 tons to Germany, 57,284 tons to Belgium, 24,350 tons to the United States, 18,214 tons to France, and 178,244 tons "on orders." Of Indian corn, 379,682 tons went to the United Kingdom, 317,208 tons to Germany, 274,521 tons to Belgium, 190,652 tons to Italy, 178,740 tons to France, 70,008 tons to Spain, 18,346 tons to the United States, 10,254 tons to Brazil, and 3,166,575 tons "on orders." Of hay, 26,030 tons were exported to Brazil and 905 tons to Belgium. Of wheat, 698,888 tons went to the United Kingdom, 346,157 tons to Brazil, 327,932 tons to Belgium, 161,607 tons to Germany, 145,715 tons to Italy, 43,481 tons to France, 9,485 tons to the United States, and 668,389 tons "on orders." The cotton was exported to the United Kingdom and Spain; the alpiste to Brazil, Cuba, the United States, France, and Italy; the barley and the rye to Belgium, Chile, and Germany; the fresh fruits to Brazil and Uruguay; the potatoes to Uruguay and Brazil; and the beans to Brazil.

In the class "elaborated products," the exports for 1912 were as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Cottonseed oil. tons.	272 172 103 47 176 18 22	Pesos. 1, 9: 24 54, 33 3, 44 8, 22: 93, 00 43, 26 1, 8: 1, 1:
Wheat flour tons. Grits	131,580	6,926,2
Argentine wine liters.	12,306	1,2
Total		7,135,1

Of the wheat flour, 101,278 tons were exported to Brazil, 4,452 tons to the United Kingdom, 1,274 tons to France, 833 tons to Germany, 800 tons to Uruguay, 278 tons to Spain, 165 tons to the United States, and 971 tons "on orders." The corn oil was exported to Belgium; the cigarettes to Uruguay; and the sheep dip to Brazil and Uruguay.

In the class "residuary products," the exports for 1912 were as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Bran.	325, 226 2, 305 1, 856 1, 543 245 1, 742 17, 622	Pesos. 5,940,579 5,2,506 111,358 77,136 5,4,426 17,424 352,433

Of bran, 209,847 tons went to Germany, 46,101 tons to the United Kingdom, 15,476 tons to France, 7,490 tons to Belgium, and 22,142 tons "on orders." The rice, broken and flour, was exported to Germany and the United Kingdom, and the argols to Belgium and France. Brewers' grains were exported to Germany; and oil cake to Germany, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, France, and Belgium.

FOREST PRODUCTS.

Forest products were exported for the last four years to the following amounts: 1909, 8,927,362 pesos; 1910, 10,564,525 pesos; 1911, 12,254,604 pesos; and 1912, 8.983,112 pesos.

In 1912 mine products were exported as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Oughershalow	970 249	Pesos.
Quebracho logs tons Quebracho extract do	279, 342 74, 910	3,568,557 4,836,860
Quebracho sawdustdo	134	1,344
Charcoal hectoliter	70,679	106,018
Cedarcubic meters	11	132
Railroad tiesnumber	122, 196	183, 294
Poplar, algarrobo, ñandubay piles, posts, and stakesdo Firewood	375, 884	244, 797 1, 749
Willowtons.	188	5,650
Resins		612
Miscellaneous woods		34, 099
Total		8, 983, 112

Of quebracho logs, 216,542 tons were shipped to the United Kingdom, 19,922 tons to the United States, 10,967 tons to Italy, 10,841 tons to Germany, 1,402 tons to France. Of quebracho extract, 24,632 tons went to the United States, 19,210 tons to the United Kingdom, 9,044 tons to Germany, 7,648 tons to Belgium, 2,155 tons to France, and 2,073 tons to Italy. The charcoal, piles, posts and stakes, and railway ties went to Uruguay.

MINE PRODUCTS.

The mine products were exported for the last four years to the following amounts: 1909, 742,707 pesos; 1910, 539,902 pesos; 1911, 565,338 pesos; and 1912, 285,272 pesos.

In 1912 mine products were exported as follows:

	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
			Pesos.
			27,858
			1,434
			126, 793
Onyx		do 229	4,572
			5,202
Copper ore		do 304	30,440
Tin ore		do 16	3,160
			1,520
			1,000
			1,864
			200
			2,900
			63,717
			7,382
Zinc		do 72	7,230
Total			285, 272

The borate of lime and wolfram ore were exported to Germany, and the bar copper to the United States.

HUNTING AND FISHING PRODUCTS.

Hunting and fishing products were exported for the last four years to the following amounts: 1909, 752,020 pesos; 1910, 1,428,884 pesos; 1911, 1,663,285 pesos; and 1912, 2,008,212 pesos.

In 1912 the hunting and fishing products were exported as follows:

Articles.		Quantity.	Value.
			Pesos.
Whale oil	tons	7, 190	1,438,052
Whalebone		78	3, 110
Skins:			,
Condor	kilos	662	5,36
Hare.	tons	49	9, 78
Nutria		44,787	9, 783 177, 833
Fox.		7,341	11,01
Wolf, guanaco, dog, and other skins.			25, 99
Salt fish	tons	76	11,44
Feathers:			,
Ostrich	kilos	68, 911	277, 275
Aigrettes.		301	44,827
Other			3,520
Total			2,008,213

The nutria skins were exported as follows: To Germany, 43,382 kilos; to Belgium, 720 kilos; to Italy, 266 kilos; and to the United States, 102 kilos. The whale oil was exported to the United Kingdom, Germany, and Belgium. The ostrich plumes went to France, the United States, and Germany, and the aigrettes to Germany.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Miscellaneous products were exported in the last four years to the following amounts: 1909, 2,876,087 pesos; 1910, 2,504,533 pesos; 1911, 2,055,192 pesos; and 1912, 2,712,132 pesos.

In 1912 miscellaneous products were exported as follows:

Articles.		Value.	
Burlap bags tons Coal. do Scrap iron and steel do Hogs' bristles do Live plants Unclassified	207, 483	Pesos. 163, 547 1, 452, 381 137, 700 486 2, 090 955, 928	
Total		2, 712, 132	

The burlap bags went to the United Kingdom; the scrap iron and steel to Italy. The coal was imported coal sold to steam vessels for consumption.

EXPORTS BY PORTS.

The exports by ports for the last four years were as follows:

	1909	1910	1911	1912
	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.
Buenos Aires	173,076,319	161, 891, 764	158, 467, 098	181, 767, 045
Rosario	75, 108, 626	68, 138, 957	44, 113, 639	85, 118, 833
Bahia Blanca	47,848,379	41,061,073	25, 645, 280	69, 010, 344
La Plata	17, 415, 499	14,962,638	30, 527, 690	32, 490, 969
San Nicolas	16, 855, 130	17, 626, 095	2, 388, 509	20, 819, 844
Santa Fe	14,687,628	8,950,842	12, 572, 063	13, 965, 075
Zarate	8, 478, 631	8,000,908	8,515,985	11, 104, 645
Concordia	3, 113, 626	4, 318, 201	7,852,132	10,657,734
Concordia	5,081,683	7,664,329	7, 245, 433	7, 331, 149
Colon		6, 171, 057	5, 150, 845	6, 753, 099
Parana	3, 890, 678	3, 337, 617	1, 208, 486	5, 469, 349
Concepcion del Uruguay	0,000,000	0,007,027	2,200,100	3,046,245
Gualeguaychu	1,076,814	2, 439, 088	1,895,188	2,560,703
Villa Constitucion	2,0,0,022	4,024,454	115,542	1,641,570
Mendoza		1, 662, 436	1,996,444	1, 214, 561
La Paz	361, 489	1, 287, 763	843, 139	
San Juan	52,740	74,770		
Other ports	23, 961, 885	21,014,063	16,093,555	
	20,001,000	22,011,000	20,000,000	20,004,100
Total	397, 350, 528	372, 626, 055	324,697,538	480, 391, 256

Twenty-year table of Argentine exports.

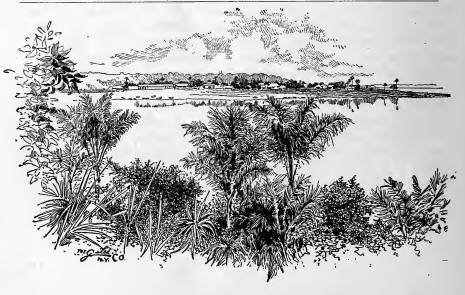
Year.	Live animals and meat products. Agricultural products.		Forest products.	
1893 1894 1895 1896 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1909 1901	Pesos. 57,023,776 63,542,756 63,542,756 74,629,876 70,534,040 74,044,525 87,381,625 115,546,906 71,253,886 90,646,411 104,539,139 109,181,342 105,364,624 141,042,986 124,136,439 123,820,205 115,118,457 153,548,356 161,006,592	Pesos. 30, 942, 624 30, 389, 144 41, 448, 012 43, 132, 585 23, 336, 369 42, 692, 922 65, 155, 995 77, 426, 356 71, 596, 099 168, 171, 332 105, 251, 309 150, 328, 529 170, 235, 232 170, 235, 235 157, 654, 692 164, 091, 631 241, 677, 164 230, 503, 996 196, 581, 619 139, 764, 386	Pesos. 2, 251, 192 1, 511, 145 2, 161, 414 1, 268, 663 1, 918, 241 2, 283, 061 2, 208, 916 3, 508, 915 2, 821, 496 3, 649, 208 4, 765, 608 7, 125, 332 5, 921, 859 5, 342, 357 6, 347, 234 8, 927, 362 10, 564, 525 12, 254, 604	

Twenty-year table of principal animal exports.

Year.	Hides.	Meats.	Wool.	Tallow and grease.
1893	Pesos. 14, 980, 343 17, 985, 032 21, 985, 759 17, 139, 591 19, 486, 152 20, 786, 767 25, 090, 578 22, 613, 020 23, 251, 315 26, 181, 991 25, 597, 370 24, 657, 176 30, 509, 833 29, 504, 717	Pesos. 6, 742, 655 6, 832, 005 6, 231, 532 5, 498, 106 4, 927, 035 5, 057, 684 5, 001, 525 9, 366, 970 12, 802, 815 16, 566, 230 18, 940, 141 26, 052, 136 21, 985, 978	Pesos. 25,006,348 28,946,933 31,029,532 33,516,049 37,450,244 45,584,603 71,283,619 27,991,561 44,666,483 45,810,749 50,424,168 48,355,002 64,312,927 58,402,771	Pesos. 2,549,763 2,809,450 3,807,751 3,179,320 2,656,048 2,862,512 2,205,593 2,805,367 3,902,715 6,209,038 4,735,579 4,735,579 4,735,579 3,34,87,459
1907. 1908. 1909. 1910. 1911.	23,535,769 40,305,069 41,382,501 44,359,065	21, 419, 793 25, 569, 667 29, 358, 475 33, 905, 058 42, 306, 488 46, 850, 609	59, 252, 948 47, 246, 783 59, 921, 951 58, 847, 699 50, 494, 027 58, 148, 664	4,813,778 6,033,774 7,573,230 9,536,974 11,768,900 11,314,728

Twenty-year table of principal agricultural exports.

Year.	Indian corn.	Flaxseed.	Wheat.	· Oats.	Bran.	Wheat flour.
	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.
893	84, 514	72,199	1,008,137	975	19,906	37,92
894	54,876	104,435	1,608,249	1,665	20,975	40,75
895	772,318	276, 443	1,010,269	17,897	29,668	53,93
896	1,570,517	229,675	532,002	2,885	62,727	51,73
897	374,942	162,477	101,845	566	53,194	41,44
898	717, 105	158, 904	645, 161	1,107	52,935	31,93
899	1,116,276	217,713	1,713,429	5,367	78,890	59,46
900	713, 248	223, 257	1,929,676	7,619	73,314	51,20
901	1,112,290	338,828	904, 289	2,225	92,630	71,7
902	1,192,829	340, 937	644, 908	19,842	104,677	39,0
903	2, 104, 384	593,601	1,681,327	26,245	132, 192	71,98
904	2, 469, 548	880,541	2,304,724	29,156	154,456	107, 29
905	2, 222, 289	654, 792	2,868,281	17,167	176,664	144,7
906	2,693,739	538, 496	2,247,988	51,661	178,517	128, 9
907	1,276,732	763,736	2,680,802	143,566	209,125	127,4
908	1,711,804	1,055,650	3,636,294	440,041	208,309	113,5
009	2, 273, 412	887, 222	2,514,130	421,352	207, 238	116,4
910	2,660,225	604,877	1,883,592	370,948	250,777	115, 4
011	125, 185	415, 805	2, 285, 951	511,389	214,634	118, 4
912	4, 835, 237	515, 399	2,629,056	896,032	325, 226	131, 5





At the beginning of April of the present year there were 12 PETROLEUM wells in exploitation in the Comodoro Rivadavia district of the Argentine Republic in the Territory of Chubut, the average depth of which was 515 meters. Some of these wells are strong gushers. One has a tower 22 meters high and the stream of oil from it rises to a height of 30 meters. This well produces 100,000 liters of oil per hour. The estimated petroleum zone covers a large area, extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the banks of the Chico River, in the direction of Lakes Colué Huapi and Musters, which border on Sarmiento, to which latter place a railway is now being constructed. The National Government has encountered oil in 10 shafts sunk under its direction. The price of petroleum at the wells is 35 pesos per ton. the monthly sales to private persons averaging about 100 tons. The railway company uses as high as 7,000 tons per month. A ton of petroleum is equal in heat producing capacity, when used in the locomotives of the railway company, to a ton and a half of coal, the cost of the latter being 42 pesos per ton. In addition to the Government exploitation of the oil district referred to there are eight private companies engaged in this work. One of these, an Austrian company, struck a good quality of petroleum at a depth of about 600 meters. Two Government tanks, with a storage capacity of 6,000 cubic meters. are located some 3 leagues to the northwest of the Government reserve zone, and two more tanks of a like capacity are in process of construction. A wharf 600 meters long, 260 meters of which have been completed, is being constructed at Comodoro Rivadavia. inch pipes have been laid from the petroleum tanks to the wharf and a force pump provided for use in loading ships. With the use of this pump oil can be put on board at the rate of about 250 tons per hour. At present vessels must anchor some 100 meters out in the bay, but when the wharf is completed they can anchor alongside same thereby greatly facilitating the loading and unloading of vessels. Government's reserve zone consists of 5,000 square hectares, 350 of which are under exploitation. Shaft No. 10 is 634 meters deep, 57 meters of which are in petroliferous sand. A refinery is being constructed with a capacity of treating 100 cubic meters of crude oil per day, and arrangements have been made so that all the by-products will be utilized. The electric light and power plant at Comodoro Rivadavia burns crude petroleum as a fuel. 143



Sr. Adolfo Ballivian, consul general of Bolivia in New York, has advised the Monthly Bulletin that the shipments from the port of New York to Bolivia in April last consisted of 9,511 packages of merchandise, weighing 476,406 kilos, valued at \$96,260.28. These exports were made up of hardware, cotton fabrics, machinery, drugs and medicines, groceries and liquors, and sundry articles. Most of this merchandise entered Bolivia through the ports of Antofagasta, Chile; Mollendo, Peru; and Rosario, Argentina.——The exports of COPPER BULLION from Bolivia in 1912 amounted to 4,707,188 kilos, of which 4,597,386 kilos went to France, 68,259 to England, 31,210 to Germany, and 10,333 to Belgium. The export duties collected on this bullion aggregated 68,890 bolivianos, and the statistical tax to 2,488 bolivianos. All of the copper bullion exported from Bolivia in 1912 came from the districts of Corocoro, Pulacayo, Machacamarca, Potosi, and Chorologue, the first named being the principal copper-producing center of the country. The Corocoro United Copper Mines (Ltd.), and the Corocoro Co., of Bolivia, produced 4,626,259 kilos of the exports of copper referred to.—A society of FINE ARTS has been organized in Cochabamba. Sr. Luis Felipe Guzman is president and Sr. Teodomiro Beltran, secretary.—The municipal council of Oruro has approved the plans for the construction of a TERMINAL STATION of the Oruro Railway in that city.—The RAILWAY from Cochabamba to Cliza has been opened to public traffic, and work has been commenced on the suburban lines of the Cochabamba tramway.——The capital of the NATIONAL BANK of Bolivia, after its fusion with the Industrial Bank, is £1,517,000.— The municipality of Coroico has installed an electric LIGHT AND POWER PLANT under the management of Sr. Placido Violetta.---Sr. Alberto Gutierrez, Minister of Bolivia in Ecuador, has been authorized to negotiate an EXTRADITION TREATY and a postal and telegraph convention with that country. The exports of BISMUTH from Bolivia in 1912 aggregated 381,502 kilos, valued at 2,014,332 These exports went to Belgium, England, and Germany.—The director of the national treasury has been authorized by the department of finance of the Government of Bolivia to negotiate a LOAN of £10,000 with one of the local banks for the construction of a branch railway from the city of Corocoro to a point on the line of the Arica Railway. ---- WOLFRAM is abundant in Bolivia, occurring principally in the Department of La Paz and the Provinces of Inquisivi and South Yungas. Rich veins of manganese ore containing this substance have also been found near Oruro, Cochabamba,

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and Potosi. The exports from Bolivia in 1912 of wolfram barrilla consisted of 476,540 kilos, valued at 519,705 bolivianos. Exports of wolfram are not subject to duties.



According to cabled reports, President Hermes da Fonseca delivered his message on May 5th, in which he states that the relations of Brazil with all the powers continue excellent and that the Government will endeavor to still further strengthen them.

The message refers to the mission of Gen. Roca to Rio de Janeiro and of Sr. Campos Salles to Buenos-Aires—the enthusiastic reception extended them in the two countries, and to lasting effects on the cordial relations of the two countries. The President reaffirms the sincerity of the purpose of the Brazilian policy, which tends more and more to strengthen the ties that bind Brazil and the great Republic of the Plata.

The message expresses the thanks of Brazil for the visit of the vessels *Buenos-Aires*, *Glasgow*, and *Jeanne d'Arc* at Rio during the fêtes of November 15.

It points out the necessity of completing the work of Baron Rio Branco in regard to the demarcation of the frontiers, especially of French and Dutch Guinea. It rejoices over the satisfactory solution of the coffee question with the United States, and confidently hopes for a favorable settlement with Italy in regard to the subsidized steamship lines.

The Government is giving great attention to education. It is establishing schools everywhere, which are equipped in the most modern style. It considers that the construction of an important military port and of an arsenal capable of supplying the needs of the fleet is of urgent necessity. It shows the importance of increasing the effective army and of putting into effect the law on military conscription by lots. The instruction of the troops and the regulation of schools of military instruction are receiving the attention of the Government.

On December 31, 1911, there were 22,286 kilometers of railroad open to public traffic, and 787 kilometers were completed in 1912. The total cost of railways constructed or purchased by the Government amounted to 523,000 contos.

In 1912, the foreign commerce of Brazil amounted to £138,073,780 or an increase of £1,841,387 compared with 1911.

In 1912, the exports amounted to £74,649,143, an increase of £7,810,251 compared with the preceding year. The principal pro-

ducts exported with their value were: Coffee, £46,558,079—increase of £6,156,873 compared with 1911; rubber, £16,095,025—increase of £1,038,006 over 1911.

The Government will shortly submit to congress a bill for the reform of the customs tariff.

The receipts for the year 1911 amounted to 122,903 contos gold and 354,419 contos paper. Those for the year 1912 amounted to 137,096 contos gold and 381,694 contos paper.



The department of foreign relations of the Government of Chile has established a CONSULTING COMMERCIAL COMMISSION to study and report upon commercial treaties made by Chile with foreign nations. The commission is composed of the following members: Messrs. Arturo Alessandri, Luis Devoto, Joaquin Diaz Garces, Francisco Encina, Maximiliano Ibañez, Julio Phillippi, Armando Quezada Acharan, Juan Luis Sanfuentes, Guillermo Subercaseaux, and Joaquin Walker Martinez. On December 31, 1912, Government RAILWAYS under construction in the Republic aggregated a length of 2,573 kilometers, or a little more than the entire length of the system of State railways in exploitation in Chile at that time. The approximate cost of the construction of the 2,573 kilometers of railway referred to is 342,000,000 pesos. In 1912 construction work amounting to more than 97,000,000 pesos was done on Chilean railways, and during that year 721 kilometers of new line were opened to exploitation. The Government has recently requested bids on 110 locomotives, 847 cars, and 8 automotors. In April last there were about 3,000 kilometers of railways in exploitation in the country, and it is estimated that during the present year this number will be increased by 300 kilometers.—POTABLE WATER service has been inaugurated at Ninhue, and 32,000 pesos appropriated for the construction of a water tank at La Ligua. The department of industry has decided to improve the potable water supply of Valdivia, and the bureau of public works is considering a plan for furnishing t he city of Iquique with potable water from the Chintahuay River at an approximate cost of 1,700,000 paper pesos and 2,600,000 gold pesos. Improvement of the potable water supply at San Felipe, Tome, and Tacna is to be undertaken by the Government.—The Antofagasta to Bolivia Railway has planned the construction of a BRANCH LINE along the beach of the Pacific Ocean from Antofagasta to Mejillones. At present the trip by rail between the two places is made in six hours by a long detour to Prat Station and from

thence over a winding road, with steep grades, to either terminal. The line which it is now proposed to construct along the seashore will enable the journey to be made in two hours and will effect a saving in distance of about 70 kilometers. It is calculated that this branch line will be completed in August next.——Sr. Juan Felsh, an experienced geologist, has been commissioned by the Government of Chile to make new investigations and borings in the Magallanes PETROLEUM zone. The South American Petroleum Co. has decided to acquire oil lands in the neighborhood of Punta Arenas and in other parts of the Territory of Magallanes. The borings of the Pacific Petroleum Co. in southern Chile have reached a depth of about 600 meters in petroleum exploration work.



The BUDGET of receipts and expenditures of the department of Antioquia for 1913 amounts to \$1,498,741, of which \$380,000 is for public instruction.—The Government has appointed a technical commission to study and report upon the survey for the RAILWAY which is to connect the Pacific Ocean with the Putumayo River, via Pasto, and to report upon the survey of a branch line between Pasto and Popayan.—The CANALIZATION BOARD of the Alto Cauca River has been organized and is in operation at Cali, and a similar board has its headquarters at Neiva. J. E. Bravo & Co. have established an up-to-date SOAP FACTORY at Bogota. ---- The MARKSMEN'S CLUB at Bogota, in cooperation with the national Government, held a competitive shooting match on June 1 last in honor of the founding of the military school.—A recent Government ruling provides that the discoverer of a PETROLEUM deposit, in making a denouncement, must accompany his application with an analysis of the oil, samples of same, and descriptive plans of the location.—Charles Wilson and Arthur Henn, students of the University of Indiana, are studying the life of fresh-water FISH at Itsmina, Chocó Territory. This is a continuation of the investigations made last year by Dr. C. H. Eigenmann, dean of the University.—The municipal council of Tumaco has contracted with Thomas H. Brown to make a map of the municipality.——The Official Gazette of March 17, 1913, contains the full Spanish text of the law of the National Congress which takes the place of the FISCAL CODE of the Republic and of the laws amending and adding to the same.— The municipality of Bogota has contracted for the ASPHALT-ING of 50 squares of the Federal capital.—On the plains of Bogota, 13 kilometers from the capital, a new TOWN has been founded

and a number of public buildings have already been erected.— The President of the Republic has established a PENAL COLONY in the department of Magdalena. The plan for a CENTRAL TRAMWAY STATION at San Francisco bridge is being made in Bogota.—The municipality of Galan in Santander has recently inaugurated a fine AQUEDUCT, and a mule trail has been opened to the Magdalena River from Galan.—Reports state that as soon as the WIRELESS station at Cartagena is in operation a night service will be established with New York, thereby enabling the Government to furnish the press with about 500 words of telegraphic dispatches daily.—The municipal council of Medellin has contracted with a French engineer for a modern AQUEDUCT and for the sewering The Government has authorized the minister of public of the city. works to regulate the manner of extending the Southern RAILWAY to the Tequedama Falls, the construction to be done under Government supervision. Villa & Salazar are operating the first AUTO-MOBILE OMNIBUS SERVICE at Medellin. The vehicle has accommodations for 16 passengers and makes two trips a day between Medellin and Girardota.



The MESSAGE which President Ricardo Jimenez delivered to the Congress of Costa Rica on May 1, 1913, states that the revenues of the country during the year amounted to 9,950,671 colones and the expenditures to 9,319,719, which left an excess of receipts over expenditures of 630,952 colones. The imports in 1912, not including coin, amounted to 18,558,621 colones and the exports to 21,273,905 colones, as compared with imports, 19,059,609 and exports, 19,191,808 colones in 1911. In referring to the schools and colleges of the nation the President states that everything possible has been done by the Government for their maintenance and improvement, expenditures to the amount of 1,291,832 colones having been made for this purpose, or about 65,000 colones more than the sum estimated in the budget. The President recommends an increase of the tax on inheritances, the additional receipts from which he suggests should go to the school of arts and crafts and to the hospital fund. The nation has been prosperous during the past year and its credit has been strengthened. Rapid growth has occurred in some of the principal cities of the Republic, such, for instance, as San José and Puntarenas. The money in circulation at the close of 1912 amounted to 4,406,375 colones in paper and 3,659,938 colones in coin. Work has been plentiful throughout the country. CUBA. 149

and artisans and laborers have been in demand. Wages have risen and the rate of interest has fallen in 1912, and peace and liberty have characterized the Republic during the period referred to. Sr. Oscar Dahl has been appointed CONSUL adhonorem of Costa Rica in Norway to take the place of Sr. Cesar Alberto Bleugini, resigned.—The United Fruit Co. has imported from Dutch Guiana a fine quality of hardy BANANA seed called "Immune," on account of its great vitality and resisting power. The results from planting this seed are reported to have been so favorable that many banana planters have applied to the company for samples of this seed without having been able to obtain same. Steps have been taken to secure a sufficient quantity of this seed for the use of Costa Rican banana growers through the consul of Costa Rica in Dutch Guiana.—The receipts of the municipality of Limon in 1913 were 209,000 colones, and the expenditures 229,000 colones, the municipality having negotiated a LOAN of 20,000 colones from the Anglo-Costa Rican Bank. The heavy expenditures were due in large part to public improvements.—The department of public instruction of the Government of Costa Rica has imported desks for the public schools of the cities of San José and Cartago from the United States. The desks which have already arrived are sufficient to seat 400 pupils.



On May 20, 1913, Gen. Mario Garcia Menocal and Dr. Enrique José Varona were inaugurated, respectively, President and Vice President of the Republic of Cuba. The cabinet of President Menocal is as follows: Col. Cosme de la Torriente, secretary of state; Col. Aurelio Hevia, secretary of interior (Gobierno); Dr. Leopoldo Cancio, secretary of the treasury; Dr. Enrique Núñez, secretary of sanitation and charities; Dr. Cristobal de la Guardia, secretary of justice; Gen. Emilio Núñez, secretary of agriculture; Engineer José Ramón Villalón, secretary of public works, and Dr. Ezequiel García, secretary of education. On May 21, President Menocal delivered his first MESSAGE to the Congress, in which he stated that the orderly manner in which the change of administration was effected was a source of legitimate satisfaction to all Cubans and to all who interest themselves in the consolidation of Cuban institutions, and expressed the hope that the country would receive the benefits, already anticipated by the people, of a prudent and wise government. At the proper time the President will report to the Congress the state of the public service in the different departments.—The building of the

Abarca SUGAR MILL on Las Guasimas estate in the district of Sancti Espiritus has been planned by American capitalists. The estate contains about 40,000 acres of fertile lands and is traversed by the Mapos River.—A recent executive decree authorized Sr. Arturo Padró Almeida, chargé d'affaires ad interim of the Cuban legation in the Netherlands, to sign, in the name of the Republic of Cuba, the protocol of the international convention concerning OPIUM entered into at The Hague conference on January 23, 1912.—The "Societé Inmobilité de Cuba" has been allowed an extension of two years in which to submit plans, estimates, etc., for the construction of the Guantanamo to Baracoa RAILWAY, the subvention granted by the Government remaining in force.—In April last the IMPORT DUTIES of the Matanzas customhouse amounted to \$118,229.02. The Congress of Cuba appropriated \$5,000 as Cuba's donation toward the erection of the MAINE MONUMENT in New York City, and \$10,000 to pay the expenses of sending a delegation of the army and navy of the Republic to New York to participate in the unveiling ceremonies which took place on May 30 last.-Dr. Evaristo Avellanal has been appointed a justice of the SUPREME COURT of the Republic of Cuba. --- An executive decree of May 9, 1913, establishes a bureau in the department of agriculture for the complete registration for official record of PEDIGREED HORSES and cattle raised on the island.—The department of the interior has authorized Sr. Herminio Hechevarria, upon obtaining a franchise from the municipal council, to establish an ELECTRIC LIGHT and power plant at Santa Isabel de las Lajas.



The CABINET of Gen. José Bordas Valdés, who, on April 14 last, took the oath of office as Acting President (Presidente interino) of the Dominican Republic to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Dr. Adolfo Alejandro Nouel, is, as published in the press, as follows: Gen. Julian Zorilla, secretary of interior and police; Licentiate Ramón O. Lovaton, secretary of foreign affairs; Licentiate Mario A. Saviñon, secretary of treasury and commerce; Licentiate Apolinar Tejera, secretary of justice and public instruction; Gen. Tadeo Alvarez, secretary of war and marine; Sr. Ricardo Limardo, secretary of fomento and communications, and Sr. Enrique Montes de Oca, secretary of agriculture and immigration.——A law promulgated in the Official Gazette of April 2, 1913, provides for the establishment of a NATIONAL MUSEUM by the Dominican Government in the city of Santo Domingo for the purpose of retaining and pre-

serving in the country objects and relics of historical character connected with the discovery and development of the country. museum is to be established in the old palace known as the house of Don Diego Colon. The sum of \$20,000 has been appropriated by the National Congress for repairing said building.—A recent executive decree abolishes the PAYMENT OF FEES in the departments of foreign relations, war and marine, or in any of the other departments of the Government, for the issuance of permits for the importation of powder, firearms for hunting purposes, ammunition, shot, caps, or other explosives. The National Congress has appropriated \$300,000 for the construction of a HIGHWAY between the city of Santo Domingo, capital of the Republic, and the city of San Pedro de Macoris. The President is authorized to withdraw for said purpose from the funds of the nation in possession of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York such sums as may be required not exceeding the amount referred to. The BUDGET for the city of Santo Domingo for the economic year 1913 estimates the receipts of the federal capital at \$206,018.43 and a like sum for the expenditures.— The Great Colon THEATER, now being erected in San Pedro de Macoris, will be trimmed with artificial stone wrought into beautiful designs. The furniture for this theater has been ordered abroad. The building is expected to be completed for use within a few months. The COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, opened on May 1 in the city of Santo Domingo under the auspices of the board of trade, industry, and agriculture, provides for instruction in stenography, typewriting, and bookkeeping. Candidates for admission to the classes are required to have a common-school education sufficiently advanced to enable them to intelligently pursue the study of the courses mentioned.—Gen. Fabio F. Fiallo has been appointed civil and military GOVERNOR of the Province of Santo Domingo. The new governor is a poet, statesman, and soldier.



An executive decree has been promulgated imposing additional taxes on the sale of foreign and domestic LIQUORS. Minimum annual charges of 10 and 4 sucres, respectively, for municipal licenses for the sale of foreign and domestic liquors are collected under the old law. The new law adds 50 per cent additional to these charges.—The proposal of the Interocean Railway Co. to the Government of Ecuador for the construction of a RAILWAY into the eastern part of the Republic has been adversely reported upon by the engineer appointed to investigate the matter, the project

having been considered unacceptable in the form in which it was submitted.—The proceeds of the special tax on AGUARDIENTE in storage on January 1, 1913, is to be used for hospitals and other charitable purposes in the different Provinces of the country.—Sr. Belisario Quevedo, president in Quito of the organizing board of the Third CONGRESS OF STUDENTS of the Great Colombia, announces that the said congress will convene in Quito on December 9 of the present year, date of the anniversary of the battle of Ayacucho. The President of Ecuador has assured the officers of the Congress of the material and moral support of the Government in making the congress a success.—Dr. Gonzalo S. Cordova and Dr. S. S. Wither represented the Government of Ecuador at the Peace Conference which recently met in St. Louis, Mo.—A COLD STORAGE CO. has been established in Guayaquil with a capital of 150,000 sucres. The company proposes to engage in the storing of foodstuffs, such as meats, fruits, fish, etc., both for domestic use and export purposes. The principal stockholders are C. L. & J. E. Stagg, Francisco Urbina Jado, and Jorge Marcos, all of Guayaquil.—Steps have been taken to establish an ELECTRIC LIGHT and power plant at Chone, the cost of which is estimated at 25,000 sucres.—The city council at Latacunga proposes to install the HOSPITAL for fever patients in the building formerly used by the school of arts and crafts.—The POTABLE WATER supply of the city of Riobamba was inaugurated on May 24 last.—A weekly NEWSPAPER entitled "El Obrero" (The Workman) has been established in Portoviejo. ---- "El Tipógrafo" is the name of a NEWSPAPER just founded in Quito as the organ of the Pichincha typographic association.—The Government of Ecuador has authorized the Ecuadorean consul in Hamburg to contract in Germany seven NORMAL TEACHERS-3 women and 4 men—for the normal schools of the Republic.—The Government of Ecuador has employed Ernesto Adams as a teacher of ENGLISH in the normal school for girls in Quito, and Wm. Reed has been chosen by the department of public instruction as professor of English in the Vicente Rocafuerte National College.



In 1912 the number of patients treated and of which a complete record was kept in 18 Government HOSPITALS of the Republic, was 18,473, of which number 1,709 died, 15,035 were cured or improved in health, and 1,474 still remained in the hospitals undergoing treatment at the beginning of 1913. The General Hospital in the City of Guatemala received 7,236 patients in 1912, some of

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whom came from all departments of the Republic. A new clinical surgery hall for children was added to this hospital during the year referred to. In Quezaltenango a free night medical clinic was established, and the results obtained are reported to have been most satisfactory. In Guatemala City the Joaquina Lying-in-Hospital, which was founded by Doña Joaquina Cabrera de Estrada. was in successful operation under the direction of two English midwives, contracted especially for that hospital and to teach Guatemalan midwives the most scientific methods adopted up to the present time in England in this branch of the medical service. In 1912 improvements were made in the hospitals at Quezaltenango and La Antigua, Guatemala, and potable water was introduced into the hospitals at Salama and Amatitlan. The Coban Hospital was opened to service during the year referred to and a free clinic established for the use of indigent persons. The revenues collected in 1912 for Government hospitals, asylums, and cemeteries amounted to 3,698,-463.54 pesos, and the expenditures aggregated 3,655,199.91 pesos. The receipts and expenditures during the same period on account of the general health service were, respectively, 211,125 pesos.— In 1912 there were 73,797 BIRTHS and 43,355 deaths in the Republic of Guatemala, or an excess of 30,442 births over deaths during the year. The marriages during this period in all the departments of the country numbered 5,340, the largest number (625) having taken place in the Department of Guatemala.—It is estimated that the work done in the GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE of the Republic of Guatemala in 1912 would have cost 771,198 pesos if it had been done by private printeries. The Government paid for this work 364,299.50 pesos, thereby effecting a saving of 406,898.50 pesos. The MUNICIPAL REVENUES of the Republic of Guatemala in 1912 amounted to 5,318,146.56 pesos, and the expenditures to 4,805,398.65 pesos.—During the past year the following COMPANIES were authorized to do business in the country: Central American Plantation Co., Hamburg; General Insurance Co., of Bogota; the Dutch Commercial Co., of Central America; the Western Assurance Co., of Toronto, Canada; the North British Mercantile Insurance Co., of Edinburg and London; The Pan American Life Insurance Co. of New Orleans; The Guatemala Real Estate Co., of Brussels, and the Leipzig Mutual Life Insurance Co.



The new CABINET of President Michel Oreste, who was elected on May 4 to succeed President Tancrède-Auguste following his death on May 2, is according to recent advices composed of the following

ministers: Gen. Philippe Argant, war and navy; Mr. Emmanuel Morel, interior and general police; Mr. Auguste Bonamy, finance and commerce; Mr. Etienne Mathon, foreign relations and worship; Mr. Edmond Supplice, public works and agriculture; Mr. Tertullien Guilbaud, justice and public instruction.—The architects who took part in the COMPETITION opened for the CONSTRUCTION of the NATIONAL PALACE have been invited to take away the plans on exhibition in the Senate of the Republic, with the exception of five plans signed by the following marks or devises: Little Nest Pehl Nice No. 22; Toussaint Louverture; French receipt stamp; gold circle; palm tree.—EXEQUATURS WERE DELIVERED on April 19 to Mr. Arturo de Matteis D, vice consul of Brazil at Port au Prince and to Mr. Eugenio Garrido, consul of the Dominican Republic at Jacmel. ----A disastrous FIRE broke out in Port au Prince on the morning of the 15th of May, which for a time threatened to destroy the business center of the city. A number of business houses were destroyed before the fire was under control and the new theater now being constructed caught fire but was partially saved .--- President Oreste came in person to express his sympathy with the fire sufferers. The fire broke out in the moving picture show of Rousseau, which has been so popular and which was completely destroyed.—At the session of congress on August 12, a general review of the situation of the Republic was submitted to congress accompanied by a PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE. This review contains the annual reports of the various ministers on the conditions of their respective departments.



The budget of the Honduras RAILWAY for the fiscal year 1913–14 estimates the receipts at 610,000 pesos made up of the following items: Freight on fruit, 387,500 pesos; on merchandise, 120,000; passenger traffic, 70,000, and miscellaneous revenues, 32,500 pesos. The expenditures are estimated at 477,308 pesos, 340,848 pesos of which are for salaries, and 136,460 for operating and other expenses. This leaves an estimated net profit for the year referred to of 132,692 pesos.—The international SANITARY CONVENTION signed adreferendum in Paris by the delegates of Honduras, Germany, United States, Argentine Republic, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, Spain, France, Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Italy, Mexico, Montenegro, Norway, Panama, Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Salvador, Servia, Siam, Sweden,

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Switzerland, Turkey, Egypt, and Uruguay has been approved by the Congress of Honduras and duly promulgated by the President.—Upon the recommendation of the supreme board of public instruction of the Republic of Honduras, the President of that country has been authorized by the National Congress, to have printed for account of the State 2,000 copies of Ulises Meza Calix' GEOGRAPHY OF HONDURAS.—Eng. Rosendo Contreras V. of Teupacenti, department of El Paraiso, has been authorized to import free of duty the machinery, tools, and material necessary to erect and maintain a FLOUR MILL at the place mentioned, and to bring into the country without the payment of duty such agricultural machinery and tools as he may need for his own use for the cultivation of wheat.—A recent executive decree prescribes that in the LEGALIZATION of foreign documents for use in the Republic of Honduras, and of legal documents prepared in Honduras for use abroad, stamps to the value of 5 pesos shall be attached to the document written on sealed paper issued by the Department of State.— The National Congress has passed a law providing for the election of deputies to the National Congress, voting to commence on the last Sunday in October of the present year in the departments of Ocotopeque, Tegucigalpa, Valle, Intibuca, Yoro, Santa Barbara, and La Paz. --- According to press reports the survey of the Honduras section of the PAN AMERICAN RAILWAY, a concession for the construction of which was granted by the National Congress to René Keilhauer who, it is said, proposes to transfer his rights to the International Railways of Central America, will be commenced within a few months. The funds for the construction of the line are to be furnished by American, English, French, and Belgian capitalists. Construction work will probably be commenced at some point in the department of San Miguel, Republic of Salvador. It is predicted by well informed railway contractors that in 1915 or 1916, a journey by rail may be made from Honduras or Nicaragua to the United States and Canada.



A contract has been made with Jose Cintora, or the company that he may organize, to construct a wooden WHARF at the port of Payo Obispo, Territory of Quintana Roo, to be used in loading and unloading merchandise. According to the terms of the concession the construction work was to have been commenced in June last, and the entire wharf is to be completed within a period not exceeding two years. The concessionaire has the privilege of building

warehouses adjoining the wharf. Construction material for use in the work covered by the concession is to be admitted free of duty.—— Jaime Cuspinera Sanmarti has petitioned the Government for permission to establish a NEW INDUSTRY in the Republic, the purpose of which will be the extraction of potassium and other salts from the giant algae found in Mexican waters, the by-products to be used for fertilizing purposes.—The contract of April 20, 1910, made by the Government with Thomas Macmanus, jr., for the manufacture of ZINC bars, crude and refined, zinc powder, sheets, allovs, etc., has been modified so as to permit the concessionaire to submit plans, descriptions and estimates not later than April 29, 1914. Jesus de la Garza Campos has been authorized by the Mexican Government to engage in the whaling and FISHING industry in the Gulf of Cortes for a period of 10 years. The use of explosives in the exploitation of the industry is prohibited.——Alexander Rueff has been granted a 10-year concession from the Federal Government to engage in the exploitation of CABINET WOODS, chicle, etc., in the Territory of Quintana Roo over an area of 40,000 hectares. The Government is to receive 20 pesos for each mahogany or cedar tree cut, and 100 pesos for each ton of chicle gathered. The exports of HENEQUEN from Progreso in March of the present vear consisted of 48,379 bales weighing 8,297,791 kilos, valued at 2,073,369 pesos.—The total assets of the BANKS of the Republic of Mexico on February 28, 1913, amounted to 1,139,296,563.39 pesos.—Honorato Bolanos has solicited permission from the department of fomento, colonization, and industry of the Mexican Government to establish in the Republic a plant for the manufacture of ZINC BARS, sheets, oxides, etc. The department of communications and public works of the Mexican Government has contracted with the National Telephone Co. of the City of Mexico for the extension of its telephone service in the Federal district and to the city of Pachuca, State of Hidalgo.—The Mexican Steel & Chemical Products Co. has modified the fourth article of its contract with the Mexican Government of August 7, 1909, and the third article of the contract of April 22, 1911, so as to permit the completion of the construction of its factory and other buildings required for use in the manufacture of calcium carbide, cyanide of potassium, caustic soda, etc. The other articles of the contracts referred to remain in force unchanged.—The department of fomento, colonization, and industry has, by agreement with the parties in interest, rescinded the contract made in December, 1911, for the destruction of LILIES which impede navigation in Lake Chapala, the Duero and other rivers. The Government proposes to adopt more vigorous measures in keeping open the navigation of the waters referred to, and will make use of other means of destroying the aquatic plants of the

lake and rivers infested which now hinder navigation.—The department of industry has granted a concession to Victor Palazuelos authorizing him to use up to 875,000 cubic meters of water from the Culiacan River for IRRIGATION purposes.—The Aguila Petroleum Co. has been authorized by the Mexican Government to instal a Telefunken WIRELESS station at the port of Tuxpan, State of Veracruz.



An executive order of April 1 of the present year approves the POSTAL TARIFF submitted by the director general of posts of the Government of Nicaragua. Under this tariff postage on mail sent abroad is charged for as follows: Letters, 5 centavos for each 20 grams or fraction thereof; postal cards, 2 centavos; with answer paid, 4 centavos. Printed matter, per package, 1 centavo for each 50 grams or fraction thereof. Business documents, per piece or package, 2 centavos for the first 50 grams, ½ centavo for each additional 50 grams or fraction thereof up to 100 grams, and in excess of 100 grams for each 50 grams or fraction thereof up to 350 grams. inclusive, 1 centavo. Registration charge, 10 centavos; with return receipt, 5 centavos additional. Postage in the Republic and in Central America will be collected as follows: Letters, for each 20 grams or fraction thereof, 20 centavos; postal cards, 1 centavo, or with return answer, 2 centavos; printed matter, ½ centavo for each 50 grams; business papers, 2 centavos for each 50 grams up to 200 grams, excess weight above 200 grams being charged for at the rate of 1 centavo for each 50 grams or fraction thereof up to a maximum of 2,000 grams. Samples, 2 centavos for the first 100 grams or fraction thereof, after which weight an additional charge of 1 centavo for each 50 grams or fraction thereof up to 350 grams is made. Parcels for each 500 grams or fraction thereof up to a maximum of 5 kilos, 6 centavos. Registration, 3 centavos; with return receipt, 2 centavos The tariff for urban service is as follows: Letters, for additional. each 20 grams or fraction thereof, 1 centavo; post cards, \frac{1}{2} centavo. Printed matter, \frac{1}{2} centavo for each 50 grams or fraction thereof. Business papers or documents, 1 centavo for each 50 grams or fraction thereof. Parcels post, 3 centavos for each 50 grams or fraction thereof. A small charge is made for insurance of mail matter with declared values varying from 4 centavos for values between 5 and 10 cordobas to 40 centavos for values between 80 and 100 cordobas. Postal parcels to the United States will be charged for at the rate of 25 centavos for each 460 grams or fraction thereof.—Sr. Don Francisco Cabezas Gomez was received by the President of the Republic of Nicaragua as MINISTER RESIDENT of the Government of Costa Rica near the Government of Nicaragua on April 21 last.——The municipality of Jinotepe has placed a TAX on tobacco, liquors, etc., to secure a fund for city improvements. The tax amounts to 4 centavos a pound on the sale of first-class tobacco in the town; $3\frac{1}{2}$ centavos on second-class tobacco; 3 centavos on third-class; $2\frac{1}{2}$ centavos on fourth-class, and 2 centavos on fifth-class. The local tax on aguardiente is 4 centavos per liter. The tax on exports of hides is 4 centavos per quintal; on rubber 40 centavos per quintal; on cereals 8 centavos per quintal; on cedar, 40 centavos per log; and on skins, 4 centavos per quintal.



An executive decree of April 5 last estimates the net revenues of the BUDGET for the two years 1913 and 1914 at 7,682,428 balboas. A detailed statement of these estimated net revenues in balboas is as follows: Receipts from articles subject to from 10 to 15 per cent duty, 2,400,000; imports of liquors, 900,000; tobaccos and cigarettes, 430,000; matches, 40,800; tax on coffee, 20,000; tax on salt, 20,000; steamship companies, 24,000; imports of cattle, 650; export duties, 101,594; exchange offices, 6,850; consular fees, 378,536; production of liquors, 360,000; sale of liquors at retail, 324,000; slaughterhouses, 250,000; mine tax, 2,910; patents and trade-marks, 4,100; sealed paper and revenue stamps, 150,000; registration fees, 24,000; real estate and stock, 280,000; lotteries, 172,160; pearl fisheries, 8,400; Government chattels, 52,000; lighthouses, 21,475; postal department, 93,238; parcels post orders, 47,060; telegraph, 24,755; public market and wharf, 80,000; funerals, 10,000; Government lands, 100,000: interest on \$6,000,000, 545,500; interest on 300,000 balboas, 18,000; interest on 35,000 balboas national navigation bonds, 4,900; National Bank profits, 4½ per cent on its capital, 67,500 balboas; annuities from the United States on account of the canal, 500,000; occupation tax in 1914, 50,000; and sundry revenues, 170,000. The expenditures for the period referred to are fixed at a like amount and are distributed as follows: Department of government and justice, 2,407,680.86 balboas; department of foreign relations, 343,870; department of finance and treasury, 1,176,682.22; department of public instruction, 1,496,987.86; and department of fomento, 2,257,207.24, or a total of 7.682.428 balboas.—The Government of Panama has contracted with Fearon & Winby for the construction of a concrete and steel

WHARF in the Bay of Panama on land leased to the concessionaires by the Government situated to the south of the park called "Plaza de Armas" in the city of Panama. The wharf is to have a length of not less than 500 meters and is to be equipped with all modern appliances for the loading and unloading of passengers and baggage. At some suitable place on the wharf or pier a building is to be erected for use in the sale of refreshments and as a place of amusement, the Government to be given a section of this building as a customs office. The approximate cost of the pier is 50,000 balboas. Plans must be submitted to the Government within a period of 6 months, and the construction work is to be completed within 18 months from the acceptance of the plans by the Government. The concessionaires are authorized to charge a sum not exceeding 25 centavos for each passenger using the wharf, 10 centavos for visitors, and 10 centavos for each package of baggage. The mails and articles for the use of schools and telegraphs and for employees of the Government on the pier are exempt from the payment of wharfage dues. The term of the contract is 99 years, after which period the wharf, with its improvements and accessories, reverts to the Government. The concessionaires agree to pay to the Government 10 per cent of the gross receipts from the exploitation of the wharf.



On April 1 of the present year Sr. Eduardo Schaerer, President of the Republic of Paraguay, delivered an interesting MESSAGE to the Federal congress reviewing the principal events of the first year of his administration, a short résumé of which is as follows: Most amicable relations have existed in Paraguay at home and abroad during the past year. A mounted police service consisting of 156 officers and men was established. The finances of the capital and of the nation in general have been improved. The revenues of the city of Asuncion were 3,422,927 pesos and the expenditures 3,253,563 pesos. The electric tramway service in the Federal capital is soon to be inaugurated, and the tramway company will take over the lighting of the city. During the year in question 5,939,000 pieces of mail matter and 298,975 telegrams were handled, the former producing a revenue of 535,779 pesos and the latter 509,155 pesos. In March, 1912, the electric telegraph lines of the country aggregated 3,085 kilometers. Recently 200 kilometers of telegraph lines have been completed, and 582 are in course of constriction. A cable will soon be in operation to Iguaz, and a number of wireless telegraph

stations are soon to be erected. The service of the Paraguay Central Railway has been improved, and the ferryboat service between Posadas and Encarnacion will soon be inaugurated. During the past year the Government of Paraguay participated in the Continental South American Postal Convention, and the International Veterinary Police Conference at Montevideo, the Fourth Congress of Popular Education at Madrid, the Convention of Jurists of Rio de Janeiro, the Second Conference Concerning the Unification of the Law Governing Bills of Exchange, the Fourth International Convention for the Teaching of Drawing and Applied Arts, and the Conference of Commercial Statistics at Brussels. The following conventions were entered into: A postal convention with all of the South American States; an international veterinary police convention with Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay; a convention concerning the unification of the law governing bills of exchange; an additional protocol to the international opium convention; an extradition convention approved by the board of jurists of Rio de Janeiro, and an extradition treaty with the United States. Colonization matters have received the careful consideration of the Government, and immigration, especially of agriculturists, has been encouraged. The imports in 1912 amounted to 5,282, 925 gold pesos and the exports to 4,210,949 gold pesos. In 1912 there were 43,214 matriculates of both sexes in the public schools of the Republic, as compared with 24,684 in 1911. There were 484 schools with 995 teachers in operation in 1912, as compared with 498 schools and 885 teachers in 1911. The normal school had 39 graduates in 1912, as compared with 22 in 1911.



President Guillermo E. Billinghurst has issued a decree convoking the NATIONAL CONGRESS in regular session at the capitol in Lima on the 28th of the present month.—The new protocol concerning the BOUNDARY between Peru and Brazil, negotiated by the secretary of foreign affairs of Brazil and the minister of Peru in Rio de Janeiro, was signed in the capital of Brazil on April 30 last. The new protocol provides for the organization of a mixed commission composed of an equal number of the representatives of both the countries in interest.—The new law concerning RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION in the public schools of the country provides that the New Testament and the Bible shall be studied in the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth years of instruction.—On April 2, 1913, the Government of Peru paid in full the principal and interest of the loan of £340,000 contracted on April 5, 1910, with a French invest-

ment and banking company. --- A committee of CHILEAN WORKMEN visited the workmen of Peru at Lima on the 28th of the present month. The Peruvian workmen will return this visit by sending a delegation to Santiago de Chile on September 18 next to participate in the celebration of the Chilean anniversary of independence.—Acting in conformity with article 10 of the contract of February 25, 1913, the President of the Republic of Peru has approved the BY-LAWS OF THE TAX COLLECTING COMPANY (Cia. Recaudadora de Impuestos) adopted by that company on March 11, 1913. The capital of the collecting company is £1,500,000, and its object is to collect for account of the State, and in accordance with the laws of the country, the following taxes: Tax on the consumption of alcohol; tax on the consumption of sugar; tax on the consumption of matches; stamp and registration taxes; tax on chattels; tax on sealed paper; licenses in Lima and Callao; transfer taxes; paper for fines; tax on mines and denouncements; customs paper; cornerstone and special instruction taxes, and port taxes. The board of directors of the collecting company is composed of nine members, six of whom are elected at a general meeting of the stockholders of the company, and three appointed by the Peruvian Government, one of the latter to be adminstative director or chairman. The by-laws contain 10 chapters and 82 articles.—Prominent dentists of Lima have petitioned the Peruvian Government for aid in establishing a public DENTAL INFIRMARY in the Federal capital to be operated for the benefit of the pupils of the public schools of Lima.—From the GUANO island, known as "La Vieja," there has been extracted 13,600 tons of guano. —Within the last few months MINING denouncements in the neighborhood of Huanuco have covered an area of more than 2,000 auriferous claims. Reports indicate that the region is very rich in gold-producing ores, and lately great activity in mining circles has been noted in that part of Peru.



Prof. Carlos Renson, director of the laboratory of the central board of agriculture of Salvador, states in a recent report that at Guayamango, department of Ahuachapan, there are large deposits of NITRATE EARTHS or ores containing, according to analyses of different samples, from 2.53 to 3.4 per cent of nitrate. The nitrate extracted from these earths is highly deliquescent, which prevents its transportation in sacks in a pure state, although it can be so transported if properly mixed with slacked lime. A complete analysis of these earths or ores is as follows: Chloride of ammonia,

5.07; nitrate of ammonia, 7.57; nitrate of manganese, 2.52; nitrate of calcium, 25.18; nitrate of magnesia, 14.54; nitrate of potassium, 9.43; nitrate of sodium, 30.60; sulphate of aluminum, 0.52; water, 4.57.—On December 31, 1912, the FOUR BANKS of the Republic of Salvador, namely, Occidental, Salvadoran, Agricultural-Commercial, and National, had on hand coin to the amount of 4,771,238.84 pesos, balances of accounts current and deposits, 5,028,886.72 pesos, and bank bills in circulation aggregating 5,396,217 pesos.— A recent law establishes the offices of CONSULS GENERAL of the Republic of Salvador in the following cities: Germany, Hamburg; Belgium, Antwerp; Spain, Barcelona; United States, San Francisco; Mexico, City of Mexico; France, Paris; Great Britain, London; Italy, Genoa; Brazil, Rio de Janeiro; Argentina, Buenos Aires; Chile, Santiago; Guatemala, city of Guatemala; Honduras, Tegucigalpa; Nicaragua, Managua; and Costa Rica, San Jose.—The BUDGET of the city of San Salvador for 1913 estimates the receipts at 399,481.32 pesos, and the expenditures at a like sum. Some of the items of the budget are as follows: Public instruction, 42,368 pesos; public works and buildings, 65,176.60; municipal police, 20,131.25; streetcleaning train and crematory, 30,250; inspection of foodstuffs, slaughterhouses, and markets, 13,465 pesos. For the payment of the municipal debt, etc., a sum of 99,194.47 pesos is provided for in the budget.—The Diario del Salvador, a daily NEWSPAPER published in the city of San Salvador, in addition to its office in San Francisco, California, has recently established an office at 21 State Street, New York City, with the export firm of Lyons, Rosecrantz & Rodgers. The publication referred to is making an active propaganda for the development of trade between the countries of Central America and the United States, giving special attention to the Republic of Salvador. When the principal export products of Salvador become better known in the United States the demand for them will undoubtedly grow. Salvadoran coffee has long been noted, particularly on the Pacific coast, for its fine quality and delicious flavor, and a more general use of this coffee is gradually extending over the rest of the country.



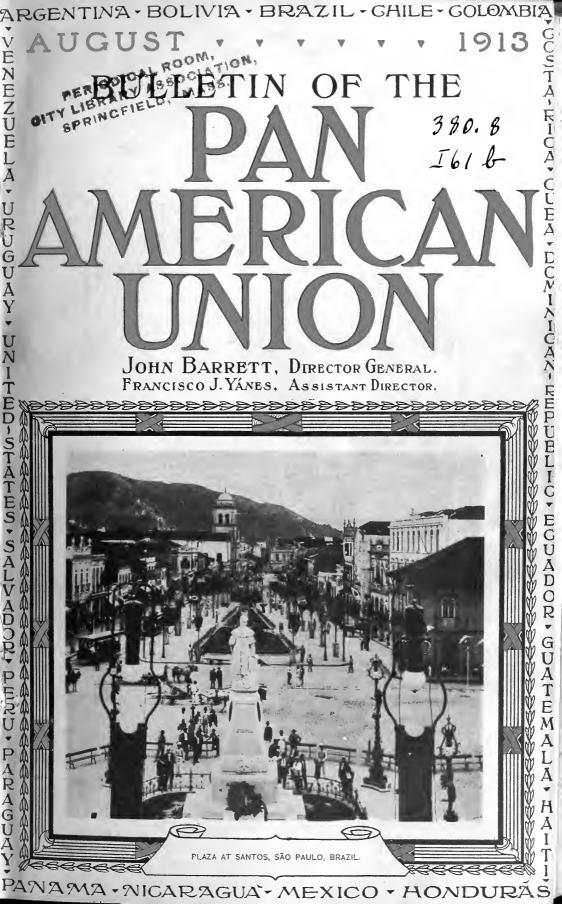
Dr. Emilio Barbaroux has just been appointed MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS of Uruguay. Dr. Barbaroux has held important positions in the cabinet of his country and was lately minister at Brussels.—The DENTAL CONGRESS which met in Montevideo from the 2d to the 5th, inclusive, of the present month was one of the most successful dental gatherings ever held in Latin

America. Among the prominent Uruguayan dentists who took part in the meetings were Drs. Lamas, Saitori, Burnett, Chao, Sierra, Rodriguez, Cardellino, Cayssials, Cohas, Guerra, Bonaba, and others.— The board of directors of the Government ELECTRIC LIGHT plants proposes to furnish light and power from the Central Office at Arroyo Seco to the nearby towns of La Paz and Las Piedras in the department of Canelones, and to construct auxiliary electric light and power plants at Batlle y Ordonez, Guadalupe, Pando, Dolores, Maldonado, Nueva Palmira, Rosario, Santa Lucia, San Eugenio, San Fructuoso, Treinta y Tres, and Sarandi del Yi. Under this plan light and power will be furnished to San Carlos and Punta del Este from the electric light plant at Maldonado and its branches. It is asserted that most of these electric light and power plants will be completed and in operation before the close of the present year. The capital of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, a banking institution of the Government of Uruguay, has been increased to 20,000,000 pesos, the capitalization authorized under its charter.—The delegation of Uruguay to the patriotic festivities which were celebrated in PARAGUAY on May 14 last was composed of Julio Maria Sosa, Joaquin C. Sanchez, Eugenio Martinez Thedy, and Fermin J. Yereguy. The delegation was conveyed to Asuncion Paraguay in the cruiser Uruguay of the Uruguayan Government, that vessel having been placed at the disposal of the President of the Republic for the purpose. delegation took with it a beautiful bronze crown made by an Italian sculptor. This crown was placed on the statue of liberty in the capital of Paraguay. The delegation had a commemorative plate made and fixed same at the place in Paraguay where Artigas died.— The Government of Uruguay has received official advice of the adhesion of the Government of Venezuela to the resolutions of the POSTAL CONGRESS of Montevideo, signed adreferendum by Sr José Enrique Rodó, delegate of the Republic of Venezuela to said Congress.—The issue of POSTAGE STAMPS commemorative of the first centenary of the instructions of Artigas in 1813 were placed in circulation by the Government of Uruguay on the 4th of last April. These stamps were of the denominations 2, 4, and 5 centavos and were valid on mail matter circulating in the Republic of Uruguay and the Argentine Republic from the 4th to the 25th of April, 1913.



At the regular session of the VENEZUELAN CONGRESS, which met in Caracas on April 19, 1913, the following officers were elected in the Senate and House of Deputies: Senate—Dr. José Gil Fortoul,

president; Drs. Demetrio Lossada Diaz and Luis Felipe Blanco, first and second vice presidents, respectively, and Dr. Manuel Maria Ponte, secretary. House of Deputies: Dr. J. Eugenio Perez, president, and Drs. Jose R. Nuñez, and J. T. Carrillo Marquez, first and second vice presidents, respectively, and Dr. Samuel E. Niño, secretary. The Senate was formally opened by an address of Dr. J. Gil Fortoul, its president, and the House of Deputies by a speech of its president, Dr. José Eugenio Perez. Other addresses were made by the vice president of the Senate and the first and second vice presidents of the House of Deputies. These addresses were answered, in the name of Gen. Juan Vicente Gomez, President of the United States of Venezuela, by Sr. Cesar Zumeta, secretary for home affairs.—With impressive ceremonies a granite MONUMENT in honor of Gen. Simon Bolivar, a gift to the municipality by Gen. Juan Vicente Gomez, President of the Republic, was unveiled on April 18, 1913, at Aragua de Barcelona.—Dr. R. Navarrete Serrano has been appointed CONSUL of Venezuela at Malaga, Spain.—By order of the President of the Republic, the Government WHARVES at Maracaibo are to be placed in first-class condition. The repair work will be done under the direction of the customs administrator of the port of Maracaibo. ---On April 29, 1913, Gen. Juan Vicente Gomez, President of the Republic, addressed a MESSAGE to the National Congress, in which he stated that since the last meeting of the Congress his efforts had been concentrated in providing the necessary means for the healthy development of ways of communication, agriculture, stock raising, and the manufacturing industries of the nation, upon all of which the country depends for its progress and prosperity. The President calls attention to the reestablishment of friendly relations with France by means of the protocol signed in Caracas on February 11, 1913, which will be submitted to the consideration of the Congress. The national marine has been increased by the addition of a cruiser obtained on very favorable terms and which has been christened Mariscal Sucre. President announces that in September, 1912, the debt of the Republic, in accordance with the Washington protocols, has been liquidated, and that there is now a credit balance in the public treasury of 13.000.000 bolivares.—Pedro Abraham Pojus has been authorized to construct a TELEPHONE LINE between Churuguara and his plantation called "La Indiana." Dr. José A. Tagliaferro has been given permission to build two telephone lines from Trujillo to San Jacinto and Pampito, respectively, and Diego Gil y Gil has been empowered to construct a telephone line between Camaruco, in the Parish of San Jose, district of Valencia, and the Guatapan plantation. Antonio Benti has likewise been authorized to build a telephone line from San Cristobal, district of Torondoy, to a point on his plantation about 8 kilometers distant.





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1 Absent.



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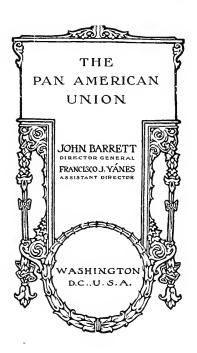
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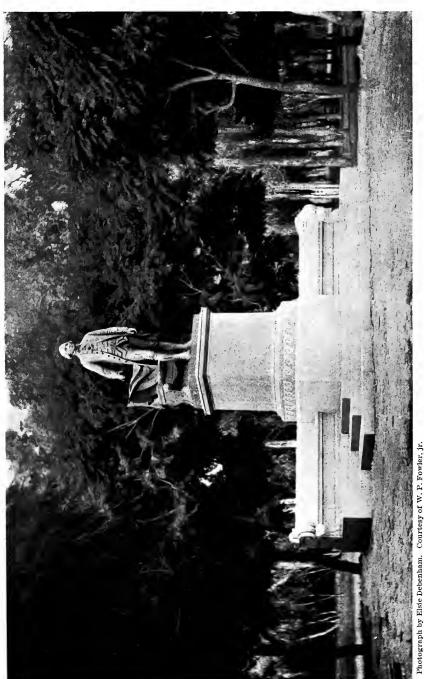


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Industrial plant—Steamer service—Petroleum and coal deposits—Free port—Opium convention—Night school for artisans—Shoe factory—Soap and candle factory—Bust of Gen. Bonilla—Auriferous sands.	
Mexico	30
Special election—Indian corn—Loan authorized—Wireless telegraph—Forests—Irrigation—Guarantee Co.—Telephone Co.—High school—Pensions—Belgium Railway Syndicate.	
Nicaragua	30
$\label{lem:manusconstraints} \begin{tabular}{ll} Mahogany industry—New railroad—New newspaper—Customs way bill—Salt—Export duties on coffee—Telegraph messages. \end{tabular}$	
Panama	30
Normal Institute—Government land—Railways—Extradition law—Gold mines.	
Paraguay	30
Meteorological observations—Protocol—Slaughterhouses—Revenues—Minister of Brazil.	00
Peru	30
Copper mines—Advertising clubs—New magazine—Aqueduct—Orphan asylum—Association of Engineering Students—Steam plow—Cuzco Electric Co. (Ltd.)—Agricultural Cooperative Societies—Mining Code.	50
Salvador	30
Granaries—Convention on land and marine communications—Coffee sacks—Telephone service—Consulate general established at Montevideo—Revenues for 1912—Congress of newspapers—Natural cement—Sewing machines.	
Uruguay	31
New bridge—Cheese—Cold-storage industry—Customs revenues—Loan—International Congress of Agricultural Defense—Suburb of Mercedes—Cotton exported—International Exposition at San Francisco.	
Venezuela	31
Naturalization law—Official urn—Petroleum deposits—Revenue stamps—Temperance—Electric Light & Power Co.—Potable water.	







STATUE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON IN PALERMO PARK, BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA, PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNMENT BY THE NORTH AMERICAN COLONY JULY 4, 1913, IN COMMEMORATION OF THE ARGENTINE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF 1910.



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AUGUST, 1913

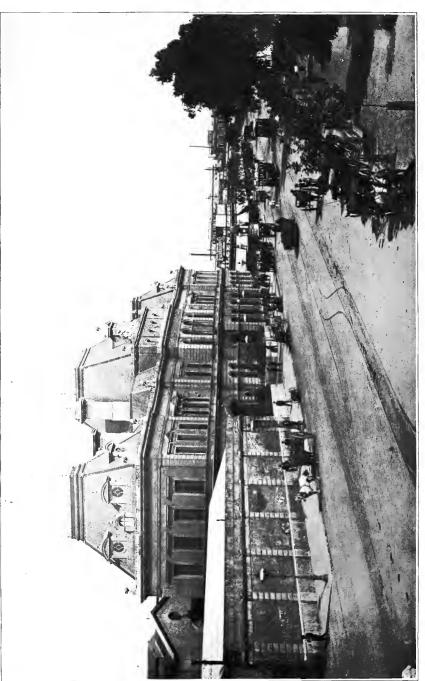
NO. 2

RAILWAYS OF SOUTH AMERICA : :: ::

VER the boundless plains of Argentina the traveler to-day rides in one of the fastest and most sumptuously equipped railroad trains to be found in South America. The broad-gauge roadway permits of conveniences and comforts not to be enjoyed on normal-gauge roads. The visitor, naturally pleased with the abundant space of the coaches, begins to ask questions, and then he learns that Argentina, like Russia, India, and several other countries, has many miles of broad-gauge railways.

In the United States and in most European countries the standard-gauge track (4 feet 8½ inches) is general, while the extreme broad gauge of 5 feet 6 inches largely prevails in Argentina. The Argentine system, it is said, had its origin shortly after the Crimean War, when England found herself possessed of rolling stock from Russian railways. Contractors purchased some of these cars and locomotives and shipped them to Argentina, where 13 miles of railway were constructed westward from Buenos Aires. This short line with its Russian equipment inaugurated train service in 1857, three years after the concession was granted. Between that date and 1909 the mileage of the Republic grew to 16,600 miles, or at the rate of about 319 miles annually.

The greatest growth of railways has naturally been along the lines of least resistance, and the center or Pampa section shows the largest amount of mileage. Eastward to westward the lines have multiplied. and at Mendoza, 654 miles from the capital, the Buenos Aires & Pacific unites with the 1-meter-gauge road from Los Andes, on the



SOUTHERN RAILWAY STATION IN BUENOS AIRES.

This road has the greatest mileage of any of the Argentine railways, operating about 3,600 miles of road which radiate from the capital city southward and afford excellent travel facilities for the populations of La Plata, Mar del Plata, Necochea, Bahia Blanca, Neuquen, etc.

Chilean side of the mountains; or, in other words, the Argentine broad gauge forms the longest link in the transcontinental route of 888 miles from Buenos Aires to Valparaiso.

While the Buenos Aires Western Railway (1,700 miles) was the pioneer, the Buenos Aires Southern has the greatest mileage. The latter company, owning and operating about 3,600 miles of road, serves the Province of Buenos Aires and has terminals in the capital city, in La Plata, Mar del Plata, Necochea, Bahia Blanca, and Neuguen, the latter station being only 200 miles from the Chilean frontier. Construction work is progressing on this extension, and ere long the rails will meet those of the Chilean roads, and thus unite the southern sections of the two countries. Other principal lines of railway are the Buenos Aires Midland, 325 miles; Central Argentine, with 2,881 miles; Entre Rios, 688 miles; Cordoba Central, 1,000 miles; Argentine Northeastern, 670 miles; Bahia Blanca & Northwestern, 722 miles; Cordoba & Rosario, 180 miles; Villa Maria & Rufino, 141 miles; Rosario & Western, 270 miles; Port Argentine & Great Central, 630 miles; Province of Santa Fe, 1,070 miles, and various other lines, making a grand total of 20,314 miles for the whole country.

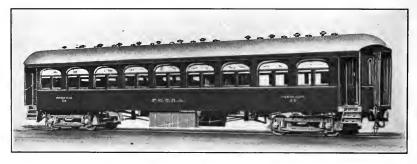
Of the total mileage, more than 16,000 belong to private corporations and something like 3,400 are Government owned. About 88 per cent of invested capital is derived from foreign sources, principally from Great Britain. These English companies close their financial years in June, and the latest statistics give the English capital engaged at £198,902,829 and the net receipts at £8,339,273, or something over 4 per cent profit on the investment. In 1912 Argentina constructed about 350 miles of new railroads.

The number of passengers carried during the year is given at 68,457,090, or 4,000,000 more than during the previous year. The

freight traffic gained 131,651 tons over 1911.

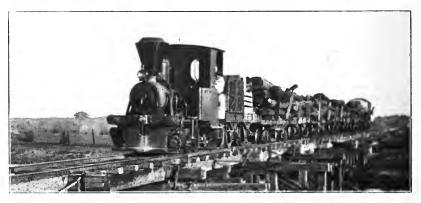
In addition to the Province of Buenos Aires, which is largely covered by railroads, Santa Fe, Cordoba, and Entre Rios Provinces show the greatest mileage. In the far south, starting from Puerto Deseado, a line is projected northwestward to connect with the railroad half completed between Port San Antonio and Bariloche, in the Andes. Other roads projected amount to many miles, and for years to come Argentina bids fair to hold the railway-mileage record among the nations of South America.

It is rather a coincidence that the two largest countries of South America should have turned their attention to railroad building about the same period. As stated above, Argentina granted a concession in 1854 for her first railroad. In the same year Brazil inaugurated her first line, which, known as the Maua, was built from the little port of the same name across lowlands toward the mountains,



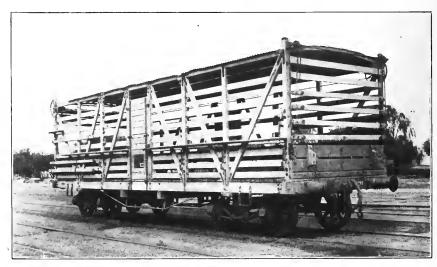
A MODERN RAILWAY CAR IN ARGENTINA.

Contrasting with the logging railways are found the most up-to-date passenger cars, which now reach the leading cities all over the Republic. The Bolivian frontier, at the extreme north, is in direct touch with Buenos Aires, and construction is progressing rapidly into the region once called Patagonia.

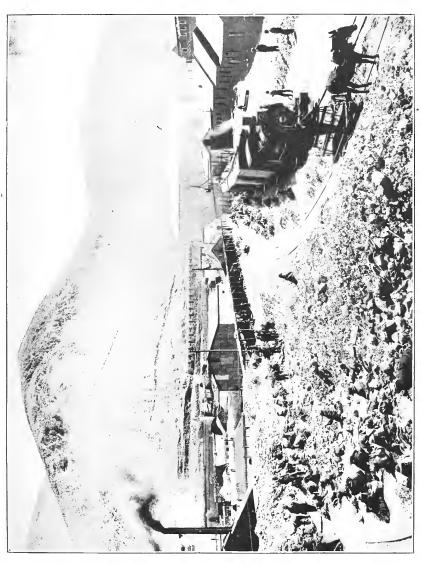


A QUEBRACHO TRAIN IN NORTHERN ARGENTINA.

This wood, which is used extensively for commercial purposes, abounds in the Chaco section, and the work of getting it to river navigation is fast becoming a most important industry. Many of these trains of quebracho are worth hundreds of dollars, and the development of the industry is the cause of numerous railways into the primeval forests.



ONE OF THE TYPES OF CATTLE CARS IN GENERAL USE ON ARGENTINA'S RAILWAYS



AN ACTIVE MINING SCENE IN PULACAYO, BOLAVIA.

The labor of Indian women is extensively used in sorting the ores. They sit flat upon the ground surrounded by the ores and in the various classifications they are regarded as experts. Railway construction in Bolivia has revived mining enterprises and the extensive work planned by the former minister to Bolivia from the United States, Mr. Knowles, promises splendid results.

and which, by a system of cogs, eventually reached the city of Petropolis. The new road to this popular suburban city furnishes one of the most picturesque trips to be found in the vicinity of Rio de Janeiro. In 1858 the first section of the Central Railway, from Rio to Queimades, was opened to traffic. This line has now penetrated inland 630 miles to Pirapora, on the San Francisco River, which point was reached several years ago. Jupio, on the Parana River, has also been reached by rail, and the line will be continued to the Bolivian boundary.

Brazilian railways, numbering something like 64 different lines or systems, may be divided into three general classes—National, State, and those under Federal concession and control. To the first class belong the Dourado, Sao Paulo-Goyaz, Araraquara, and the Brazil Central. The country's railroads, generally speaking, radiate from her five leading seaports—Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, and Rio Grande do Sul. The latter three systems have been connected, and before many years the lines now in course of construction or planned will unite by rail the mouth of the Amazon section with the most southern part of the Republic.

The Brazil Railway Co., incorporated under the laws of the State of Maine, has an authorized capital of \$60,000,000, owns and controls over 5,000 miles of road in southern Brazil, and also owns about 50 per cent of the preference and ordinary share capital of the Mamore-Madeira, 212 miles, in the heart of the Brazilian jungle; the remaining shares being owned by the Port of Para Co. The head of the Brazil Railway Co. is Percival Farquhar, of New York and Paris, but most of the directors are French or English, and from the latter sources most of the capital appears to have been drawn. The colonization and industrial schemes of this great aggregation of capitalists are gigantic, and include the opening to settlement of many primeval forests, not only in Brazil but also in neighboring Republics.

This company also has important interests in the Paulista (not the Sao Paulo line) Railway, 725 miles; Mogyana Railway, 930 miles; and the company has under construction or is planning to build more than 2,000 additional miles of road. The main branches serve a large section of southern Brazil, traversing four Provinces and uniting with the Uruguayan railways at Rivera, on the boundary between

the two countries.

The report of the four English companies—the Leopoldina, the Great Western, the Great Southern, and the Sao Paulo, operating 2,787 miles of road—shows that during last fiscal year there was a gain of £359,251 in gross receipts. The working expenses also increased, with the result that on the four systems the total net gain was only £8,618. Although the Sao Paulo paid its usual 13 per cent and the Great Western its 6 per cent, the Leopoldina dropped from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent.



TRACKLAYING NEAR ORURO, BOLIVIA.

From the appearance of the picture one might suppose that the workmen are building a bridge across a body of water; such, however, is not the case, as the construction is progressing across the dry lands of Bolivia, barren of vegetation but abounding in untold mineral wealth.



AT THE JUANCHITO TERMINAL OF THE CALL TRAMWAY, COLOMBIA.

From Cali a narrow-gauge railway runs to Juanchito, about 7 miles distant and situated on the Cauca River. The line was constructed mainly for freight service between Cali and the river, but the passenger traffic has developed as successfully as has the freight.

A glance at the railroad map of Brazil indicates the general trend of railway building toward the interior, whence comes the country's wealth of coffee, rubber, cattle, hides, and many products that go to swell the enormous export trade. In the first six months of 1912 the quantity of rubber exported from four leading ports increased by about 20 per cent; and a factor that can scarcely be overestimated in this connection is the facility offered by the newly completed railway around the 200 miles of nonnavigable waters of the Madeira River.

The railway system of Chile differs from that of all other countries just as the shape of the Republic is unlike that of any other nation.

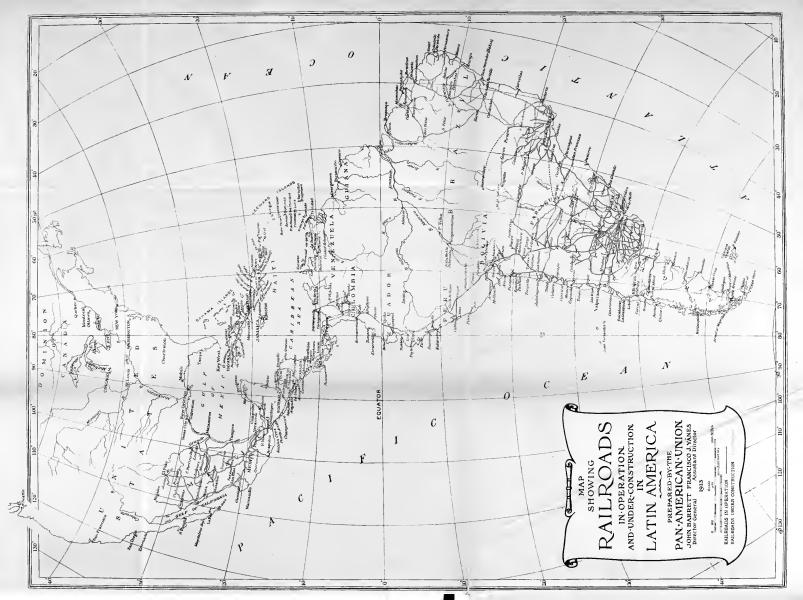
To the illustrious North American, William Wheelwright, the country owes a debt of gratitude for its first railroad. This man of enterprise and initiative started steam navigation along the Chilean coast in 1840, and 10 years later began building the first railroad, from Caldera to Copiapo, for the purpose of affording an outlet for the rich mines at the latter place. The capital of \$800,000 was subscribed chiefly by Chileans, and the line of about 50 miles was completed within a year; subsequently this road was extended about 100 miles.

Chile's longitudinal railway—the great trunk line of the country—is rapidly filling in its various links, which when completed will form a system about 2,200 miles long, reaching from Arica in the north to Port Montt in the south. Tapping this main artery, which, roughly speaking, may be said to be nearing completion—that is, continuous rail exists from Port Montt northward via Santiago to Iquique—there are to be something like 28 lines from the mountains to the seaports. About 20 of these short railroads are already built and are in operation, which fact indicates a notable degree of commercial activity. About a dozen of Chile's ports are used for foreign trade, the most important being Valparaiso, Iquique, Antofagasta, Taltal, Mejillones, Caleta Buena, Talcahuano, and Tocopilla.

The mileage is about equally divided between State and privately owned railroads. The President's message delivered a year ago stated that 1,632 miles of road were under construction on account of the Government or with State guaranty, all of which were to be completed within three years. In the first three months of 1912 State railways showed a profit of \$3,498,031.

The new railroad from Arica to La Paz in Bolivia, already mentioned, was constructed in accordance with an international agreement between the two countries and one in whose building the engineers encountered the most serious difficulties. The road was built by an English firm, Sir John Jackson (Ltd.), and cost about \$14,000,000.

The principal privately owned railways are the Antofagasta, Arauco, Nitrate, and Taltal companies, which, roughly speaking, operate





LATIN ANN RICA

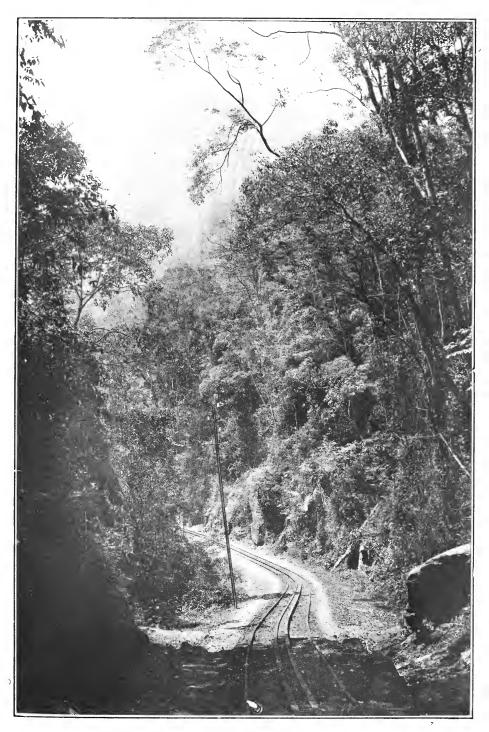
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ON THE WAY TO CORCOVADO'S UMBRELLA.

The Riggenbach railway, which winds to the top of Corcovado, is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. "And all along, over it, under it, by the side of it, is the dense undergrowth and brilliant vegetation of a prime val tropical forest, within the confines of a cosmopolitan city of 1,000,000 people."

about 1,400 miles of road. These are English companies, and their last yearly statement shows a net profit of about 9 per cent on the capital invested, which, however, includes the profits on the Arauco coal mines. Other small lines owned by the nitrate companies make

up Chile's total railway mileage.

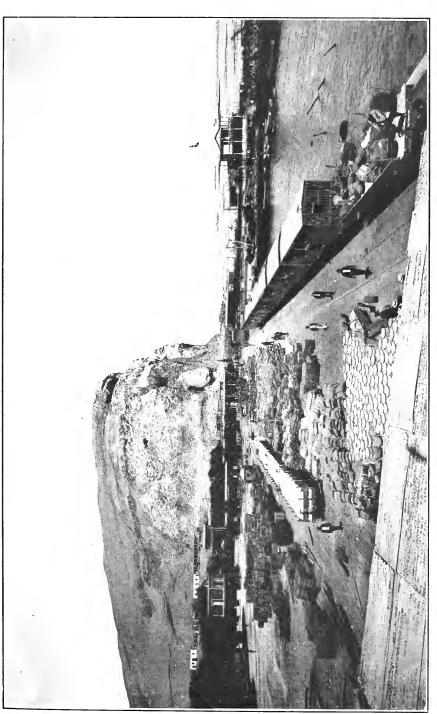
One of the prettiest rail trips in Chile is the day's journey from the southern city of Concepcion to Santiago. This route lies through the richest agricultural section of the Republic and furnishes the traveler with a glimpse of splendid farming lands, with an occasional view of the snow-clad Andean peaks, or the semifriendly Araucanian Indians, who press close to the train to sell their fruits or crude wares. Trains on this road have Pullman cars and the management is endeavoring to make the service compare favorably with that of the best railway systems of South America.

Chile proposes to expend about \$16,000,000 on new railway construction during 1913, and a large amount of rolling stock must be purchased abroad. During 1912 the country constructed more than 477 miles of new railway; this addition to the mileage and roads now building should soon permit train service between the great nitrate

port of Iquique and Port Montt in the far south.

In Peru the Government is very favorable to the extension of railroads and considerable progress has been made, notwithstanding the enormous tasks of building some of the most difficult lines of the world. About 1869 and the early seventies the Oroya Railroad, under the guidance of Henry Meiggs, was constructed from the coast at Callao to the greatest heights known to railroading (which since that time has been exceeded only by a mining railroad in Chile), the cost being something like \$22,000,000. Before the death of Meiggs the construction work reached the village of Chicla, 88 miles from the coast; the famous Galera tunnel was completed, which at its highest point is 15,665 feet above the sea, but the road was not carried farther until some years later, when the Peruvian Corporation finished the work to Oroya, 138 miles from the port of Callao. To-day this railway, known as the Central of Peru, stands as one of the most wonderful of the world, owing to the engineering difficulties that were overcome in its construction. For 88 miles there is not a single down grade, while bridges, tunnels, and curves are almost innumerable.

The Central Railroad has extended its lines to Cerro de Pasco, 65 miles northward from Oroya and to the southward as far as Huancayo, 80 miles from Oroya. Its rails, however, were never laid over or down the eastern slopes of the Andes. To-day the McCune syndicate, a North American concern, is actively building toward the Ucayali River, a tributary of the great Amazon; the distance from Goyllarisquisca on the Oroya road, where construction commenced,



ARICA, THE TERMINUS OF THE ARICA-LA PAZ RAILWAY.

Arica is about 880 miles by sea from Valparaiso. El Moro, the towering hill on the left, is 855 feet above sea level and affords a splendid protection for one side of the harbor. Arica is also the terminus of a road built by the Incas centuries ago, connecting the port with La Paz, and until the completion of the railroad this route was constantly used by the natives who carried products by the primitive mule or llama train. The operation of the railroad gives new life and energy all along the line.



CONSTRUCTION TRAIN AND PLOW.

 $\label{eq:continuous} A \ quick \ method \ of \ unloading \ flat \ cars \ and \ a \ system \ generally \ adopted \ in \ many \ parts \ of \ South \ America.$



A WASHOUT DURING THE RAINY SEASON.

One of the sources of much trouble and expense in operating tropical railways is the torrential downpour which often takes away miles of roadbed. The illustration depicts such an occurrance, which naturally delays service on the road for days or possibly for weeks.

to the river port of Pucalpa being slightly under 300 miles. Iquitos, a Peruvian city of about 11,000 population when the rubber gatherers are at home, is situated 2,300 miles from the mouth of the Amazon. From Iquitos to Pucalpa 2,000-ton steamers may ply on the Ucayali; thus it will be seen that the completion of this new rail route will unite the upper Amazon Valley with the Pacific Ocean, the rail distance being considerably under 500 miles.

To Peru this enterprise will mean the uniting of her eastern and western sections, commercially and economically a most important factor in the future development and welfare of the Republic.

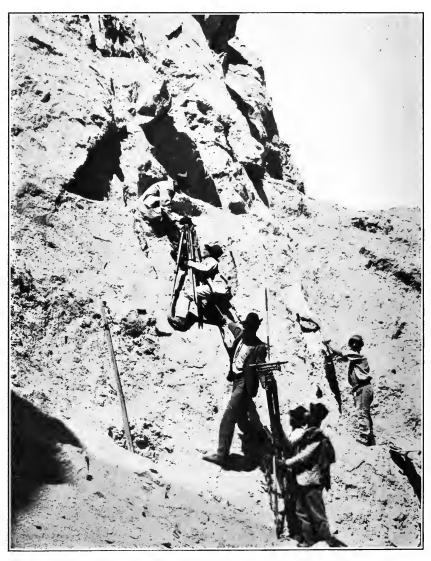
Another trans-Peruvian railway is the Southern (535 miles), which, starting at the port of Mollendo, climbs the mountains via the ancient city of Arequipa, and before reaching its terminus at Puno on Lake Titicaca, 324 miles, attains an altitude of 14,666 feet. This railway also stands as a monument to the indefatigable energy and perseverance of Henry Meiggs.

The Peruvian Corporation dominates the railway world of Peru. It is an English concern, and, in addition to owning and operating the roads above mentioned, its ownership and operation service includes the Guaqui-La Paz Railroad, 60 miles from Lake Titicaca to La Paz, Bolivia; the Trujillo Railroad, 75 miles; Paita to Piura, 60 miles; Pacasmayo, 60 miles; Pisco and Ica, 45 miles; Lake Titicaca steamers and the River Desaguedero Navigation Co. Most of the Peruvian railroads are of standard gauge.

The Oriental Republic of Uruguay, with an area of 72,000 square miles, has more than \$65,000,000 of English capital engaged in its railroads. During 1912 these roads turned over to the stockholders something like 5.5 per cent on the capital invested. In the same year the Farquhar syndicate made its advent into the railroad world of the Republic, and the Uruguay Railway, a United States concern, gradually absorbed a controlling interest in a number of the British-owned roads. This syndicate has also made arrangements with the Government for certain railway construction, which, together with that proposed by the Uruguay Railway Co., means a great era of railway construction in that country.

At present it is impossible to say how much capital the Farquhar interests may devote to railroad construction, not only in Uruguay but in southern Brazil, North Argentina, Paraguay, and Bolivia. With unlimited capital and gigantic development plans it would indicate that an era of wonderful commercial and industrial progress is at hand.

Going more into detail, the Uruguay railroads consist of the Central, of 271 niles, with eastern and western extensions of 335 and 182 miles, respectively; the Midland, with 329 miles; the Northwestern, with 114 miles; and Uruguay Northern, with 73 miles. All



STRENUOUS ENGINEERING ON THE GUAYAQUIL AND QUITO RAILROAD.

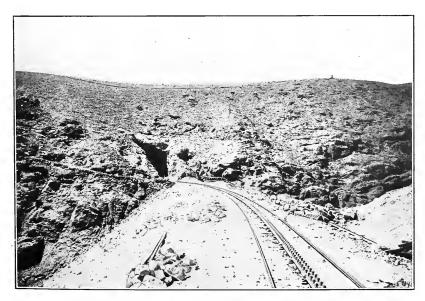
A section of the mountain called "El nariz del diablo" (the devil's nose) presented most difficult engineering problems. The picture depicts an incident of the labor and difficulties of the engineers in locating a route over almost perpendicular cliffs.



Courtesy of La Razon, Montevideo.

THE VANGUARD OF CIVILIZATION.

The State of Santa Catharina, between Rio Grande do Sul and Parana, is one of the most attractive and fertile in Brazil, but difficulty of access to the interior has hitherto retarded its development. Along the coast many settlements have been made and profitable industries established, but the interior has had to wait for the railway. Now that communication north and south is established, the State must soon become encouragingly populated.



A HEAVY GRADE ON THE ARICA-LA PAZ RAILWAY.

The 28 miles of rack railroad on this line probably constitute the longest uninterrupted stretch of cog and wheel construction in the world. The extremely heavy grades render this system necessary, although it is most expensive both in construction and in operation.

of these roads are standard gauge. They spread fanlike northward and westward from Montevideo, linking the capital with the most northern section of the Republic at Santa Rosa. The proposed and partly constructed line known as the Pan American started at Colonia, opposite Buenos Aires, and ultimately will tap the Brazilian road coming from Bage at San Lois on the boundary line, thus traversing a rich section of country, much of which has not been



AVALANCHE SHED, TRANSANDINE RAILROAD.

Portions of the mountainous sections of the road are exposed to possible destruction by landslides and avalanches of snow. After severe storms great quantities of mud, softened by the rain, slip down the mountain sides to the track, causing delays and much damage. The sheds serve as a protection by carrying the débris over the track.

exploited. It is stated that the Pan American Co. has \$15,000,000 available for construction purposes.

According to the latest available information, only 79 miles of new road were built during 1912; of this amount 46 miles are accredited to the Midland and 33 miles to the eastern division of the Central Railway. In the same year the Uruguayan and the Brazilian roads joined at Rivera, and on January 29, 1913, the first international

train arrived at Montevideo with 500 tourists from Rio de Janeiro and other sections of Brazil. In the party were many distinguished persons, numbers of whom enjoyed the carnival festivities in the Uruguayan capital, which were in progress at the time.

As an indication of the economical solidity of Uruguay and of public confidence in the country, it may be stated that the English capital employed there is \$250,000,000. There are 32,000 established business houses, representing a capital of \$65,000,000; and for public

instruction the Republic spends \$3,000,000 annually.

Ten years ago the traveler bound for the metropolis of Bolivia via Lake Titicaca, after crossing the mysterious lake, was compelled to resort to mule train or take the primitive stagecoach with its 4 or 6 mules, as the case happened to be. The driver perched upon the box cracked his long whip or threw small stones at his steeds as the old-fashioned vehicle sped on its 60-mile trip from Guaqui, on the lake, to La Paz.

The progressive spirit of the Bolivians has banished the ancient coach and to-day the traveler rides over the route in a modern rail-way car, covering the distance quite comfortably in a few hours.

This railway enterprise was the first of its kind in the country. It was constructed with national funds and cost about half a million dollars: from its inauguration the line grew in popularity, and the Government soon found that it had a paying investment. Sr. Don Ignacio Calderon, one of the country's leading statesmen, was named as minister to the United States, and was especially charged with raising funds for constructing additional railways. New York capitalists readily responded to his efforts, and by 1904-5 Bolivia was building railways in various directions. To-day the Republic has 750 miles of road and is pushing construction still farther into the rich and unexploited sections of the interior. Many enterprises have followed railway building in Bolivia, and one of the most important of recent planning is that fathered by the former United States minister at La Paz, Hon. Horace G. Knowles. This official, after resigning his position, is about to embark, jointly, with a number of capitalists, in a gigantic mining industry, which is being rendered most inviting by reason of the progress of the railways and the facilities they offer for transportation.

Bolivia's third outlet to the Pacific has been completed and was recently inaugurated, the ceremonies being participated in by Don Ismael Montes, who was called from his diplomatic post in Great Britain to serve his country again as its chief executive, and who took the oath of office on August 6.

This La Paz to Arica railroad, traversing portions of both Bolivia and Chile, is 267 miles long and forms one of the country's picturesque passenger routes as well as being a most important freight outlet.



THE "DEVIL'S NOSE," GUAYAQUIL AND QUITO RAILROAD.

In the climb to the station of Palmira, 10,626 feet altitude, the traveler passes over the famous Devil's Nose. Here a zigzag system of road lifts the train more than 1,000 feet in a very short distance. On the extreme left of the picture may be seen a section of the line, and still higher up the mountain there are several other views of the road.

The route via Lake Titicaca to the port of Mollendo is about 530 miles, while over the southern route to the sea at Antofagasta the distance is 730 miles.

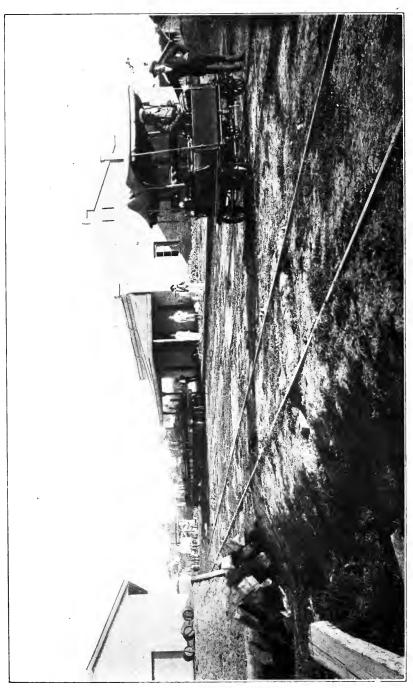
The American syndicate, which after a few years' work sold its concessions to foreign interests, originally agreed to construct about 863 miles of road: La Paz to Tupiza, 530 miles; Oruro to Cochabamba, 133 miles; La Paz to Puerto Pando, 200 miles; and a few shorter lines. So much progress has been made on these roads that it is now possible to go by rail from La Paz to within about 150 miles of the Argentine roads at La Quiaca, on the boundary between the two countries. The city of Potosi, a synonym of ancient wealth, has been united with the main railway at Rio Mulato, and this line will be extended to Sucre, the legal capital of the Republic. The Oruro to Cochabamba road is now building and the Puerto Pando line will probably be constructed within a few years. After the Riberalta road on the Beni River is completed Bolivia will have still another outlet for her products via the Amazon.

In Colombia a chain of the Andes divides into three distinct ranges, the middle one dropping into lowland 150 miles from the northern coast. Nature thus permits the Cauca River to unite with the country's great watercourse, the Magdalena, the main artery of commerce from the capital to the Caribbean, which bathes the Colombian coast for 500 miles.

Colombia has no trunk-line system of railways, but there are no fewer than 9 different companies operating 15 or more lines, most of which are comparatively short. From Cartagena on the Caribbean to Calamar on the Magdalena, 65 miles, there is a railway connecting the ocean and the river port; Sabanilla and Barranquilla, 15 miles apart, are similarly connected. These two railways doubtless owe their existence to the fact that the Magdalena has many bars about its mouth which have proved a great hindrance to navigation. The traveler bound for Bogota may stop at Cartagena or Sabanilla and from either place take a train for one of the river ports, where connection is made with boat service which starts from Barranquilla.

The Santa Marta road starts on the Caribbean coast and penetrates a fine fruit country for 60 miles, and the company has contracted for extensions farther into the interior.

From Puerto Wilches on the Magdalena a railway known as the Great Northern Central has been built about 20 miles southeastward from the river, and this line, according to plans, will ultimately reach Bogota, the total distance from the starting point being slightly more than 300 miles. The Dorado, the Girardot, and the Sabana roads are important lines, inasmuch as they link the capital with the navigable waters of the Magdalena. The latter two have a combined mileage of about 110 miles, but unfortunately the gauge is different, being 3 feet on the Girardot and 1 meter on the Sabana. The Dorado is



YUTY STATION ON THE CENTRAL RAILWAY OF PARAGUAY.

This new and substantial building is typical of the numerous stations the railway company is erecting along its lines. The railway automobile to be seen on the right of the picture is a great convenience to the officials in inspecting the roadbed, while the flat cars loaded with new rails indicate the activity in railway building in that country.

a short road around the rapids of the Magdalena and is only a link in uniting the upper and the lower waters of the river.

Medellin, a flourishing city in the Cordillera section, has also been united with the Magdalena by a railway. In time this line will connect farther westward with the international trunk line, the proposed Pan American Railway, passing through Colombia to the Ecuadorian border.

Of Venezuela's 11 different lines of railroads the oldest is the Bolivar. This road was commenced in 1873 from the seaport of Tucacas for the purpose of furnishing an outlet for the copper mines at Aroa. Later it was extended to Barquisimeto, about 110 miles from the original starting point. Its gauge is 24 inches.

The La Guaira-Caracas Railway climbs a circuitous route from the port to the capital, 3,000 feet above sea level, traversing a distance of 22 miles, while the air line between the two cities is only 8 miles. The first-class fare is about 11 cents per mile; so traveling on this pictures que railway is rather a luxury; but the delight of the surroundings overbalances the pecuniary considerations. The road, a 3-footgauge one, was begun in 1880, and among its chief features are sharp curves and magnificent views afforded from its trains; no lesser authority than the famous De Lesseps remarked that there was but one dangerous part of the line and that extended the entire distance. This statement, however, can not be treated literally, as there has never been a serious accident to a passenger train, which fact argues well for the officials and their carefully operated trains.

The net receipts from all of the railroads of Venezuela in 1911, roughly speaking, amounted to \$2,000 per mile, or about \$2,158,000; in other words, a return of 4 per cent on the invested capital. Four of the roads belong to British capitalists, the three principal ones being the La Guaira to Caracas; Puerto Cabello to Valencia, 34 miles; and the Bolivar line already mentioned. Radiating from or near Lake Maricaibo are three short lines of railroads, the longest being about 80 miles and connecting the towns of Encontrados and Uraca. These roads lie in the Andean section of the Republic and their building and operation has been important in bringing out natural products to the navigable waters of the lake. One of these, La Ceiba to Mototan, 50 miles, was started in 1880 in order to give an outlet to the mines along its route and to those at Mototan.

Uniting Caracas and Valencia, about 112 miles, is the Grand Venezuela Railroad. This is a German enterprise, and the line passes through 86 tunnels and over 212 bridges and viaducts, facts which indicate the tremendous expense attached to railroad building in that section of Venezuela. Its construction is said to have cost \$80,000,000. The Central Railroad connects the capital with the thriving city of Santa Lucia, 25 miles southeast of Caracas.



SCENE ON THE OROYA RAILROAD IN PERU.

This is the highest standard gauge railroad of the world, reaching the dizzy altitude of 15,665 feet above sea level; tunnels and bridges are numerous and for 88 miles there is not a single down grade. From the port of Callao to Oroya the distance is only 138 miles, yet this road cost its builders something like \$22,000,000.

Ecuador is making preparations for spending a vast amount of money in improving and sanitating Guayaquil. This principal port was linked by rail with the capital in July, 1908, and the completion of the enterprise represents an outlay of \$17,000,000. The engineering difficulties encountered and successfully overcome were enormous; for 57 miles eastward from Duran (across the bay from Guavaquil) the road passes through lowlands which presented no serious engineering problems. The climb up the mountains, however. was stoutly contested by nature's almost impassible barriers, and before reaching the city of Riobamba, which might be termed the halfway point, there are 29° curves and grades of 4½ per cent, the climbing of which requires powerful locomotives which pull only a few cars. The distance from Guayaquil to Quito is 290 miles, the rail journey requiring two days—the first day in making the ascent to Riobamba and the second in traveling along the very roof of the world to the capital city.

This road was built with North American capital, and the officials, engineers, and conductors are from the United States, while natives are employed in most of the other positions. The road has never been a paying proposition, largely from the fact that coal for steaming purposes must be imported, and this commodity usually comes from Australia or England. Coal deposits have been discovered within 40 miles of the railway, and when these sources are available and the Panama Canal cheapens fuel the enterprise is likely to pay a fair dividend.

A second rail route to the capital is in course of construction under a French syndicate, which has built the road about one-third of the total distance of 186 miles from the Bay of Caraquez to Quito. From Manta via Mont Cristi, Jipijapa, and Santa Ana across the low coastal plain, which might be appropriately termed the country of the Panama hat industry, a road is also building which will eventually reach Guayaquil. Numerous surveys looking to the construction of a road through the eastern Provinces have been made, but active work on such lines has not yet commenced.

Paraguay, surrounded by other nations, is almost surrounded by large rivers, the exception being a short distance between the waters of the Apa River and the Guayra Falls. The country's area is about 196,000 square miles, but an accurate survey has never been made. In 1908 the Republic had about 715,000 people, an increase of 133 per cent over the population of 1887. Among Paraguay's greatest needs are more people and modern means of communication.

The Paraguay Central Railroad has recently linked the capital, Asuncion, with Buenos Aires, about 1,100 miles to the southward, the railways of the two countries joining at Encarnacion and Posadas, on opposite sides of the Parana River, respectively. The Paraguay

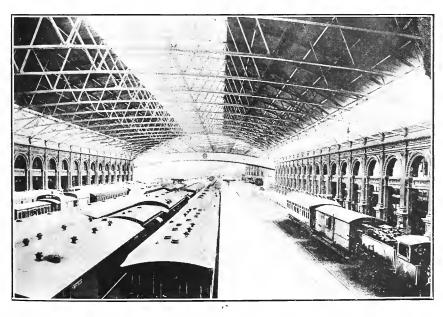


SCENE ON THE OROYA RAILROAD, CASAPALCA SMELTER IN THE DISTANCE.

This copper smelter overlooks the valley of the Rimac River, and is 95 miles from the coast, at an altitude of about 2½ miles above the sea. It was built for American capitalists by Capt. H. Geyer, an American mining engineer. The ore supply is obtained from the celebrated Casapalca and Cerro de Pasco mines, both of which are served by the Oroya Railroad.



UNITED STATES STEAM SHOVEL EN ROUTE FOR USE ON PAN AMERICAN TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY, OF URUGUAY.



VIEW OF A TRAIN SHED IN BRAZIL, A BUILDING CAPABLE OF HOUSING HUNDREDS OF CARS AT THE SAME TIME.



SCENE ON THE LA GUAIRA-CARACAS RAILWAY.

This railway unites the chief port of Venezuela with the capital city. The road is 22 miles long, while the air line distance between the two cities is only 8 miles, a fact which indicates the circuitous route traversed in climbing the mountains. The scenery along the way ranks with the most beautiful to be found in South America.

section of this road formerly used the broad-gauge rails, but the system has been altered to standard gauge, to conform to that of the North Eastern Railway of Argentina, so that the trip to Buenos Aires could be made without change of cars by ferrying the trains over the Parana River.

The promoters of the North East Paraguay Railway planned to begin construction on this line in 1912, but the work was delayed. The road will extend from Asuncion to the Guayra Falls, a distance of 375 miles, uniting at that place with the proposed Brazilian road to Sao Paulo. At present writing it is estimated that both the Paraguayan and Brazilian sections will be completed by 1915, which will give the former country a direct outlet to the Atlantic via Sao Paulo.

Another line under construction, known as the Trans-Paraguay, is building eastward from the line between Villa Rica and Asuncion, on the Paraguay Central Railroad, and within a year or two its rails are expected to meet at the Iguazu Falls those of the Brazilian line which are being laid westward from the port of San Francisco, on the Brazilian coast. The line in Paraguayan territory will be about 186 miles in length; in Brazil about 621 miles.

The Farquhar syndicate has acquired control of the Paraguay Central, as well as numerous other interests, and, as ample funds appear to be at its disposal, most important railway developments are expected to be the forerunner of gigantic colonization schemes, the eastern section of Paraguay especially offering splendid opportunities.

A short magazine article can at best give only a passing glimpse of the progress of railways. Each country could furnish a volume of interesting and even fascinating stories, many of which have never been told, or, if told, have not gone beyond the confines of camp fire along some lonely trail.

The traveler to-day, in passing by train through jungle or over dizzy heights, marvels at the work of engineers and contractors who blazed the course, and many a little stone-built cabin still standing by the roadside tells a story of loneliness and hardship.

The great South American Continent furnishes the world with most remarkable achievements in railway building; yet these lines of communication are only the forerunners of a commercial and industrial activity that in years to come will provide labor and sustenance for multitudes of workers.

TAGUA--VEGETABLE IVORY¹ :: :: :: ::

UT of 1,000 well-dressed men, not including clothiers and tailors, taken from an average city crowd, how many could tell, if asked, where the buttons that so artistically embellish the fancy grays, browns, or blues of their fashionable attire have their origin? Ten, perhaps. And yet each of them is an unconscious walking advertisement of one of the unique products of several Latin-American countries.

A button to the average man is a rather negligible object, until it happens to be missing from his coat, vest, or trousers—invariably at the most unexpected and inopportune moment—and then it becomes an object of much importance and considerable solicitude. He wants it replaced forthwith and hies him to his tailor. There he finds that this individual has carefully selected the exact shade of button that matches the delicately mingled colors of his suit—a fact which he had probably not thought of before—and that the stock of this particular kind of button has been exhausted. At once the button takes on a new importance. His wife, now, who probably wears the "latest thing in tailored suits," has appreciated the value of the buttons that grace her gowns modishly, and their artistic appearance and harmonizing effects have been the source of as much satisfaction perhaps as the texture of the cloth which they adorn. For buttons have come into their own once more and serve for ornamental as well as useful purposes, and this fact is due in great part to the product known as vegetable ivory—the fruit of the tagua palm, better known as the ivory nut.

The following anecdote, taken from Mr. William D. Boyce's book, Illustrated South America, shows that some of our most widely traveled and best-informed writers even receive an occasional jolt when they explore Latin America. He writes:

I thought that I still reflected the brilliant green absorbed from the verdant shores of Guayas when I first landed in Guayaquil, for one of the first remarks made by the American consul seemed to stamp this condition as evident.

"How is business?" I asked.

"Well," he replied, "only fair. The cacao harvest is average, but the button crop is practically a failure."

"The button crop." I thought I was being "joshed." Surely my letter of introduction deserved better treatment from the consul. Though I might reflect the green of the Tropics, I was hardly tenderfoot enough for a joke like that.

¹ By Edward Albes, of Pan American Union staff. The Bulletin of the Pan American Union is indebted to the German-American Button Company of Rochester, N. Y., for a number of the illustrations in this article, and to "The American Gentleman" magazine for matter descriptive of the manufacturing process.



A FEMALE TAGUA PALM, ESMERALDAS, ECUADOR.

The tree, in reality a stunted palm fern, grows to a height of 10 to 20 feet, and occasionally old specimen are found as high as 30 feet. The leaves resemble beautiful green feathers of enormous length. The fragrant blossoms appear at the bases of the lowest leaves and later turn to the fruit known as the ivory nut. In the picture the great, round burs in which the nuts are incased are plainly shown.



A MALE TAGUA PALM, ESMERALDAS, ECUADOR.

The male tagua palm, which bears no fruit, has branches all over the trunk, while in the female of the species the leaves and branches are at the top only.

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"Strange these calamities. Up the coast at Panama the heavy rains ruined the

macaroni crop," I said.

The consul looked up oddly, then broke into a laugh. "Oh, I see," he said. "You don't understand. Buttons, you know—they're our vegetable ivory—tagua—nuts from a palm tree; from the 'inside country.' We few English-speaking people call 'em 'buttons' because they become eventually the buttons of commerce."

Well, this was a surprise. In my youthful days I had heard much of "Button,

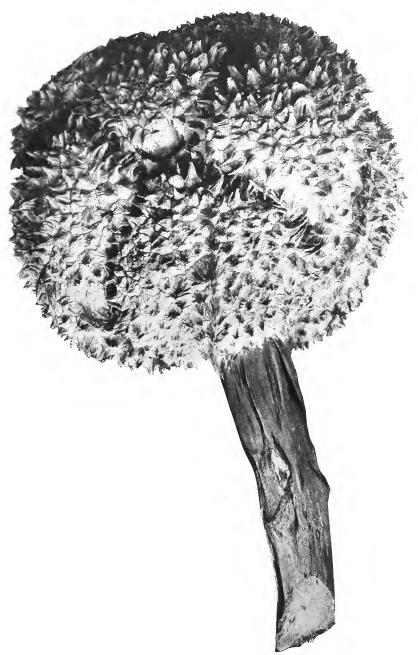
button; who's got the button?" but I never dreamed that it was a palm tree.

It has been something like 50 years since some rubber gatherers in the forests of northern Ecuador first told of a peculiar species of palm which they found in great numbers, whose fruit was a nut resembling in form and color the miniature head of a Negro. These nuts they called "negritos," and upon further investigation it was found that the kernels, when thoroughly dried, had the appearance and texture of dentine ivory. Sample lots of these nuts were shipped to Europe for experimental purposes, and although at first they were thought to be useless it was soon found that they furnished an ideal material from which to manufacture buttons and other small ornamental objects, for which the more expensive ivory had hitherto been used. The kernel, once thoroughly dried, could be sawed, carved, and turned on lathes into all sizes and shapes of buttons, while the texture of the material is such that it readily absorbs dyes and also takes on a high and permanent polish. Henceforth the ivory nut became an important product and soon added considerable to Ecuador's export trade. Something over 20,000 tons are shipped from that country alone each year, worth about \$1,700,000, while Colombia and Panama are both increasing their output.

The botanical name of the tree upon which the nut grows is *Phytele-phas macrocarpa*, commonly known by the name given it by the natives as the tagua palm. The exact relationship of the tree has been a mooted question among botanists for many years, and Mr. O. F. Cook, of the United States National Herbarium, probably the foremost authority in this country on the palms of tropical America, discusses the matter thoroughly in a recent pamphlet entitled "Relationship of the Ivory Palms," published by the Smithsonian Institution. Following a comprehensive analysis of all the botanical characteristics of the Phytelephas, he writes:

It appears, therefore, that the reasons assigned for excluding Phytelephas from among the palms either are mistakes regarding the facts or relate to characters which are almost completely paralleled among other palms. Until some new and more serious differences are discovered, Phytelephas should be reckoned as a true palm.

The tagua, to use its common name, grows near the west coast of South America from southern Panama through Colombia, Ecuador, and the northern part of Peru. It is most plentiful along the eastern slopes of the Andes and grows in groves along the river valleys at



THE TAGUA BUR.

A collection of 60 to 90 nuts in groups of 5 or 6 are eneased in the huge, rough, brown bur, which opens at the bottom when the nuts are ripe and lets them fall to the ground.

varying elevations, some being found as high as 2,500 to 2,600 feet above sea level. The tree, in reality a stunted palm fern, has a short thick trunk which grows very slowly to a height of 10 to 20 feet and occasionally very old specimens have reached an altitude of 30 feet. It is roughly marked by spiral lines of scars left by the fallen leaves and fruit stems. The leaves, resembling large gorgeous green feathers and much like those of the coconut palm, are thrown out around the central stem which, after growing and shedding the leaves for five or six years, forms the trunk, at that age not over 3 or 4 feet high, crowned by this canopy of plume-like fronds. Then fragrant blossoms appear at the bases of the lowest leaves, to be fructified by the pollen wafted to them by gentle breezes or carried by the myriad of insects from the flowers of the near-by male tree.

The inflorescense of the male tree is a simple fleshy cylindrical spadix about 4 feet long, with four or five spathes and crowded with flowers, while that of the female plant, which also forms a simple but much shorter spadix, bears from six to seven flowers of a pure white and emiting a strong, sweet perfume.

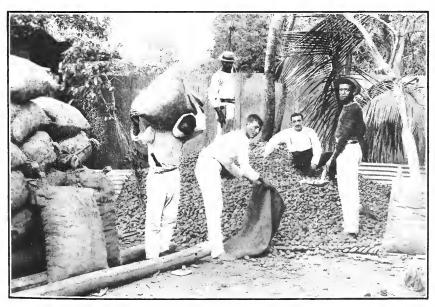
The fruit forming goes on in all stages, blossoms coming constantly and continually dropping their petals to take on their rough coat in which are concealed, embedded in pulp and many coverings, the seeds or kernels which first are in the forms of sacks of sweet, refreshing liquid that changes into a soft, delicious, edible pulp and finally becomes the hard nut of commerce. A collection of 60 to 90 nuts in groups of 5 or 6 are encased in the huge, knobby, rough, brown husk which, like the chestnut bur, opens at the bottom when the nuts are ripe, and lets them fall to the ground. The nuts as they drop are covered by a thin, soft, fibrous, oily, pink substance which is edible and which attracts the wild hog, guanta, guatusa, squirrel, and other rodents, that leave the nuts cleaned and ready for the gatherer. After being thus cleaned by the animals there still remains on the nut a skim of creamy white, dry, pastel-like substance which easily rubs off in handling and leaves the hard, black shell resembling the skin of the negro. The surface of this black shell is said to have the peculiar quality of igniting safety matches when drawn rapidly over it.

The nuts mature very slowly, requiring from blossom to full ripeness—their condition for commercial value—fully a year. They are generally gathered after having fallen from overripeness. Should the fruit be cut down, or for other reason fall to the ground when yet a little immature, and permitted to remain there for a time, it is apt to be attacked by small beetle grubs which bore holes into the nuts and render them valueless for commercial purposes. The gathering of green or unripe tagua nuts is prohibited by law in Ecuador, and if any such are offered for sale and detected they are seized and de-



TAGUAROS.

The rivers of Ecuador are the great highways of traffic, and the "taguaros," as the native gatherers of the ivory nuts—the fruit of the tagua palm—are called, travel in canoes. The picture shows a number of Cayapas Indians starting for the tagua forests from Limones, Ecuador.



IVORY NUTS AT ESMERALDAS, ECUADOR.

Sacking the nuts on a tagua plantation and preparing them for shipment.

stroyed. When the nuts are fully ripe they are about the size of small potatoes, of very hard, white composition, very fine grained, and closely resemble dentine ivory in all characteristics. As climate affects the development of the tree, so a considerable variation will be found in the form and composition of the nuts that grow under conditions of excessive rainfall from those that are gathered in dry climates. As the tree grows wild and uncultivated the time of bearing and life of the tagua palm is not definitely known, but those best informed claim that they begin bearing in their sixth year and that the length of life is from 50 to 100 years.

The business of gathering and marketing ivory nuts has grown up under the system of long credits which obtains in most of the Latin American countries. The native gatherers, known as taguaros, are as a general rule of the poorer classes. They rarely accumulate money and when under necessity of earning some for their immediate wants they arrange with a local merchant or exporter for an advancement of supplies and an outfit, with the condition that payment shall be made in ivory nuts, or rubber, at an agreed price or at the prevailing market price when delivered. They work in parties of two or more. The outfit generally includes a machette, an ax, gun, ammunition, pots, and supplies of rice, lard, and beans or lentils. Game, such as partridges, hawks, squirrels, monkeys, jaguars, etc., afford the meat diet. As the rivers are the highways for traffic the taguaros travel in canoes which are paddled or poled upstream. In Ecuador the largest tagua forests on public lands are from three to six days' canoe journey from Esmeraldas.

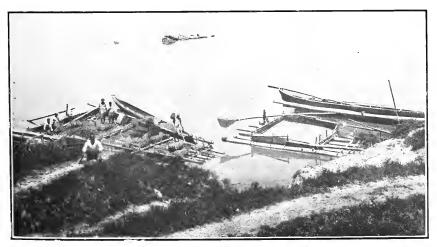
Having arrived as near as possible to the forest, a camp is established on the bank of the stream; a rough rancho or cabin is constructed, covered with a palm-leaf roof and having a floor raised 5 or 6 feet above the ground. Preparation for work begins with the weaving of baskets about a foot in diameter by 2 feet in height, which will hold about 200 pounds of nuts. If the trees are distant from camp and mules can be hired, these are used to transport the filled baskets to the camp. Generally, however, the gatherers carry them in on their own backs. They wear leather sandals, and since there are no paths except those they cut for themselves, this work is very exhausting and attended with more or less danger from snake bite and diseases brought on by constant exposure.

During spare time materials are gathered for a raft or balsa upon which to transport the fruits of their labors down the river to the market. The raft is made of the peeled trunks of a cork-like tree called balsa. The logs, cut to equal lengths, are fastened together by crosspieces held in place by pegs, two and two driven crossed into the logs, which are further secured by being bound together by strong vines; the deck is made of split bamboo or a species of palm called



ON A TAGUA PLANTATION, ECUADOR.

After the nuts are gathered they are placed in sacks or baskets and carried to the nearest river transportation to the seaport for export.



AN ECUADOREAN "FLOWING ROAD."

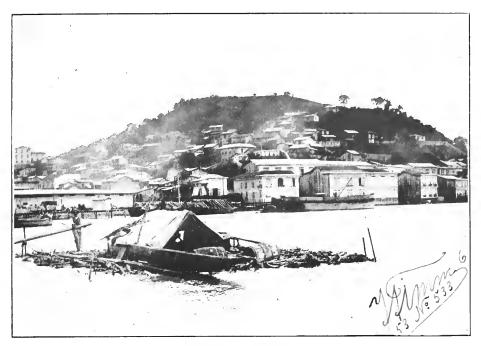
In the picture may be seen the native rafts on which the ivory nuts are transported to the markets or seaports.

pambil; a railing of bamboo 2 or 3 feet high is placed across the stern and along the sides. A long oar or rudder is rigged on the stern to guide the raft through the rapids and past the rocks and other obstructions. When 10 or 15 tons of nuts have been secured, the filled baskets are placed in rows around the outer sides of the deck, leaving an open space in the center for loose nuts for which baskets may not be available. If the journey is to be a long one, a small awning or roof of palm leaves is constructed as a protection from sun and rains.

The price of the nuts delivered to the merchant or exporter varies from 2 to 3 sucres (sucre equals \$0.487 United States currency) per quintal or hundredweight, according to quality. Taking $2\frac{1}{2}$ sucres as the average price and 10 tons as the average cargo for a raft, it will-be seen that the average proceeds of a raft load amount to about 500 sucres, or \$243.50. The outfit and provisions have cost perhaps 250 to 300 sucres, thus leaving the taguaros a margin of 250 to 200 sucres for the time and hard labor, if they are lucky. Sometimes the market price has gone down, and the taguaros find themselves still in debt to the merchant or exporter who has furnished the outfit. It may thus be seen that the taguaros are not in imminent danger of becoming plutocrats.

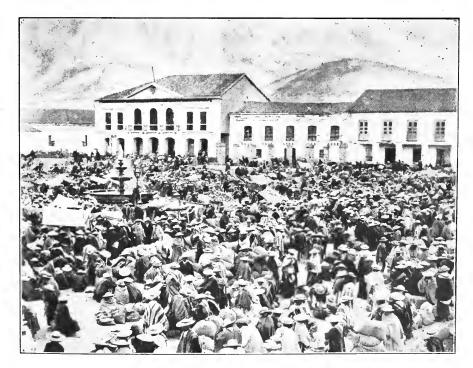
When a sufficiently large quantity of the nuts has accumulated in the storehouse of the trader or exporter, they are sacked, sewed up, marked, and transported to the warehouses at Esmeraldas or other convenient seaport to await export. An export duty, sometimes as much as \$1 per 100 pounds on unshelled and \$1.40 per 100 on shelled nuts, is collected by the Government of Ecuador on this product, while Colombia levies a smaller duty. By the time the trader's profit, incidental expenses of handling, brokers' commissions, export duties, etc., are added to the original cost of gathering the price of the nuts has increased to such an extent that the manufacturer in the United States pays about 6 cents per pound, or \$120 per ton, for the best quality and size.

Probably few people who are not personally interested in the business of selling or buying buttons in large quantities appreciate the importance of their manufacture and the extent to which the industry has grown in the last few years. The United States buys annually about 10,000 tons of tagua nuts, for which the purchasers pay something like \$1,500,000; there are 23 vegetable ivory factories in this country, and no less than \$4,000,000 is invested in the industry, which gives employment, directly and indirectly, to over 10,000 people. The chief centers of manufacture are Rochester, N. Y.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Newark, N. J., and Springfield, Mass. It is said that Rochester has the three largest plants and manufactures the highest grade material in the world. Be that as it may, the process



GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR.

A native raft, loaded with ivory nuts, arriving at Guayaquil, Ecuador, the chief port of the country which furnishes the world with 20,000 tons of this product annually.



AN ECUADORIAN MARKET PLACE.

Bags of ivory nuts, heaped in great piles, here await the commission merchants and exporters who, after the purchase, store them in warehouses preparatory to shipment to the button factories of the world.

of turning the raw material into its artistic finished product is interesting and may be briefly outlined, as it is accomplished in one of the

largest factories in this country, as follows:

The ivory nuts as they are received at the factory look much like small potatoes, but have usually one or perhaps two flattened sides and are still eneased in exceedingly hard shells. These shells are so hard when thoroughly dried that they can not be cut by ordinary steel, yet a sharp blow will crack them open. To get out the kernel the nuts are spread out and dried in a temperature of about 100° F. until the inner part comes loose from the shell. They are then placed in an iron tumbling barrel or "shucker," which has "knockers" inside, and are thus mechanically separated from the shells. After careful inspection and the removal of every vestige of shell which may still adhere they go to the sawyers to be cut into slices by small circular saws, which run with a speed of 6,000 revolutions per minute. The nuts are not sawed straight through, one piece after another, but a piece is cut off of each side, leaving the core, which is generally hollow and more or less cracked, to be thrown away or sold as waste. These pieces are then taken to a dry room, spread out on sieves, and subjected to a higher temperature than before until every bit of moisture is out of them and their original bluish-white tint has changed to a pure ivory-white or cream color. This usually takes from 8 to 10 days. Each piece of ivory is now as hard and dry as a bone, and no matter how much it may be soaked or swollen in the subsequent processes of manufacture it always returns to its present state of hardness. These pieces of cut ivory are of varying sizes, but each can be utilized in the production of buttons which vary in sizes between "10-line" and "50-line." In button language a "line" is the unit of measurement, being one-fortieth of an inch; so buttons are made from these pieces varying in size from one-fourth to 11 inches in diameter.

After being dried and hardened the pieces next go to a long revolving cylinder, nearly horizontal, with numerous holes in it. pieces are poured into a hopper which empties them into the higher end of the cylinder, and the perforations are so arranged in groups of different sizes, beginning with the smallest, that when the pieces pass through they are automatically separated into the principal sizes by falling through into bags hung underneath. They are again sorted and more accurately separated by hand, all cracked and defective stock being thrown out, and then passed to the men at the turning lathes. Each button turner is screened off from his neighbors in a separate compartment to prevent the mixing of the different-sized pieces.

The pieces are now immersed in steaming hot water until the ivory is just soft enough to work properly, then the turner inserts a piece vertically in the lathe where it is gripped firmly by the machine, and



TUMACO, COLOMBIA.

Ivory nuts being prepared for shipment from one of the ports of Colombia, where this industry is growing very rapidly.



LOADING TAGUA AT MANTA, ECUADOR.

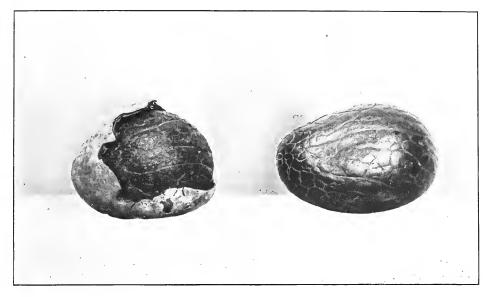
The bags of ivory nuts are here first loaded on small sloops, which carry them out to the waiting steamer for ocean transport to the button markets of the world.

a revolving tool from the right cuts the ivory in the fraction of a second. Another tool from the left cuts the other side, and thereupon the button, in its proper shape, together with the outside ring of the piece, falls to the bottom of the compartment or cage. When the entire lot is finished the contents of the cage are emptied into a separating machine and the buttons go from there to the hole-drilling machines. The rings are used as fuel or sold as waste, while the shavings and dust are utilized for polishing purposes. Ordinarily each piece of ivory is used for one button, but when many small-sized buttons are needed the large pieces, such as would make an ulster button, are also used and will make as many as five vest buttons each.

The most accurate and complicated machines in the button factory are those which drill the holes in the buttons. It is their function to not only drill the holes but also to ream the edges of the holes, so they will not cut the thread, and if it is a niched button, to cut the little grooves on its face between the holes. This is all done with one operation, some of the machines being fed by hand while in others the buttons are poured in at the top, the machine automatically turning each button so that it faces in the proper direction, holds it in place while two (or four) drills bore and ream the holes. The drilled button then drops below and gives place to the next. One of these automatic machines will drill an average of 200 gross of buttons a day, while one of the machines fed by hand, used on the better grade of buttons, will turn out about 100 gross. Other machines are designed to drill holes in the buttons that have shanks projecting from the back.

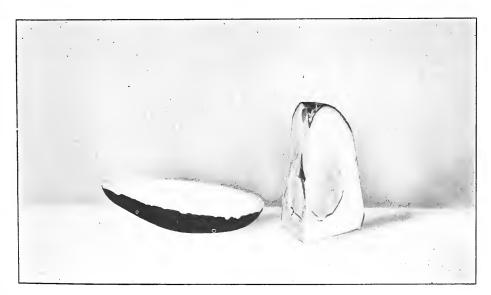
The next process to which the white ivory button is now subjected is that of coloring, giving them the shades and designs to match and harmonize with the latest shades of woolens which will soon be on the market. The button manufacturer makes it his business to find out what these colors will be and then prepares his samples accordingly.

The coloring of ivory buttons is divided into two classes—solid colors and mottled colors. The first class are simply dyed, the chief requisite being the expert knowledge of how to mix the dyes properly, the treatment of the material, and the length of time the buttons are to be left in the coloring bath. Giving the mottled coloring effect to the buttons is a more complicated process. The buttons to be mottled are laid out on plates or boards about a foot square, usually 10 rows of buttons on a board. Over this is placed a sheet of metal having stencils of the design cut in it, and so arranged as to come directly over each button. The dye being converted into a vapor by a mechanical atomizer, is blown over the stencil, and, of course, only affects that part of the button which is exposed. Another process is to blow shellac over the stencil, so that later on, when the entire button is immersed in color, the part which is covered with shellac will remain white. Other designs are made by combination of both these



IVORY NUTS.

When received at the button factories the nuts are still encased in their exceedingly hard outer shells. They are heated and dried until the kernel shrimks away from the outer shell, as shown in the picture. This shell is so hard that it can not be cut with saws, but is cracked and opened by a blow. The extracted kernel is then cleaned of every vestige of the shell and is sent to the sawyers to be sliced into the button slabs



SLICES OF IVORY NUTS.

Only the outer portions of the kernel of each out are available for making buttons, since in almost every case it contains a partly hollow and pithy center, shown in the upright piece in the picture, which is thrown away as waste or burned as fuel.

methods or of several different "charts," as the stencils are called. There is no limit to the variety and beauty of coloring which can be produced in this way. As the buttons go through this process they do not show the actual colors in which they will finally appear, but have to be developed in certain chemicals which bring out and fix the permanent color.

The last important process in the making of a button is its finish, and this may be either polished, dulled, or pressed. A great many beautiful buttons are made by combining two of these finishes on one button; thus the polished rim with the dull finished center, known as the "sandblast finish," or a pressed button with the edge or some other parts of it highly polished. The fine quality plain polished buttons are polished on a buffing machine and are known as "hand finish," each button being handled separately. For these buttons only the most perfect quality of ivory can be used. Sandblast, or dull center, buttons are first polished all over and then set into metal frames, which have openings for the faces of the button but leave the rims covered up. When these frames full of buttons are put into a sand-blasting machine a current of fine sand is blown on them, dulling the centers, giving a soft ground-glass effect, and still leaving the rims polished.

One of the most artistic and attractive finishes of the ivory button has been developed and perfected within the last 20 years. This is accomplished by pressing or embossing the surface with steel dies, an improvement which gives the designer the widest possible scope for the display of his imagination and art. Wreaths and scrolls, stripes and checks, and designs of endless variety may adorn the button at his will. The texture of cloth or the rich effects of satin and silk can be imitated. Being done on steel dies, it follows that the maker of them must be an engraver of the highest skill, and who must be ever on the lookout for new ideas to weave into his work. When in use the embossing die is heated and the button, being again soaked, is stamped with it in a machine operated by foot power or otherwise. Some buttons are pressed with two dies in succession to get the desired effect, while others go through a special burnishing machine to give them a glasslike polish on the edge.

The buttons go through the entire process in lots of from 10 to 100 gross and from start to finish consume about four weeks of time. Before being carded they are carefully inspected, all imperfect ones being thrown out, and are separated into groups of identical shades, so that all the buttons on one card will be exactly the same. Before boxing they are once more examined by a specially keen-eyed inspectress, who strips off anythat do not come up to the requirements, and then they are packed ready for shipment.



Partly turned piece.



White button.



Dye chart through which color is sprayed on.



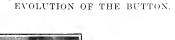
Sprayed with shellac.

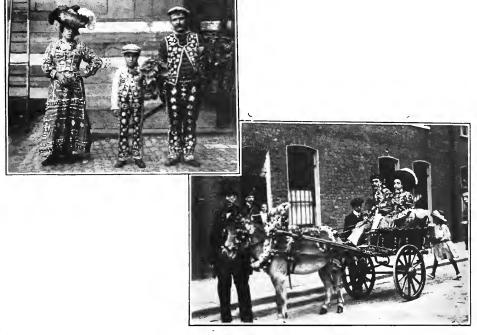


Sprayed, developed, and shellac removed.



Button developed in color bath.





THE BUTTON KING OF THE COSTERS.

At a Costers' donkey show, held recently at the Crystal Palace in London, England, Henry Croft, known as the Button King of the Costers, wore no less than 20,300 buttons on his festive costume, while his wife and son were hardly less extravagant. Even the donkeys and carts were profusely decorated with buttons upon this occasion as may be seen from the lower picture.

In tracing the process of manufacturing buttons from ivory nuts an important industrial feature to be noted is the tremendous waste of material necessarily involved, due to the shape of the nut and the small percentage that can be used. In reducing the nut as it now arrives at the factory to the button slabs there is first a shrinkage of 650 pounds to the ton, due to drying out of moisture and removal By the sawing process the remaining 1,350 pounds are further reduced in waste of sawdust and cores by 400 pounds, leaving only 950 pounds of material available for the manufacturer. Thus he pays for the handling and transportation of 1,050 pounds of absolutely worthless waste. In the reduction of the product from the nut to the slabs the element of skill is almost a negligible quantity. This part of the process could easily be accomplished in the country of origin, thus giving employment, and that of a higher grade than the mere gathering of the nuts, to many of its people. That this is at last being realized is evidenced by a recent consular report from Guayaquil, Ecuador, in which it is stated that a concession to "clean and cut vegetable ivory, leaving the same ready for the manufacturer," has been granted to an applicant by the Ecuadorian Government. Doubtless this will prove to be the beginning of a remunerative industry, which will add its quota to the progress of the countries where the tagua grows, and will at the same time save much labor, time, storage room, and expense of transportation to the manufacturer of that most indispensable of small necessities—the button.



PICTURESQUE LA PAZ, THE CAPITAL OF BOLIVIA ::

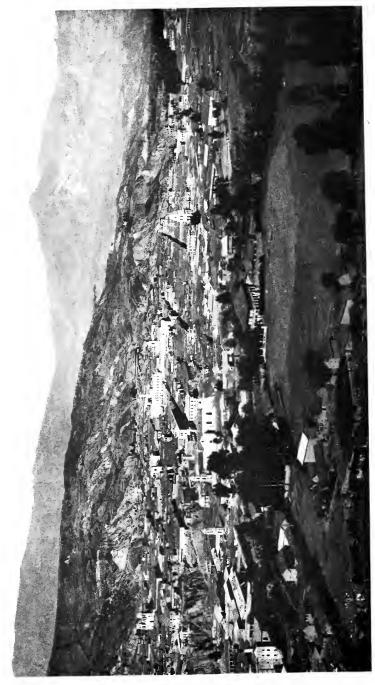
HE average traveler to-day seeks new and uncommon sights; the sameness of the European and the North American city although filled with countless attractions, have become more or less commonplace. Steamship companies have recognized the dawn of a new era in travel and are turning the course of many of their ships southward. The Mecca of the throngs, of course, has been Panama; but not a few travelers have pushed farther southward to gaze upon the wonders of the Andes; still others have climbed the mighty heights to view the mysterious Lake Titicaca; a few have gone farther inland to see and participate in the life and commercial activity of the world's highest city, La Paz, Bolivia, and it is about this cloudland capital that this little story is to deal.

Ten years in the history of a nation is a very short space of time, yet the commercial and industrial progress that have awakened Bolivia within this period are little short of marvelous. The building of the railroad from Lake Titicaca to La Paz, the metropolis of the country, was the real opening wedge in modern prosperity; affording as it does an easy passenger route to a most interesting country as well as proving a boon to freight traffic.

So successful was Bolivia's first railway and the effects on the business interests of La Paz and the country generally that through the instrumentality of Dr. Ignacio Calderon, the Bolivian minister in Washington, capital began to flow to Bolivia, and to-day the country has 750 miles of railway with many additional miles under construction and planned. All of this building of roads and allied enterprises have radiated from the metropolis and have caused the city to take on new life.

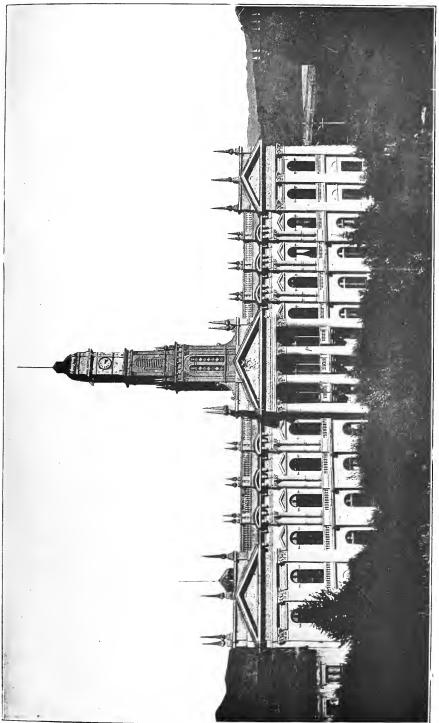
The first sight of La Paz, the city of peace, is indescribably grand, many years ago the Indians found much gold in the Chiquiaguillo River, which flows through the valley, and that source of riches was sufficient to start a village, which has grown to a city of 80,000 people. Its location is most unique; 12,000 feet above the sea and surrounded by towering mountains, and always dominated by the glorious emblem of purity, snow-capped Illimani, the visitor congratulates himself that he has reached a place most unique and uncommon.

From the Alto, the heights above the city, where the steam railway ends, a modern electric car conveys one into the heart of La Paz.



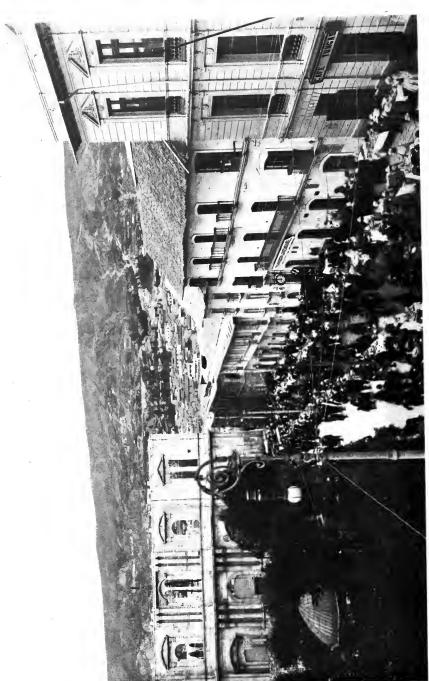
GENERAL VIEW OF LA PAZ, BOLIVIA.

This city, with a population of 80,000 people, is situated in a valley surrounded by high mountains; the great white peak dominating the city is Mount Illimani, more than 21,000 feet above sea level, while the altitude of the surrounding valleys is about 12,000. The large building seen in the center of the picture is the new capitol. The spires of many fine old cathedrals may also, be seen.



THE CAPITOL AT LA PAZ, BOLIVIA.

This new legislative palace is situated in front of the principal square of the city. The two bodies, Senate and Chamber of Deputies, are commodiously housed here, but various suites are set aside for the President and for other purposes infinialely connected with the routine work of Congress. The lofty tower is fast becoming one of the landmarks of the city.



CORNER OF THE PLAZA MURILLO, LA PAZ, BOLIVIA.

The large building under construction and to be seen on the left of the picture is the cathedral which has been building for many years and is still far from completion. It will be one of the finest of its kind in South America. The large crowd of people to be seen on the street is occasioned by the fiests, which is of frequent occurrence.



SCENE ON THE SECOND FLOOR LANDING OF THE NEW CAPITOL BUILDING AT LA PAZ.

This fine edifice, recently completed, stands as a monument to the progress and prosperity of the people. Before the coming of the railway a much smaller building was used for legislative purposes, but the country demanded a larger and more up-to-date building for its congress. Many beautiful works of art adorn the interior, while the imposing front facing the Plaza Murillo is most attractive and pleasing.



ANOTHER INTERIOR VIEW OF THE NEW CAPITOL BUILDING AT LA PAZ.

The winding route down the mountain sides offers a series of magnificent landscapes not to be enjoyed elsewhere. Darjeeling in India has its wonderful views, but they overlook vast wooded areas; from the heights at Hongkong one revels in the beauty of a great seaport and active shipping; from Gibraltar's crest likewise ships and shipping are seen for many miles; Naples, Rio de Janeiro, and Valparaiso are gloriously beautiful, but of an entirely different class from Bolivia's metropolis. At La Paz mother earth stretches in barren grandeur in all directions; small patches of trees in the valley, together with the bright color of the houses, add a touch of variety, while the towering peaks of snow and the clear atmosphere, with thoughts of the minerals yet unmined, unite to form a never-to-beforgotten picture.

Once within the leading hotel in La Paz the newcomer has much to attract and interest him. The large suite of rooms assigned him bear carvings and paintings by ancient Spanish masters; as he walks on the streets he meets the modern business man, the Indian with the finely woven poncho, notes the Cholo woman with the curious costume, and perchance takes a "coche" with its four galloping horses for a trip to the suburbs.

The market at La Paz is one of the most interesting in the world; certainly few if any countries can display more colors or a more varied assortment of products. They have been brought by modern railroad train, electric car, by llama, by mule, and packed overland on the backs of native Indians.

A visit to the banks, the commercial houses, and the stores reveals the prosperity and business activity of the city, which has greatly advanced since the advent of the railways. Large exporting and importing establishments are numerous, and the many clerks and employees indicate the volume of business enjoyed by this far-inland city.

After the business of the day the military bands in the Alameda or on the Plaza Murillo draw the populace from indoor life, the gentlemen meet at club or hotel or join their families for a drive in the clear, bracing air so typical of the highlands. The stranger is extremely tired from his exercise in the rarefied atmosphere and early seeks repose, while at his door sleeps the Indian bell boy on his blanket ever ready to render service in return for the expected centavos.

Such, briefly, is a pen picture of the world's highest capital; a city which, compared with the travel to great European and American centers, few foreigners have visited; but which within the last 10 or 15 years has made a wonderful advance and will ere long be the Mecca for those who will eventually seek the interior of the vast southern continent for commerce and sightseeing.



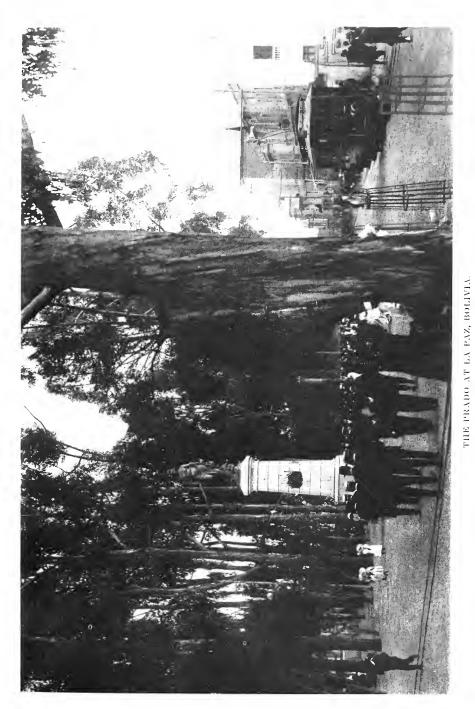
STATUE OF MURILLO AT LA PAZ, BOLIVIA.

The monument stands in the plaza named in honor of this distinguished leader, whose memory is dear to Bolivians. The plaza is about the center of the city and is a popular rendezvous at all times.

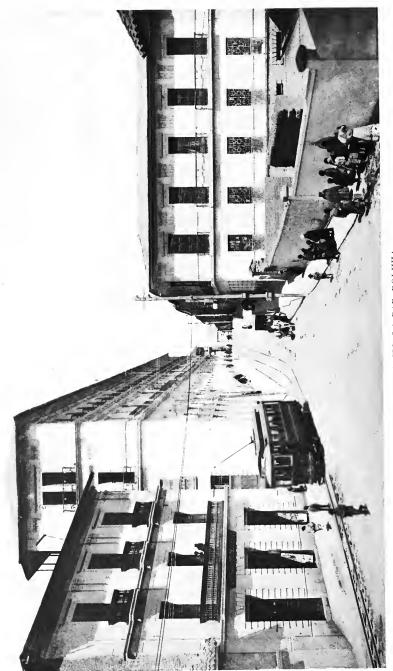


THE MUNICIPAL THEATER AT LA PAZ, BOLIVIA.

This theater was built in 1969 and has a seating capacity of 1,500 people. Many fine plays are given here, but the high altitude is said to be trying on the voices of foreign opera singers who visit Bolivia at frequent intervals.



This is one of the most aristocratic streets of the city and along its course live many of the leading men of the country. Splendid shade trees and fine statues adorn and make if affractive, and in the evenings when the military bands play the place becomes very animated. On the extreme right may be seen the American legation,



CALLE COMERCIO, LA PAZ, BOLIVIA.

Along this street may be seen types of the newer business houses, some of which are beautiful in their simplicity and architectural design. The city has a good system of electric cars.

Every fourth year August 6 is a day of pomp and ceremony in La Paz. This day in Bolivia corresponds to March 4 in the United States, and, as in the American capital, the incoming of a new President is the occasion of a general holiday, the Bolivian capital resounds to music of military bands and marching men.

On this date two distinguished Bolivians rode through the flagbedecked streets; both had endeared themselves to the people, and their respective administrations were signalized by great commercial and industrial progress. Dr. Villazon, the retiring President, handed over the reins of Government to the present executive, Dr. Ismael Montes, with the country in a most prosperous condition, and under Dr. Montes's rule this progressive march is certain to continue.

According to Bolivian law, no chief executive may succeed himself, and therefore, no matter how popular and efficient one public servant may be, he must give way at the expiration of his term of service to a new man. Four years ago Dr. Montes relinquished the highest office in the gift of the people to Dr. Villazon, who during his four years' service won many laurels for his ability and progressive methods of Government.

The intervening time Dr. Montes has spent in Europe as his country's representative at the Court of St. James. His return to South America to again assume the Bolivian Presidency was hailed by royal receptions wherever he visited en route homeward. Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, and Peru honored this well-known statesman as he passed through their respective countries; indeed, his return may be likened to a continuous ovation from the time he landed in Brazil until he reached the Bolivian capital via the neighboring Republics.

The new President brings with him many progressive ideas gathered in numerous countries of the world; his official position in Europe brought him into close touch with international affairs of state as well as with the great commercial and industrial factors that go hand in hand with the upbuilding of nations. Sr. Montes's visit to the United States several years ago when en route to his European post will be pleasantly recalled by various American officials, as well as by heads of well-known commercial and manufacturing establishments which he visited during his sojourn in the United States.



MEDICAL AND DENTAL INSPECTION IN BRAZILIAN SCHOOLS' :: :: ::

T is only in recent times that there has been a recognition on the part of society of its responsibilities in regard to the education of children. With the awakening of public conscience and the establishment of State-owned schools furnishing gratuitous instruction to the growing members of the community, came an appreciation of the material economic advantages derived from such a course. It was recognized that free schools were not merely philanthropic or charitable institutions, but together with the benefits accruing to the individual recipients of the instruction, there resulted a general benefit to the community in the increased and more intelligent service rendered by its citizens, well repaying its expenditure on their education.

It seems but yesterday, however, that a new public awakening has come about in regard to the functions of the State in matters of education, and we are now beginning to recognize that it is contrary to principles of justice and humanity, as well as an ill-advised and wasteful expenditure of public money to educate the children merely, if at the same time we do not care for them physically and morally to permit them to receive the maximum benefit from their mental training.

We are gradually coming to realize that when we spend public funds to provide medical and dental treatment to school children, which their parents neglect through ignorance or lack of means, we are not wasting the money but that apart from the general benefit to the health of the community, its expenditure results in a directly increased school efficiency. A child whose bodily functions are in good order, in whose sight and hearing there are no defects, and who is free from the aches and pains due to a lack of attention to the teeth, will more readily assimilate the instruction which he is offered in our schools than will the child who is imperfect physically.

The primary school system of Brazil is modeled along the lines of that existing in the United States, and in the schools of the State of Sao Paulo there is in operation an up-to-date service of sanitary and medical inspection that is far-reaching in its effects. The chief of this service is Dr. B. Vieira de Mello, to whose untiring efforts is due its remarkable state of efficiency.

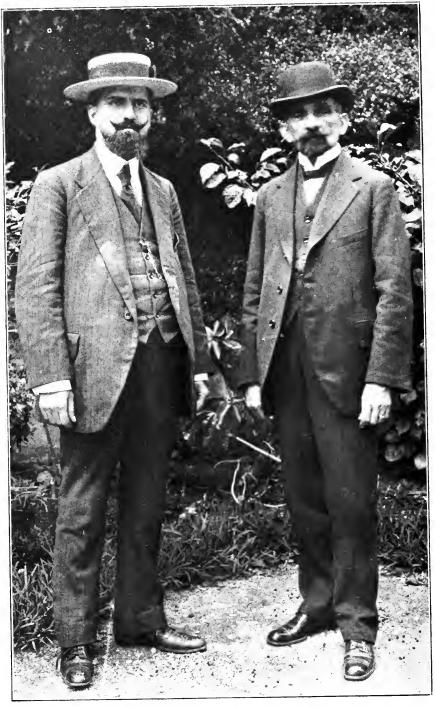
In the State there are 20 medical men forming the commission, 4 of these being engaged exclusively in the inspection of the schools in the city of Sao Paulo, the State capital, while the remainder visit the many cities and towns of the interior. Their duties are varied and the scope of their work large; the schools having been in many instances erected and modeled according to their recommendations. Careful consideration is taken as to the desirability of the school site, having in view the wind direction, the proximity of parks and gardens, the relative location of factories or workshops, the noise or gases from which might be objectionable, the facility of transit by railroad or trolley, the water supply, etc. The advice of the medical inspectors is also made use of when considering the installation of gymnasiums, open and inclosed playgrounds, the lavatory and toilet accommodations, the size and arrangement of the benches and desks at which the pupils work, and the ventilation and illumination of the schoolrooms.

Each of the model school edifices in Sao Paulo is provided with one or more rooms in which the individual medical examination of the children may be conveniently made, and where accurate records may be kept of the physical condition of each. The condition of the more important organs and the imperfections, if any, of the various senses, is carefully noted upon a special sheet, which is put away and indexed to facilitate reference. Separate forms are employed for the notification of parents or other responsible party in case it should be necessary to have the child removed for the correction of abnormal condition or the treatment of disease. The weight and height of each child is recorded by the medical inspector by means of modern and accurate appliances, which were imported from Europe at considerable expense. A card inserted into a part of the mechanism of the weight scales or height gauge will have the necessary figure stamped upon it by the pressure of a lever.

In the Sao Paulo schools care is being taken to collect information regarding the nationality and antecedents of the school children, with the object of tracing, if possible, a connection between certain diseases and the various races of people who are becoming molded together to

form the coming generation of Brazilians.

Dr. Vieira de Mello has published a pamphlet containing detailed instructions for the use of the members of the medical service and the school-teachers. After treating of the location and design of the school building from the standpoint of hygiene, he devotes several sections of the booklet to the classrooms and other parts of the edifice. The recommendations contained in it show that a careful study has been made of the conditions in the United States and Europe, with a view of equipping the schools in the most modern way possible.



EXECUTIVES OF THE MEDICAL AND DENTAL SERVICE IN THE SCHOOLS OF BRAZIL.

Right: Dr. B. Vieira de Mello, Chief of the Medical Inspection Service of the schools of Sao Paulo, and Director General of the Associação Paulista de Assistencia Dentaria Escolar. Left: Dr. Gustavo Pires de Andrade, chief of the dental school clinics.

The recommendations that are so earnestly set forth are as conscientiously carried out. A brief résumé of them only is given, as they are far too extensive and detailed to be included in this article. The schoolrooms should be large, and without angles or corners capable of retaining dust, and the walls covered with a washable material. Ample ventilation is required; the windows, which must be kept open, should extend from a height of 3 feet from the floor up to the ceiling. and must on no account have an area of less than one-fifth of the floor space. Electric light is insisted upon wherever possible, and the lamps should be installed with the reflectors underneath, so that their light is directed upward to the white ceiling and diffused uniformly over the room. The desks must be constructed in such a way as not to cause the children to lean over far when writing upon them; calculations having been made with much exactitude and adjustment being provided on each bench so that it may be accommodated to each individual. The schoolbooks must be in large type with no line of printing more than 3½ inches long, as a long line is fatiguing to the eye; for a like reason, no maps must contain lettering which can not be read easily at a distance of 15 feet. Asphalt is recommended instead of earth or gravel as paving for the playgrounds, as being easier to keep clean. A special form of drinking faucet has been designed to prevent contact of the lips with it; it is of the fountain type, and is made with a U-shaped guard of metal in which the face may rest. while the stream of water shoots upward into the mouth. These practical instructions regarding installation and equipment are followed in the doctor's pamphlet by many excellent and common-sense maxims as to personal conduct and hygiene.

Dr. Vieira de Mello, fired with enthusiasm over the success of the State-operated medical inspection service, has, with his characteristic energy, carried out its program and even gone far ahead of it. As an adjunct to this service he has organized an independent society for the treatment of the dental diseases of the school children. This society is known as the "Associação Paulista de Assistencia Dentaria Escolar," and is offering free clinical service to the pupils of the public schools. Three of the schools situated in Sao Paulo have been provided with dental offices by the society, a fourth is being installed, and it is intended as soon as possible to carry the work into the interior towns of the State.

The three dental offices so far equipped are in the schools known as the Luz, Barra Funda, and Bella Vista, and are fitted with the most up-to-date dental appliances known to modern science. The electric motors used to operate the dental drills are of American manufacture, as are also the compressed air spraying appliances used for the more effective cleansing of the mouth. These dental offices have been fitted up in schools in the poorer sections of the city, where the children of

the laboring class, who are most in need of free dental service, may receive the advantages to be derived from them. Although only furnished recently, they are in regular daily service, and it is worthy of note that all the operative work is performed by women dentists, two of whom, with their respective assistants, are attached to each school. Their work is supervised by an eminent local dentist, Dr. Gustavo Pires de Andrade, who is also president of the dental association of the district. As an example of the activity of the society, it may be stated that during the first three months of the operation of these clinics, October, November, and December, 1912, 2,255 cases were under treatment, it being calculated that the services gratuitously performed were equivalent in value to \$6,500. These cases comprised 727 fillings, 573 extractions, 456 examinations of the mouth, 314 treatments, and 185 general teeth-cleaning operations.

Dr. Vieira de Mello, in a synopsis recently issued, says:

The parents of children treated in the school clinics frequently come to inquire if they may have other children, who do not belong to the school, similarly treated. The school clinics not only give adequate dental service and instruction to the school children themselves, but interest them to the extent that they disseminate their new ideas amongst their relatives and friends of the home circles.

It is also worthy of note that the children, usually so nervous when the word dentist is but mentioned, are eager to get into the school operating room, and have even been known to quarrel amongst each other as to who should be first.

Is it not truly a work of great magnitude that Dr. Vieira de Mello and his noble colleagues have undertaken?



ITH the opening of the present scholastic year, which in Argentina began the middle of March, the University of Buenos Aires had in operation six faculties instead of five as heretofore. To the existing schools of philosophy and letters, exact sciences (engineering), social and juridical sciences (law), medical sciences (medicine, pharmacy, and dentistry), and agricultural and veterinary sciences there has been added a college of commerce and administration. The new department will not confer the degree of doctor, as do the others, and it is not designated as a facultad, but it is to all intents and purposes a coordinate branch of the university and equal in dignity with the five other departments.

Instituto Superior de Estudios Comerciales, as the new department is officially known, is but the outgrowth of the preexistent business school. For a score of years Argentina has been fostering this type of education, and national commercial schools have been in operation in the capital and in a half dozen provincial cities. The most complete and best equipped was the Carlos Pelligrini School, one of three commercial schools in Buenos Aires, whose able director, Sr. Santiago Fitzsimon, has given his life to the development of commercial education in Argentina.

It is this school which has now been taken over by the university and to which have been added the higher courses. It will continue to give the elementary courses similar in length and subject matter to those given in the other Argentina commercial schools. These courses are two in number, or, rather, the second is a prolongation of the first. The short course leads to the certificate of bookkeeper (tenedor de libros); a further period of study brings the diploma of trained tradesman (perito mercantil). The ordinary commercial school in Argentina limits itself to these comparatively elementary curricula. To acquire a first certificate a period of three years is required; the second can be secured only after five years. Pupils are supposed to have completed the elementary-school curriculum of six years before enrolling in the business school, but supplementary regulations permit them to enter after only four years of primary schooling providing they can show proficiency in the basic branches of language and numbers. The curriculum of the first two years is

¹ By Dr. Edgar Ewing Brandon.

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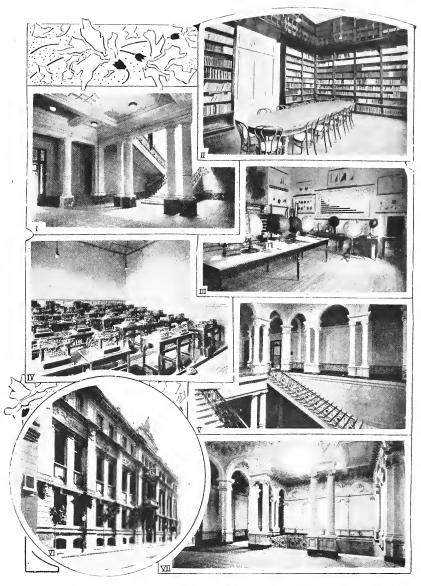
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necessarily general. Geography and arithmetic are taught specifically from the mercantile standpoint, and much stress is laid on modern foreign languages, English and French. These same subjects are continued in the third year, science is introduced, and systematic bookkeeping is added. The two following years, which constitute the special training of the perito mercantil, are more technical, containing, besides mathematics, geography, Spanish and foreign languages, considerable science, business law, and commercial technology. The first course, of three years, which leads to the diploma of bookkeeper, is therefore not much more than an elementary business course. It is the course that fits only for small business. The second, built upon the first, contributes a real secondary education along business lines.

Here begins the new development of the commercial school—the part that the university has added, the Instituto Superior, which, based as it is on five years of schooling following an elementary education, is worthy of college rank. The two lower courses will be continued, and they will continue to comprise by far the larger section numerically of the institution. There will also continue to be evening as well as day classes in these sections. In 1911 the day classes in the Carlos Pelligrini School enrolled 477 and the evening classes 350. Every national commercial school in Argentina is by law required to hold evening classes. A comparison of the figures just given shows the popularity of the evening classes. Some business schools (not national) have only evening classes.

The advanced courses in the new department of the University of Buenos Aires will also be two in number, but they will be distinct, not superposed the one on the other as in the elementary section. One course of three years will lead to the diploma of public accountant (contador publico). This curriculum, as might be expected, is highly specialized. In the first year there are five lines of study of three hours each per week—commercial mathematics, general and administrative accounting, history of economic theory, civil law, and business law. In the second year, commercial mathematics, banking, civil law, business and maritime law, ethics; the first four subjects are given three hours each per week, the last two hours. year contains but three studies of three hours each per week-general and administrative accounting, finance, statistics. During this year the student will in most cases begin the practice of his profession by accepting a subordinate position in governmental or cooperation employ. This combination of school and extrascholastic practice in the closing years of professional study is characteristic of Spanish-American educational policy. In North America the school tries to supply the practical part wholly within itself. In Spanish America it is otherwise. The law student, for example, has little or no mootcourt practice, but, to compensate this loss, in many countries he



THE CARLOS PELLEGRINI SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, WHICH HAS BEEN INCORPORATED AS PART OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA.

I, Vestibule on the ground floor; II, the library; III, geographical division; IV, typewriting class-room; V, principal staircase; VI, the "Carlos Pellegrini" school building; VII, main vestibule.

First wear.

must register with a practicing attorney and follow the routine of office work or assist a magistrate in the work of the court. The performance of these duties, imposed by the school, is certified to by the attorney or the magistrate. Under proper regulation such a system affords the best type of practical study. Likewise in the commercial college the last year can well be divided between academic studies and practical employ.

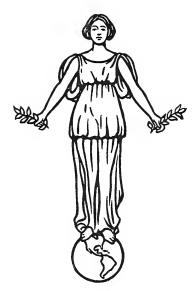
The last course offered by the Instituto Superior de Estudios Comerciales is the crowning feature of the school. The three already described are all technical—preparatory each to a distinct calling. The first trains bookkeepers; the second, tradesmen; the third, public accountants. The fourth section, the second of the two parallel upper courses, constitutes a broad schooling, corresponding to the schools of administration and commerce but recently organized in many North American universities.

The following is the course of study and the class hours per week devoted to each subject:

First year:	
Commercial mathematics.	3
Economic geography	3
General and administrative accounting.	
Political economy: Economic theories	
Civil law	
Commercial law	
	18
Second year:	
·	3
Commercial mathematics.	
Banking: Organization and practice	
Civil law	. 3
History of commerce.	
Elements of constitutional and administrative law.	
Ethics	2
	20
Third year:	
General and administrative accounting	3
Sources of national wealth	
Finance	
Statistics	3
Private commercial law.	3
	15
Fourth year:	—
·	3
Economic institutions.	
Organization of commerce: Domestic and foreign	
Tariff and customs regulations.	
International law and consular legislation.	
Industrial legislation	3
	15

This is not a course preparing for any distinct calling in the commercial field; it is rather a broad schooling in economics and industrial sciences. It would be equally helpful to the man of affairs and to the statesman. The degree to which the studies lead is in itself indicative of their catholic and academic character—licenciado en ciencias comerciales. This title does not designate a calling; it indicates a general training in a designated group of sciences.

It is eminently fitting that the University of Buenos Aires, the largest in South America, should add this new department to its cluster of colleges. With this increment it now embraces in its curriculum the whole range of sciences, philosophical, literary, mathematical, natural, legal, social, medical, agricultural, and commercial. Aside from completing the harmonious development of the university, the new faculty has another reason for being. Recognized henceforth as a part of the university system, commercial education will enjoy a prestige in Argentina that it has not possessed as a separate school. This fact will attract to commercial studies young men who otherwise would be tempted to follow one or another of the traditional university careers and qualify in a profession already overcrowded or not nearly so useful to a growing commercial country as that of skilled merchants, trained accountants, and broad-minded econo-It will require years to fill the higher classes in the new department, so that statistics of comparative enrollment will not be available for some time. Argentina can well afford to turn into this department a large quota of her sons, for in the immediate future at least the greatest development of the country must be in commerce and industry.



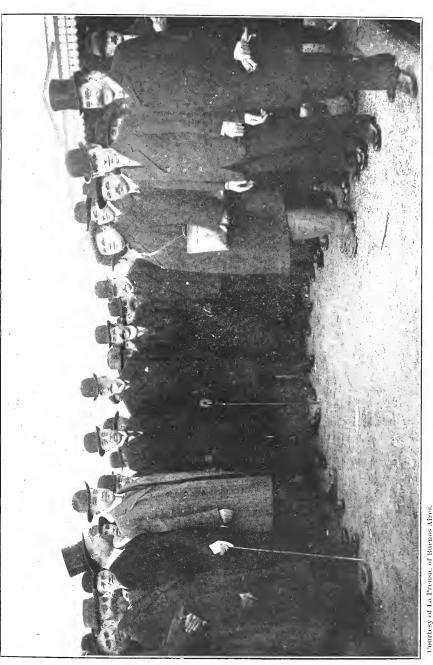
RETURN OF THE BOSTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DELEGATION : : : :

HE Boston Chamber of Commerce South American delegates have returned from their notable journey. Their arrival on the *Vasari* in New York on the evening of July 21 was almost a day ahead of the schedule, a fact which interfered

somewhat with the plans made for their reception.

The journey, which covered about 14,000 miles, consuming 88 days and embracing visits to 7 Republics and 3 of the West India Islands, was a pronounced success. Interviews with many of the distinguished members of the party are being published in the daily press, and not a discordant note mars the symphony of praise for the splendid hospitality shown these representative North Americans in every city visited in Latin America. They have returned with a deeper and better knowledge, and consequently a higher appreciation, of Latin American civilization and culture, a clearer idea of the vast resources awaiting development in the countries visited, and a new knowledge of the spirit of progress which pervades the continent of South America. Also, they have been impressed with the idea that there are other Americans, and that those citizens of the United States who have persisted in arrogating to themselves this term, to the exclusion of all others, have perhaps been wrong; that the Americans to the south of us are no less so merely because they speak a different tongue and spring from a different stock. Doubtless they have been made to realize more fully that while some of us are North Americans and some are South or Latin Americans, together we are Pan Americans. The pleasant social contact and better acquaintance made possible by such journeys do much to break down the barriers of prejudice and indifference and to establish instead ties of mutual respect, confidence, and esteem.

The character of the men who composed the Boston Chamber of Commerce tourist party is such that the influence of their judgment as to the social and commercial conditions which obtain in the countries visited will be widespread and effective in this country. Manufacturers, exporters, and business men generally, not only in New England but throughout the country, will be interested in the accounts of the trip and in the impressions received by these keen observers, which will be published in commercial journals and the



t. of Enemos Afros.

THE BOSTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TOURISTS.

Upon their arrival from Santiago, Chile, the Boston Chamber of Commerce South American tourists were welcomed at the station in Buenos Aires by the United States minister and officials representing the Government of Argentina.

daily press. A new interest in the development of social and commercial intercourse with the 70,000,000 people of Latin America will be aroused. The example set by Boston will doubtless be followed by other wide-awake commercial centers, and this excursion, so successfully completed, will be but the forerunner to others of a like character.

While it is estimated that about \$50,000 was spent by the delegates in making the journey, no less than twice that amount was spent by





SOUVENIRS OF BOLIVIA.

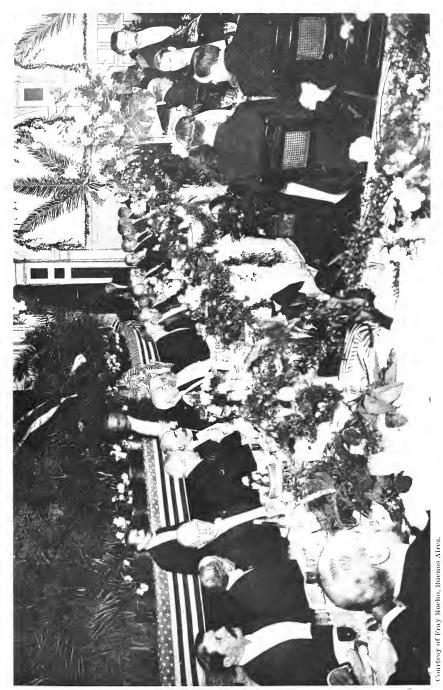
In anticipation of the visit of the delegation from the Boston Chamber of Commerce the Bolivian Government ordered some handsome medals to be struck in commemoration of the event. A delay in the delivery of the medals prevented the personal presentation to the members of the party while in La Paz, but they have since been forwarded to those for whom they were intended. The medals are attached to silk ribbons, the colors of which are red, white, and blue. They are put up in handsome Russia leather cases on which the names of the recipients are stamped in gold, and make most pleasing and lasting souvenirs of a delightful visit to Bolivía's charming capital.

Latin Americans for their entertainment. Everywhere the party went it was elaborately entertained. To quote from an interview with former Mayor Logan, of Worcester, Massachusetts:

No one could have had a better time. Everywhere the people did everything to make our journey delightful. We had ample opportunity to inspect the different industries, visit the points of interest, and view the natural wonders of each place.

We were given a reception by the President of every country which we visited, another by the governor of every Province, and a third by the mayor of every city. Honors were showered on us by the banking and commercial bodies everywhere. We met and talked with business men on matters of business and trade colleges. Each member followed his own line of work or the industry he represented. There was a great opportunity for closer business relations with those countries.

As for our treatment, had we been kings or the members of royal households we could have had nothing more.



BANQUET TENDERED TO THE BOSTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PARTY AT PRINCE GEORGE'S HALL BY THE BUSINESS MEN OF BURNOS AIRES, ARGENTINA.



Courtesy of La Prensa, of Buenos Aires.

Part of the delegation embarking on a launch to inspect the magnificent docks of the greatest port of the Southern Hemisphere—Buenos Aires. THE BOSTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TOURISTS.

While the hospitality of the Latin Americans is characteristic and in keeping with their traditions and customs, it is also an indication of their good will and readiness to establish the most cordial relations with the people of the great northern Republic. With Latin nations the amenities of social life have greater weight in their business relations than they have with our northern people, and improved commercial relations may be expected when these cordial social attentions result in better acquaintance and mutual esteem.

In addition to these social functions great publicity was given to this friendly invasion of their countries by the daily and weekly press of the cities visited. Extended accounts of the party's visit, illustrated by many photographs, were published by the leading periodicals. As instances, the Bulletin has just received the accompanying photographs from La Prensa, of Buenos Aires, and a copy of Fray Mocho, an illustrated weekly of Buenos Aires, which publishes 20 photos illustrating the account of the party's visit to that city. Caras y Caretas, another leading illustrated weekly of Buenos Aires; Zig-Zag, of Santiago, Chile; Peru To-day, of Lima, and many others featured the visit of the Bostonians, thus exhibiting the cordiality of the press as well as of the officials of the several Governments and of the people generally.

A YOUNG HERO OF LIERO BY LESS BOOK OF THE STATE OF THE ST

T Put-in-Bay, Ohio, on July 4, 1913, was formally opened the centennial celebration of one of the most noteworthy events in the early history of the United States, the decisive naval victory won by Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry over the British fleet commanded by Commodore Robert H. Barclay, on Lake

Erie, September 10, 1813.

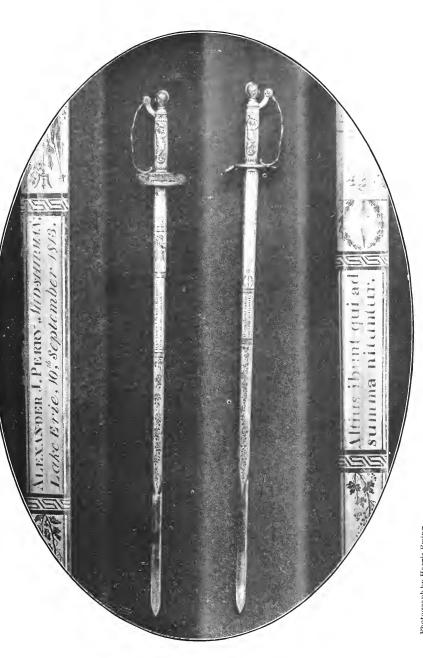
Perry, whose flagship, the Lawrence, had been so badly damaged during the engagement by the British gunners that he deemed it necessary to go on board of the brig Niagara, was rowed from one vessel to the other through a storm of shot and shell directed at his little boat, and with his colors transferred to the new flagship renewed the attack, and in about 10 minutes the flagship of the enemy struck her colors. When all but two of the British squadron had surrendered, and these two were attempting to escape, Perry wrote his famous report, announcing the victory to Gen. Harrison, in command of the land forces, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours;



Photograph by Harris-Ewing.

COMMODORE PERRY AT THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE.

This historic painting, the largest canvas in the Capitol at Washington, hangs at the grand landing of the east staircase in the Senate wing of the building. The central figure is the great commodore himself, while clinging to his side is his brave young brother, Alex. J. Perry, who served as his aid in the famous battle and subsequently became a lieutenant in the United States Navy.



Photograph by Harris-Ewing.

MIDSHIPMAN ALEXANDER J. PERRY'S SWORD.

This sword was presented to the young midshipman by a resolution of Congress, passed January 6, 1814, for his heroic conduct at the Battle of Lake Eric. The Bulletin is indebted to Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn, a daughter of Gen. Alexander A. Perry, of the United States Army, for the photograph of this interesting relic.

two ships, two brigs, one schooner, and one sloop. Yours, with respect and esteem, O. H. Perry."

These are the main facts which are generally known to the student of history. An interesting minor fact, which is not so generally known, is the presence upon that occasion of the little 13-year-old brother of Commodore Perry, Alex. J. Perry, who acted as aid to carry the commodore's commands when the roar of cannon and noise of battle drowned his shouts. The little fellow had shown his fearlessness amid all the smoke and din. With falling spars, splintering masts, and whistling shot threatening him on all sides, he had faithfully stuck to his post. After the battle was over the commodore looked about for his little aid, but he was nowhere to be seen. It was feared that he had been knocked overboard by a shell or swept into the sea in some way. A thorough search was instituted, and he was finally found asleep in a sailor's bunk, where he had fallen, completely exhausted. His only injury proved to be a bruise on the head made by a hammock which had been knocked against him by a passing cannon ball.

On January 6, 1814, Congress passed a resolution directing that a sword be presented to each of the midshipmen who had distinguished himself in this engagement. The letter accompanying the sword presented to young Perry, who had become a midshipman in the meantime, is as follows:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 1, 1817.

SIR: The President of the United States, in compliance with the resolution of Congress of the 6th day of January, 1814, directs me to present a sword to each of the midshipmen and sailing masters who so nobly distinguished themselves in the memorable action upon Lake Eric on the 10th day of September, 1813.

This pleasing duty I now perform, and I improve the occasion to express a hope that this honorable testimony of approbation may prove an incentive to other noble achievements in the service of your country.

I am respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN HOMANS (For the Secretary of the Navy).

Mid. ALEX. J. PERRY,

Late of the United States Squadron on Lake Erie under Comme Perry.

Subsequently young Perry continued in the Navy and rose to the rank of lieutenant, but unfortunately his promising career was cut short by his untimely death, which occurred in the Harbor of Valparaiso in March, 1822, while heroically attempting to save the life of a brother officer, who, with others, had been in a boat which was upset while coming ashore from the U. S. S. Franklin.

The centennial celebration inaugurated at Put-in-Bay will continue until October 5, with special celebrations at Toledo, Ohio; Detroit, Michigan; Chicago, Illinois; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Buffalo, New York; Erie, Pennsylvania; and other lake ports, and also at Louisville, Kentucky.

RECEPTION OF NEW MIN-ISTER FROM ECUADOR :

HE BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION extends a cordial welcome to Señor Dr. Gonzalo S. Cordova, the newly accredited envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the Republic of Ecuador to Washington. By virtue of his diplomatic position, Dr. Cordova becomes a member of the governing Board of the Pan American Union. The new minister succeeds Señor Dr. Rafael Maria Arízaga, who was the diplomatic representative of Ecuador to the United States from August, 1910, till late in the spring of the following year. Minister Cordova was received at the White House by President Wilson on July 15, 1913. In presenting his credentials he assured the President of the desire of his country to maintain and draw closer, if possible "the long-standing and cordial relations of friendship and good will that happily have existed and now exist between the two nations." The President responded in equally cordial terms.

Minister Cordova spoke as follows:

MOST EXCELLENT SIR:

I have the high honor to salute, in the name of the Ecuadorean Government and people, the Government and people of the United States of North America, and it also affords me pleasure to say that I entertain the firm purpose to contribute, as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of my country, in maintaining and drawing closer, if possible, the long-standing and cordial relations of friendship and good will that happily have existed and now exist between the two nations.

There is analogy, most excellent sir, between the histories of the two peoples. Both sprang from the world of the unknown, thanks to the inspiration and heroism of one of the most colossal geniuses of ages; both stood a long while in semiobscurity, and almost like one man they both rushed resolutely to the conquest of their sovereignty.

It is true that thereafter different modalities prevailed among the two peoples by reason of the diversity of their respective origin, Latin or Saxon; but in both vibrates with equal vigor the national spirit, ever longing for well-being and greatness, under the rule of personal dignity and mutual respect in international relations.

Races always have their proclivities, most excellent sir, and nations their particular interests; but proclivities and interests, the biological condition of human aggregations of all ages and places, now recognize another common higher interest, which is that all shall jointly and harmoniously work for human perfection and the reign of universal peace.

In the warmth of these noble principles, fruit of the civilization of our days, all peoples are equal and friendly, sincere in their friendship, though there may be differences in their magnitude and the distance traveled in the path of progress.

Your Government now realizes the momentous operation of opening the Isthmus of Panama, an undertaking that yesterday engrossed the mind of the liberator and

father of my country, and whose execution now fell to the strenuous sons of Washington. It will not only work a commercial revolution to the advantage of all the nations of the American Continent, but will also serve to give the peoples a better knowledge of one another and to bring them into closer moral relations.

While the strength and power of great nations were occasionally in the past a cause of uneasiness to some others, in our days, under the guidance of equity and justice, as proclaimed by the most eminent leaders of North and South America, the same strength and power rather form a solid foundation of confidence and safety in so far as it relates to the recognition of the rights of all and each of them and to the application of the rules of well-understood brotherhood.

And it so happens that between my country and yours, most excellent sir, there are singular opportunities to show, in their fullness, to the other countries of America and the whole world the practical importance of the grand ideals of justice, right, equity, and solidarity.

In placing in your hands the letters of recall of my honorable predecessor, the learned jurist, Señor Dr. Don Rafael Maria Arízaga, and those which accredit me as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Ecuador near your excellency's Government, I make most sincere wishes for the ever-growing prosperity of your illustrious Nation and your excellency's personal happiness.

In receiving the letters of credence which accredited Dr. Cordova as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Ecuador to the United States, President Wilson said:

It affords me great pleasure to receive from your hands the letters by which His Excellency the President of Ecuador accredits you as the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the Government of Ecuador near this Government and to assure you of my profound appreciation of the friendly purpose which you announce will guide you in the conduct of your mission.

Entertaining a like sentiment, I shall avail myself of every proper means to perpetuate and strengthen the cordial relations that now exist and should always exist between the two Governments.

The Government of the United States in its dealings with foreign Governments has no other desire than to deal fairly and justly with all. It draws no distinction between the strong and the weak. Recognizing each as an independent sovereignty, it places all on a plane of equality and treats all alike. It asks of none any favor which it in turn would be unwilling to bestow and makes of none any demand not based on right and justice. Therefore you need have no hesitation in assuring your Government that the high ideals and noble principles which you so well and agreeably express are responsive to the motives which control the Uinted States in its foreign intercourse.

I trust that you will convey to His Excellency the President of Ecuador the expression of my sincere wish for his welfare and that of his Government and my hope that his efforts to bestow prosperity and peace on the people of your country may be successful. For yourself, Mr. Minister, be pleased to accept my best wishes for your welfare and happiness. I hope that your residence at this Capital will be agreeable, and I shall find pleasure in doing what I can to make it so.

I accept also from your hands the letter of recall of your predecessor, whose stay among us is agreeably remembered.



THE FLAGS AND COAT OF ARMS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

URUGUAY.

WO years ago in Uruguay the nation celebrated the centenary of the Battle of Las Piedras, which was fought a few miles north of Montevideo on the 18th of May, 1811, and by which Spain's revolting colonists on the Plata River gained a most important victory over the viceregal army. During the ceremonies, that extended over a week, the claim was made by some of the orators that the Uruguayan flag first made its appearance at that notable battle, but in a form somewhat different from that now officially adopted. The flag and the chieftain, Artigas, who is supposed to have first unfurled it, lie at the very root of the turbulent but glorious history of this vigorous nation. Just a word here, therefore, concerning events that led up to their first appearance in that history.

In May, 1810, the colonists of the Plata River viceroyalty set up a provisional government of their own under the control of the Junta of Buenos Aires. Shortly afterwards a period of reverses set in for the patriots, for the revolution did not spread among the outlying Provinces of Uruguay and Paraguay in 1810 as had been confidently expected by the leaders. A year later, however, a man appeared in Buenos Aires who was destined to do much toward the success of the movement in that Province, and more for his own—the Banda Oriental, or the Eastern Border Province, as Uruguay was then called.

José Gervasio Artigas, an officer of the King's constabulary in Uruguay, severed the ties that bound him to the Crown, as a result of a dispute with his superior officer, and escaping at night, crossed the broad River Plata and offered his sword to the leaders in Buenos Aires. The adherence of this mature soldier (he was then 46) was welcomed with enthusiasm, and preparations were at once started for an expedition against the Government of Montevideo, which was intended to reanimate the revolution and put an end to the power of Spain in the Plata region.

With 150 men, Artigas crossed the Plata and reentered his native Province at a point near Colonia. Here he was joined by a considerable number of armed country folk, and thus augmented his command at once attacked a Spanish force at Paso del Rey and gained a most heartening victory. Artigas, now called the chief of the orientals, and with a force of over a thousand men, marched boldly on the capital itself. He met the viceroy's army, 1,230 strong, at the little town of Las Piedras, a few miles to the north of Montevideo, and here fought the most conspicuous and vitally important battle of the revolution in that region. The Spanish had the advantage of Artillery and well-seasoned troops, but this was more than offset by the desperation and impetuosity of Artigas's troops and gaucho horsemen, and the indomitable spirit of their leader. After an engagement that lasted six hours, Artigas completely defeated the Spanish Army and forced its surrender. The result of the victory was the vigorous reawakening of the movement in all sections of the viceroyalty and the virtual imprisonment of the governor in his fortified capital at Montevideo during the three years of intermittent warfare that followed. On the 20th of June, 1814, Montevideo was finally evacuated by the King's representative and the power of Spain in this half of her South American empire vanished forever.

By his great victory at Las Piedras, Artigas's popularity with the great bulk of his countrymen increased almost to the point of idolatry. His previous services as chief of police won for him a prominent place among his fellow Orientales, both in the country and in the city. His intelligence, courage, and high character have raised him to a distinguished position among the great figures of South American history.

The flag adopted by Artigas, as the herald of the revolution, bore the same colors as that used by the patriots who deposed the royalist authorities in 1810—white and azure. His flag was composed of two azure stripes separated by one white stripe—all of equal width and crossed diagonally by a bar of red. These colors—azure, white, and red—appeared in equal horizontal stripes on the flag borne by the "Thirty-Three" in their Cruzada Libertadora that opened the war for independence against Portugal and Brazil in 1825–1828 (a brief account of which is given in the succeeding article on Uruguayan holidays).

But it was not until 1828, after Uruguay emerged from the domination of Brazil that followed her emancipation from Spain, that the present form of the flag was adopted. On the 25th of August, 1825, after the success of the "Thirty-Three," Uruguay declared her independence from Brazil and later set up a government of her own, to be perfected in 1830 by a constitution. In the meantime, pending the final expulsion of the Brazilian forces, the national assembly held its sessions in different towns in the neighborhood of Montevideo. In one of these, Canelones, on the 16th of December, 1828, an act was passed providing for the national flag as it appears to-day. Following is the official transcript of the measure:



URUGUAY



Canelones, December 16, 1828.

The honorable General Constituent and Legislative Assembly of the State, at its session of yesterday, has resolved in reply to the note of the most excellent substitute governor and captain general, the following, as of the date of the 17th:

"Sole Article. The flag of the State shall be white with nine azure (azul celeste) stripes, horizontal and alternate, leaving in the upper corner near the flagpole a white

square in which shall be depicted a sun.

"In transmitting the present resolution to the most excellent Government the subscriber has the honor to express his great respect, etc.

"SILVESTER BLANCO, President.

"CARLOS DE SAN VICENTE, Secretary.

"To the Most Excellent Sr. Don Joaquín Suarez,

"Substitute Governor and Captain General."

Later, on July 11, 1830, after the Government was installed in the capital of the country, the following reformatory act was passed:

The national flag shall be made up of four horizontal blue (azul) stripes, distributed equally over a white field; in other respects it shall conform to the design provided for in the decree of December 16, 1828.

The nine azure stripes symbolize the nine political Departments into which the Republic was divided, and it will be noted that in the second of the above laws the same number—nine white and azure stripes—is preserved, and thus the Uruguayan flag of to-day is formed.

Thus it will be seen that the blood-red bar of Artigas's flag gave place to the full-blazing sun that appears now in the upper left hand corner, "El Sol de Mayo," fixed into the country's emblem to symbolize the awakening of the colony into independent national life.

COAT OF ARMS.

Closely following the flag legislation came the provision, by the same assembly, for a national coat of arms. On March 14, 1829, that body, then in session at the town of Aguada, enacted the following:

The escutcheon of the State shall be an oval crowned with a sun and divided into four quarters. In the upper right-hand division shall be depicted, on a field of blue (esmalte azul), a pair of scales symbolizing equality and justice; in the upper left-hand division, on a field of silver, the Cerro of Montevideo, as a symbol of power; in the lower right-hand division, on a field of silver, a horse running loose, symbolizing liberty, and in the left-hand lower quarter, on a blue field, an ox, as a symbol of abundance. The shield is to be adorned with military and naval trophies and symbols of commerce.

By the act of the Uruguayan Congress of July 5, 1906, the above law was modified. Following is the text:

ARTICLE 1. The coat of arms of the State, created by the law of March 14, 1829. shall be inclosed within two branches of olive and laurel joined at the bottom by a

ART. 2. The military and naval trophies, decreed by the law above cited, shall be eliminated.

On October 26, 1908, the ministry of the interior prescribed certain regulations for designing the coat of arms, which are practically the same as those embodied in the laws above quoted.

NATIONAL HOLIDAYS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

URUGUAY.

May 25, 1810.—Deposition of viceroy in Buenos Aires. May 18, 1811.—Battle of Las Piedras.
April 18–20, 1825.—"Crusade" of the Thirty-Three.
August 25, 1825.—Independence of Uruguay.
July 18, 1830.—The oath to the constitution.

These are the cardinal dates in the evolution of the "Banda Oriental," as the Eastern Province of Uruguay was known under Spain, into the Eastern Republic of the Uruguay, and they have been set apart by statute for celebration as the national holidays of the

nation. (Law of May 9, 1860, as to all but May 18.)

The territories that to-day form the Republics of Uruguay, Paraguay, Argentina, Bolivia, and part of Brazil (Rio Grande) constituted at the dawn of the nineteenth century a single Spanish dominion under the name of the Viceroyalty of the Rio de la Plata, which had been instituted by royal decree in 1776. The seat of the viceregal government was in Buenos Aires, now the capital city of Uruguay's great neighbor Republic on the opposite bank of the Plata River, and the Provinces that made up this vast agricultural empire of Spain were its dependencies—Uruguay under the designation of the Gobernacion de Montevideo.

MAY 25, 1810.

The revolutionary movement against the Spanish power spread rapidly over her American Provinces and found ready adherence among the sturdy colonists on the Plata River. On May 25, 1810, the Buenos Aires patriots effected a successful revolt against the authority of the viceroy and, with their declaration of freedom on that day, launched a provisional government under the control of a junta. By the Uruguayan law of May 9, 1860, this "liberation day" of Argentina is made a national holiday in Uruguay as well.

The King's representative was driven from Buenos Aires. The revolutionary government, however, was not destined to mature into the present stable establishment until several years later. After the first reverses suffered by the royalist arms in the Plata region the heavy hand of the mother country fell with sure repression on the new Government and rendered it for a time negligible. As a result the ardor of the independents in the neighboring Provinces of

Uruguay and Paraguay perceptibly cooled. The revolutionary expeditions set out by the junta of Buenos Aires into the north failed. Belgrano's humiliating defeat in the effort to aid the Paraguayans to emancipate themselves, the suppression of the uprising in Uruguay at Paysandu, and the news of the royalist successes in Mexico and Venezuela produced a dampening of patriotic enthusiasm among the Plata colonists.

But before this degenerated into hopeless depression, the Buenos Airens were electrified by the news of another, and a successful, uprising in Uruguay. A band of 100 natives, ill armed and untrained in war, had captured the town of Mercedes and then, with augmented forces, marched on Soriano, which was surrendered to them by the This success was the signal for a general rising throughout the Banda Oriental, and at the beginning of 1811 the governor of Montevideo found himself in the midst of a definitely hostile popula-From one frontier to another the gaucho horsemen assembled to share in the struggle for liberation. In March the towns of Maldonado, San Carlos, and Minas rose, and the country just to the east of the city of Montevideo itself threw off the Spanish authority.

MAY 18, 1811.

At this stage a Uruguayan appeared on the scene, who was destined to take a place in the history of his country similar to that won by Bolivar, San Martin, and O'Higgins in theirs-José Gervasio Arti-This forceful and saturnine Oriental was serving in the King's Blandengues (Lancers) against marauding Brazilians and hostile Indians when the revolution started in Buenos Aires. Strong in his love for his country and in his affiliations with the liberty-loving gauchos of his earlier days, he was not slow in availing himself of the opportunity given him by a quarrel with his superior officer to offer his sword to the revolutionary junta. He crossed the broad River Plata at night in a small boat and was received with acclamation by the leaders of the "Directorate of United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata," and with them, in their new enthusiasm that had been awakened by the successes of the Uruguayan patriots, he prepared an expedition that should free his country from the centuries of Spanish oppression.

On April 11, 1811, Artigas returned to his native Province at the head of 150 men and disembarked in the neighborhood of the port town of Colonia. Here he was welcomed by a great number of armed country folk who acclaimed him as chief of the Orientales. His first collision with the royal forces occurred at Paso del Rev: the Spanish Army was completely defeated, and later surrendered. Artigas had now at his disposal a force of over a thousand men. With these, on the 18th of May of that year, he met the royalist army of 1,230 men at Las Piedras, about 20 kilometers from Montevideo, and, although the Spaniards possessed the advantage of artillery, after a six-hour engagement he scored one of the most decisive victories won by the patriots against Spain on the scroll of famous battles, alongside those of Maipú, Carabobo, Junín, and Ayacucho—names that will live forever in the minds of South Americans.

The centenary of this important victory was honored in 1911, at Montevideo, by a week-long celebration, during which a superb memorial was unveiled. At the many patriotic ceremonies held during that week Artigas's later achievements were also extolled, and his place in the forefront of Uruguayan history was definitely fixed; his striking title, "El Precursor," bestowed on him by a more discerning posterity, was graven on the hearts of his countrymen for all time. Coming so near to May 25, the holiday commemorating Argentina independence, the anniversary of Las Piedras is now celebrated on that holiday.

After Las Piedras followed three years of incessant and heroic struggle by the Uruguayans against the viceregal forces and their allies from the Portuguese colonies in Brazil, and almost endless complications and dissensions with the revolutionary leaders of Buenos Aires, who sought to maintain, in succession to the tottering Spanish viceroyalty, the dominance of their Province over the Banda Oriental. In the course of this strife Artigas measured up to a high standard of military genius and statecraft; indeed, in several episodes of that war he passed through the same tests that tried the soul of Washington at Valley Forge. He emerged with many glorious titles showered on him by a grateful people: "El Precursor," "Worthy Servant of the Country," "Protector and Patron of the Liberty of the Nation," and captain general of the Uruguayan armies.

With such a leader and such a spirited and sturdy race as the Orientales and their fellow patriots across the Plata there could be but one end to the conflict. Hunger and lack of necessities both of livelihood and war on the part of the royalists completed the work of arms; Montevideo gave out the last gasp of its imperial existence, and, on the 20th of June, 1814, capitulated. With its fall passed forever the last vestige of Spanish power from the Plata River Provinces.

In most of the other centers of the revolutionary movement in Spanish America the liberated Provinces entered at once upon independent national life and—for a time at least—enjoyed the blessings of peace. Not so, however, with Uruguay. One of the most favored sections on the continent, naturally, this fair Province became a veritable cockpit—the Flanders of the New World. It was not until after many years of struggle that it was able to throw off the domination imposed upon it in turn by its two great neighbors on the north and south—Brazil and Argentina—each of which claimed

the Banda Oriental as its subordinate Province. With the departure of the Spanish, the Buenos Airen general, Alvear, was found in possession of Montevideo. Here he remained until driven out by Artigas's lieutenant, Otorgues. Internal strife among the Oriental leaders prevented their profiting by their opportunity to perfect an enduring national organization, and in a short time the Banda Oriental passed under the domination of Brazil and became its Cisplatine Province.

For years it thus remained beneath the heel of Portugal, writhing uneasily, but unable to remove the weight of foreign occupation. Then came the news of the crowning victory of Ayacucho, in Peru, on the 8th of December, 1824, which extinguished the power of Spain in South America. Of all the States thus sprung into being on the continent and freed from all despotism but that of their own making, Uruguay found herself the sole exception. With their emergence into full independence, Uruguay's longing to acquire statehood was no longer to be repressed. At this crisis in her turbulent life a second Artigas was at hand to serve as her deliverer—Juan Antonio Lavalleja; to him is conceded a place second only to that of Artigas as a national hero.

APRIL 18-20, 1825...

The rejoicings aroused in the capital of Argentina by the victory of Ayacucho stirred to the depths both Lavalleja and a company of fellow exiles from Uruguay. A meeting was held on the spot, the result of which was an enthusiastic determination to place their own country on the same footing as the rest. A solemn oath was taken to free their country from the Portuguese yoke, and action followed at once upon the heels of words. Two of their number were dispatched to Uruguay to prepare the minds of a trusted few, while the rest made preparations for the expedition that was to follow. The mission of the deputies proved successful, and on the 18th of April, 1825, the little band, numbering 33 dauntless souls, under the command of Lavalleja, set out on their heroic venture.

Proceeding northward along the Argentine shore, the "Thirty-Three" (as they are now known in Uruguayan history) finally reached a point where the river had become comparatively narrow. Here they embarked in a small boat, and at dead of night the little band set out across the river. A gale, however, obliged them to seek refuge on a friendly island, which caused a day's delay, but next night they set out again, and on the 19th disembarked on their native shore at La Agraciada. There they unfurled their flag and swore once more to attain liberty for their country—or death. Shortly after daybreak the patriots began their march to the north and during the course of the next few hours collected en route reen-

forcements of forty-odd Orientales. Proceeding steadily onward the gallant little army reached the town of Dolores. This was held by a garrison of 80 men in the service of Brazil. Here the "Treinta y Tres" determined to inflict a first decisive blow; Lavalleja led his men onward to the attack, and after a spirited engagement the Brazilians were completely routed. The victory gave the Orientales not only the prestige and impetus they needed, but added to their little column a considerable number of Uruguayan volunteers who joined it from the beaten force.

Delaying but a short time in the captured town, the "Thirty-Three" continued their march toward the capital. A more pressing danger now menaced them. Gen. Rivera, the Oriental who, having so distinguished himself in the former wars against the Brazilians, had entered the latter service when the Uruguayan cause was lost, was sent out with a force to annihilate the daring invaders. On his near approach Rivera's patriotic instinct overcame all other considerations; at a meeting contrived between him and Lavalleja the pair embraced, and Rivera forsook the Brazilian service on the spot to join the cause of his country. The news of the defection of the famous fighter caused no little consternation at Montevideo, and a price was set upon the heads of both Rivera and Lavalleja.

With numbers constantly increasing after this conspicuous indorsement of their desperate venture, the patriots abandoned their cautious fringing of the coast and struck out boldly for the capital itself, confident that the country would rise at their approach and swell their ranks to a number sufficient for its final liberation. In this they were at first disappointed, but, undaunted, they pursued their course until they came to the walls of the capital. Here they set up the colossal bluff of laying seige to a fortified city garrisoned by 2,000 troops, with but a mere handful of unorganized men. Yet the very effrontery of the proceedings brought success. Lavalleja promptly opened fire on the force of 1,500 men and 4 guns that sallied out against him, and the result more than fulfilled his most sanguine expectations. Convinced that the furious fusillade emanated from a powerful army, the Portuguese retired into the city, while the "Thirty-Three" and their allies sat down again to continue the seige of Montevideo.

Their force rapidly increased; by twos and tens, and even hundreds, the Orientales escaped from the city and joined their embattled countrymen, and in an incredibly short time almost the whole of Uruguay was in arms against the alien forces that occupied their country. With the occupation Government now confined in the capital, the time was ripe for setting up a Government of Uruguayans. Lavalleja therefore withdrew personally from the siege and retired to the town of Florida, to the north of the capital, for the

purpose of carrying this long-desired consummation into effect. With this the episode of the "Thirty-Three" may be said to have been brought to a close; the work of the heroic band was done. "Thirty-Three" has not developed into a proper name in the Banda Oriental (as Uruguay is still affectionately called by her citizens); the name has been locally immortalized. Among the infinite variety of objects that it endows may be counted a Uruguayan Province, a town, innumerable plazas and streets. And a grateful Government, by the law of 1860 above referred to, has decreed that: "In all Departments (counties) shall be celebrated once in four years, beginning in 1862, inclusive, the 18th, 19th, and 20th of April, in solemn demonstrations in commemoration of the glorious act of the 'Thirty-Three,' and the expenses thereof shall be met out of the public funds." The principal celebration is on the 19th. A subsequent law postponed the commencement of this quartennial celebration until 1864.

AUGUST 25, 1825—GREAT NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

At Florida, on the 25th of August, 1825, the Uruguayan Declaration of Independence was issued and the new Government was established. This date has been set apart in each year by the same law as the great national holiday of the nation, similar to our Fourth of July.

On the 24th of September and 12th of October of the same year, at Rincon de las Gallinas and Sarandi, respectively, the Brazilian armies were defeated, but it was not until May 1, 1829, after the definitive defeat of the Brazilian fleet and the expulsion of her then scattered armies, that the new national authorities, with great pomp and ceremony, made formal entry into Montevideo, and Uruguay was at last left to the care of its own rulers.

JULY 15, 1830.

On the 18th day of July, 1830, the Uruguayan constitution was adopted, and the Eastern Republic of the Uruguay was welcomed into the family of nations.



PAN AMERICAN NOTES

N account of the delay in meeting the overwhelming demand for copies of the Bulletin from all over the world, and in view of the complaints received from regular subscribers protesting against the lateness of the date when the Bulletin arrives, the Director General is compelled to explain that this delay is not due to influences within the control of the office of the Pan American Union, but to conditions connected with its publication outside of the office and beyond its control, which it is hoped will soon be improved. If any satisfaction is to be derived from this situation it is that the Bulletin has become so popular with its constituency, and is in such demand among those who are seeking information about Latin America, that they all complain when they are unable to obtain it promptly.

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS AT MOBILE.

The Southern Commercial Congress and the city of Mobile, Ala. are to be congratulated upon the elaborate preparations they are making for the congress which will be held in that city October 27-29, 1913. From data which we have received from the managing director, Clarence J. Owens, and other sources, it can be stated that this congress will be one of the most important that has ever been held It will consider largely the question of the in the United States. Panama Canal and its relation to the development of the Southern States of the United States. An elaborate program is being arranged which will include addresses by President Wilson, Secretary of State Bryan, other members of the Cabinet, several of the Latin American ministers, and the Director General of the Pan American Union. is expected that there will be an attendance of several thousand delegates from every part of the South. Anyone wishing to secure information regarding this congress can obtain it by addressing the Southern Commercial Congress, Southern Building, Washington, D. C. The Governing Board of the Pan American Union has considered this congress of such importance that it passed a resolution authorizing the Director General to defer a similar gathering which it was first planned to hold in Washington this autumn under the auspices of the Pan American Union, and to give such cooperation as this organization consistently could to the Southern Commercial Congress in carrying out its project. In connection with this great gathering there is being planned an extensive trip to South America

by representative men of the southern cities. A special itinerary is being worked out for leaving Mobile in October and returning to the United States in January. This will afford an excellent opportunity for the people of the South to get a first direct view of South America, and it is to be hoped that a large number of the best men of the South will take advantage of this occasion to see first hand the sister Republics of Latin America and their peoples.

HON, ROBERT BACON'S TOUR OF SOUTH AMERICA.

One of the most important announcements which has been made by the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace is to the effect that Hon. Robert Bacon, former United States ambassador to France, and prior to that Secretary of State and Assistant Secretary of State, will make a special tour of the principal South American countries as a peace emissary of that foundation. Mr. Bacon is an ideal man for this mission. As assistant and later as the head of the Department of State he gained the confidence and good will of all the Latin American diplomats in Washington by his sincere and kind interest in everything pertaining to the welfare and progress of the Republics of Central and South America. During the time that he was in Paris as ambassador he made a special point of keeping in touch with his diplomatic colleagues from Latin America. Since he retired to private life he has continued his interest in the countries to the south through the Pan American Union. Mr. Bacon is now on a tour around the world, visiting Japan, China, and the Philippines. Soon after his arrival in Europe, however, in the autumn, he will proceed to Brazil, thence to Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, and the other countries of South America. his journey Mr. Bacon will deliver lectures and exercise his influence to bring about a closer relationship between the chief Republics of the Western Hemisphere and to promote a desire for the continuance of peace and the avoidance of war among them.

WELCOME TO NEW MINISTER FROM ECUADOR.

The executive officers and staff of the Pan American Union take advantage of this opportunity to extend a cordial welcome to Senor Dr. Gonzalo S. Córdova, the newly accredited envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Ecuador to the United States. As diplomatic representative of that country in Washington, Dr. Córdova will occupy a place on the governing board of the Pan American Union and participate in the activities of that council. The new minister, who is one of the most prominent men of Ecuador, has had a distinguished career. He has served in State and national offices

with much credit, and his wide experience in public affairs eminently fits him for the responsible post which he now enjoys. It is sincerely hoped that Dr. Córdova will continue to manifest the same interest in the progress and development of this institution as did his honorable predecessor, and that he will avail himself of the privileges of the Monthly Bulletin and other facilities of the Union.

THE UNITED STATES MINISTER TO COLOMBIA.

Hon. Thaddeus Austin Thomson, appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Colombia on June 10, 1913, was born in Burleson County, Tex., January 17, 1853. He is the son of Thomas C. and Mary Jane Thomson and received his primary education in the public schools of his native State. His collegiate education was received in Salado College and the Texas Military Institute at Austin. While a lawyer by profession, Mr. Thomson's extensive interests as a planter and ranch owner have occupied most of his time heretofore. Although a prominent factor in State and national politics, he has never held any official position prior to his appointment to this very important diplomatic post.

THE PERUVIAN MINISTER IN THE WEST.

It is gratifying to note in recent reports from the western part of the United States, especially along the Pacific coast, that the Peruvian minister, Señor Don Federico A. Pezet, is succeeding in the effort to stimulate greater interest in the possibilities for commercial and mining enterprise in his resourceful country. At the same time, Minister Pezet is acquiring much valuable information in that part of the country which, he states, can be applied to Peru, where climatic and soil conditions are so similar. Minister Pezet, accompanied by his wife, spent about six weeks at San Francisco, where he dedicated the site for the Peruvian building at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915. During their stay in that city they were much entertained by the exposition officials, commercial organizations, and prominent society people. From San Francisco, the minister is visiting the principal cities en route to Washington, where he expects to return in September. At the larger commercial ports lunches and dinners have been arranged in honor of the distinguished minister, who will deliver addresses on opportunities in Peru and Peru's trade relations with the United States. The newspapers in the places visited by Señor Pezet have given considerable attention to his presence, printing his addresses at length, and even supplementing these notices by feature articles on the wonderful land of the Incas.



Photograph by Harris-Ewing.

SEÑOR DR. GONZALO S. CÓRDOVA,

The new Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Ecuador to the United States.

STATUE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON IN BUENOS AIRES.

The North American colony in Buenos Aires is to be congratulated upon the unveiling and presentation to the city of Buenos Aires, Argentina, of a monument to George Washington. The dedication exercises took place on July 4, in the presence of a great throng of people and high officials of the Argentine Government, the United States minister at Buenos Aires, and other prominent North Americans and Europeans. The site of the statue is near Palermo Park, one of the principal and most beautiful in South America. The statue is the work of the well-known sculptor Charles Keck, of New York. It stands 9 feet high, and rests on a pedestal 6 feet 6 inches in height. An appropriate inscription in Spanish is engraved upon the granite pedestal which was designed by Mr. Alfred Zucker, a prominent architect of Buenos Aires. The speeches made on the occasion of the presentation and unveiling by Hon. John W. Garrett, the United States minister, and the Argentine minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor Dr. Ernesto Bosch, both breathed the spirit of the good will of the United States and of Argentina, and were heartily applauded by the distinguished guests and audience in attendance. It was a notable feature that the President of the Republic, Señor Dr. Roque Saenz Peña, as well as the Vice President, the ministers of foreign affairs, interior, marine, public works, and justice, the presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, the president of the supreme court, and the alcalde (mayor) of Buenos Aires, were present.

THE UNITED STATES MINISTER TO CUBA.

William Elliott Gonzales, the recently appointed minister to Cuba, was born in Charleston, S. C., April 24, 1866, and is the son of Ambrosio José Gonzales and Harriett Rutledge Elliott Gonzales. His father was a companion of Gen. Lopez in the first filibuster expedition from the United States to Cuba in 1850 and was wounded at the attack and capture of Cardenas. Subsequently he became a citizen of the United States and served in the Confederate Army during the entire period of the Civil War, rising to the rank of colonel of artillery. Minister Gonzales received his preparatory education in a military school. He began newspaper work when 18 years old. From 1888 to 1890 he was private secretary to Gov. John Peter Richardson, of South Caro-In 1891 he became news editor of The State, one of the leading daily newspapers of his native State, and in 1903 he became editor in chief, a position which he still holds. He was made adjutant of the Independent Battalion, the first organization formed in South Carolina for the Spanish-American War. His public spirit and enterprise in promoting the welfare of his State was given recognition by his appointment as chief commissioner for the State of South Carolina at

the Jamestown Exposition. His long and active experience in newspaper work has kept him in touch with leading events, while his ancestry and training will give him the advantage of a sympathetic understanding of the nature of the Cuban people. His selection as the representative of his country in the home of his fathers is most apt and fitting and will doubtless result in strengthening the cordial relations already existing between Cuba and the United States.

DR. M. DE MOREIRA IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

For the purpose of better acquainting the American Manufacturers' Export Association of New York City with trade possibilities in Brazil, Dr. M. de Moreira, chairman of the executive committee of that association, is now making a visit to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Dr. de Moreira is one of those who believe that there are great possibilities in the exchange of trade between the United States and Brazil, of which country he is a native. Since he became a resident of the United States he has been largely identified with the extension of business between New York City and Rio de Janeiro and other points in the United States and Brazil.

SCHOLARSHIPS IN GUATEMALA FOR UNITED STATES STUDENTS.

The continual efforts of the propaganda of the Pan American Union in favor of promoting closer relations between the American Republics by the exchange, as it were, of college professors and students, and of getting the young men of one country to study in others, in order to return with better knowledge of their neighbors are bearing fruit. As evidence of this can be cited the following item, which recently appeared in the newspapers of the United States, under date of Washington, July 11:

Secretary Bryan announced this afternoon that the Government of Guatemala has offered the United States five free scholarships in Guatemalan educational institutions which are to be open to young men or women from this country. The offer has been accepted by Mr. Bryan and will be laid before the educational institutions of the United States.

The idea for the offer was suggested by Mr. Bryan, who expressed the wish that mutual exchanges of students might take place between the United States and Latin American countries. In return, Mr. Bryan says, the offer will suggest to the heads of American educational institutions the desirability of their making a similar arrangement to be open to Guatemalans.

Among the educational institutions of Guatemala is the National University, which has the reputation of being the oldest university in the Western Hemisphere.

EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF STUDENTS.

The committees in charge of arrangements for the Eighth International Congress of Students which will be held in the United States August 29–September 20, 1913, are to be congratulated upon



HON. THADDEUS A. THOMSON,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Colombia.

the success that is crowning their efforts to make this gathering one of the greatest in the history of student events. An attractive itinerary has been planned, commencing at Boston, Massachusetts, and including visits to Albany, Ithaca, and Buffalo in New York, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Washington, District of Columbia, and to New York City. At each of these places sightseeing tours, receptions, and other forms of entertainment have been arranged for the delegates. At Ithaca, the seat of Cornell University, the serious work of the congress will take place from August 29 to September 3. Prominent speakers will address the sessions, and questions of interest to the student body of the world will engage the attention of the delegates and afford ample opportunity for interesting discussions and instructive exchange of ideas. While the European countries and the United States will have numerous delegates present, the representation from Latin American countries promises to be equally gratifying. The Argentine Government has appropriated a sum of money for its delegation, while Colombia, Peru, and other South American countries have indicated their intention of sending student delegates. Nearer home Cuba, Guatemala, and Mexico are among those who have named delegates to the congress. The Pan American Union will also be represented at this congress and has delegated Harry O. Sandberg of its staff to join the party and assist in caring for the foreign delegates.

THE UNITED STATES MINISTER TO COSTA RICA.

On June 23, 1913, Hon. Edward J. Hale was sworn in as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the Republic of Costa Rica. Maj. Hale received his collegiate education at the University of North Carolina and holds two degrees, A. B. and M. D., from that institution. He is a veteran of the Civil War, having risen from the ranks to the position of major and assistant adjutant general on the general staff of the Confederate Army, his last promotion being for "conspicuous gallantry and merit." In 1885 Maj. Hale was appointed consul to Manchester, England, by President Cleveland. His contributions to political literature at this time, especially his articles on the tariff, attracted wide attention, and he was the recipient of many honors and social courtesies in Great Britain. Upon retiring from this important post an "illuminated address" was presented to him by leading public and business men of England. Subsequently he was made a vice president of the International Congress of Internal Navigation, a body composed largely of leading European engineers. He was one of the founders of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress of the United States, and is now the oldest director, in point of service, in that important organization.

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INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCHES.

As this issue of the Bulletin goes to press everything is in readiness for the international rifle matches which will be held at Camp Perry, State of Ohio, August 15 to September 9, 1913, in connection with the Perry Victory Centennial Celebration. No efforts have been spared by those in charge to make the reception and stay of the visiting marksmen as enjoyable as possible, and thus, in a measure, reciprocate the gracious hospitality which was enjoyed during the Pan American rifle matches at Buenos Aires, Argentina, in May, 1912. In addition to the numerous teams from the Latin American countries which will participate in the shooting contests, the nations of Europe will also be fully represented. In nearly every instance preliminary contests have already been held and teams made up of crack marksmen have been selected to compete for international honors. The expert team of rifle and revolver shots from Argentina, headed by Sr. Dr. Juan C. Gallegos, arrived in New York, July 21, and is composed of Sr. Dr. José M. Fernández, Sr. Engineer Gregorio Pereyra, Sr. Don Adán Méndez, Sr. Don Pedro Partarrié, Sr. Don Abelardo Cavatorta, Sr. Don Umberto J. A. Petit, Sr. Don Benjamín Tealdi, Sr. Don Antonio Daneri, Sr. Don Fernández Ferreyra, Sr. Don Pedro Aguerre, and Sr. Don Eduardo Fernández. The Argentine Navy will be represented by Seaman Gunner Sr. Don Ataliva Yañez, and Seamen José Barrientos and Francisco Gerosa.

A picked team from Peru has also arrived in the United States, but its personnel could not be ascertained in time for publication in this number.

MEDALS TO BOSTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PARTY.

The Bolivian Government, through its consul general in New York City, Sr. Don Adolfo Ballivián, has expressed in a novel manner its gratification at the visit of the Boston Chamber of Commerce party, and its appreciation of the courtesies extended to the Bolivian delegate at the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce, which met at Boston in the fall of 1912. Commemorating the visit, the Government had some handsome medals struck, appropriately inscribed, and presented one to each of the members of the Boston party who visited La Paz. In addition, 10 more of these souvenirs were made and presented to the following: Hon. Eugene N. Foss, governor of Massachusetts; Hon. John F. Fitzgerald, mayor of Boston; James J. Storrow, chairman of Boston honorary committee; Joseph B. Russell, president Boston Chamber of Commerce, 1912; George S. Smith, chairman of Boston executive committee; Robert Winsor, chairman of committee on finance; Edward A. Filene, vice president International Congress; John H. Fahey, chairman committee on tours; James A. McKibben, secretary Boston

Chamber of Commerce; Robert J. Bottomly, Boston executive secretary. The medals, accompanied by an engrossed communication addressed to each of the honored recipients, were forwarded to Mr. Bottomly, who distributed them personally. Through the courtesy of Consul General Ballivián, the Pan American Union has received one of these souvenirs and it is now on exhibition at the building. Elsewhere in this issue appear a photograph and description of the gift.

BRAZILIAN STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED.

In the April issue of the Monthly Bulletin announcement was made of the proposed organization of a student society composed of the young men from Brazil who are studying at the colleges and universities in the United States. The Bulletin is now pleased to announce that this association is an accomplished fact. It was given a vigorous and auspicious beginning when the organizers and prospective members gathered for a three days' session, June 9, 10, and 11, at the Central Y. M. C. A. rooms in Buffalo, N. Y. According to a communication recently received from Mr. E. A. Teixeira, the second secretary of the new association, a constitution was formally adopted and the following officers elected for the year 1913-14: President, Domingos G. Borges, Cornell University; vice president of the east district, O. Miranda, University of Pennsylvania; vice president of the west district, O. Mendonça, University of Wisconsin; first secretary, V. S. de Barros, jr., Syracuse University; second secretary, E. A. Teixeira, University of Illinois; treasurer, J. P. de Barros Monteiro, University of Illinois. For the purpose of the association the United States is divided into two districts—the east and west the former including the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, and the District of Columbia. All other States are comprehended in the western division. The aims of the society as indicated in the communication are to further promote the friendship and commerce between the two great American Republics, Brazil and the United States; to make a propaganda of the Brazilian exports and developments; to make known its natural resources and scenic beauties; and to assist Brazilian students who come to attend institutions of learning in the United States without knowledge of the English language.

TO EDUCATE BOYS IN BUSINESS.

The June issue of the New England Shoe and Leather Industry, a magazine published in Boston, Massachusetts, in the interest of the members of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, and the



Photograph by Harris-Ewing.

HON. WILLIAM ELLIOTT GONZALES,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Cuba.

shoe trade in general, contains the following interesting item under the head of "To Educate the Boys in Business."

The Chamber of Commerce Trade Excursion to South America includes two boys sent at the expense of the city of Boston. This has given the mayor of this city an idea which he has immediately agitated, that of raising money, partly by the city, but mostly by private subscriptions, to send the most efficient school boys on foreign trips during the long vacation. The chamber of commerce has entered heartily into the idea, and some of its members have guaranteed to subscribe certain amounts toward a total sufficient to pay at least one-half the expenses of such trips. The mayor's idea is that 10 school boys be sent abroad each summer under the care of one or more school-masters, and he believes there will be little difficulty in raising funds for this purpose. Possibly some members of the shoe and leather trade would be willing to guarantee a portion of such expenses for a certain definite number of years.

The idea is certainly a most commendable one, and could be followed with much profit by such other cities as are interested in extending their markets to foreign countries and are desirous of training young men for such work. In this connection it may be of interest to note that William A. Boltz and Edward Freedman were the two Boston young men who (as a result of the competitive examinations) were selected to accompany the Boston Chamber of Commerce party. In many of the cities of South America these young men were shown special courtesies and attentions by the local schoolboys. They were invited to participate in the various exercises and classes, and in some places were entertained and lodged in the dormitories of the schools. There is no question but that these young men will carry away the most pleasant memories of this notable tour as well as a vast fund of practical knowledge and experience which will be of valuable service in later years.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR SPANISH-SPEAKING TEACHERS.

An evidence of the increasing opportunities for closer educational relations with Latin America is found in a recent statement given out by the Bureau of Education of the United States Government, from which we quote below:

Several well-paid teaching positions in Latin America open to Americans will probably be filled by men from other countries because of a lack of trained men in the United States with a speaking knowledge of Spanish. * * *

On several occasions the Bureau of Education, at the request of the State Department, has scoured the country in search of educators for responsible positions in Latin-American countries, only to find generally that those who might qualify in other particulars can not speak the language.

The American minister to Panama recently asked the United States Government to recommend candidates for positions as professor of industrial arts, professor of agriculture, and professor of veterinary medicine in Panama. Salaries up to \$2,400 and other inducements were offered. The Bureau of Education communicated with various institutions and organizations that usually have lists of available candidates, but in this case the response was meager, because of the language requirement. "None of our industrial arts experts speak Spanish," wrote an officer of the best-known teacher-training institutions. Others declared that while they knew of men who would meet the requirements, so far as professional attainments and teaching experience were concerned, they knew of none who had the added requirement of Spanish.

In connection with the above attention should be called to the fact that largely as a result of the efforts of the Pan American Union, and already pointed out in previous comments in the Bulletin, numerous universities, colleges, preparatory and high schools are systematically taking up the study of the Spanish language, while the number of professors and teachers throughout the United States who are also striving to develop a practical use of the language is rapidly increasing. It is to be hoped that within a few years such requests as referred to in the statement above can be satisfactorily answered by the sending of competent men.

HONOR TO MR. CARNEGIE IN PARIS.

In view of the great and direct interest which Andrew Carnegie has taken in Pan America, beginning with his munificent gift, amounting to \$850,000, for the erection of the Pan American Building and the improvement of its grounds, it is with pleasure that the Bulletin publishes below a résumé of the distinct attention shown him recently in France, as recorded in La Figaro, of Paris, in the issue of July 3:

Mr. Carnegie is well known and greatly loved in Paris through his many philanthropic works, but none has so endeared him to the French people as the establishment of a hero fund, which is of a nature to particularly appeal to the French heart and mind. Mr. Carnegie, accompanied by Mrs. Carnegie, arrived in the capital on July 1, and no sooner was his presence known than Paris decided to entertain him in a manner worthy of his constant affection for and interest in France.

United States Ambassador Herrick tendered an informal luncheon in his honor, while Senator Gaston Menier entertained him at dinner in his magnificent home in Parc Monceau. Among the guests invited to meet Mr. Carnegie were ex-President and Mme. Emile Loubet, the United States ambassador, the president of the Senate and Mme. Antonin Dubost, the president of the House of Deputies and Mme. Parl Deschanel, a number of prominent senators and representatives, and others.

The following day Mr. Carnegie was received at the ministry of the interior by the president of the Carnegie hero fund, ex-President Loubet, and members of the committee. Mr. Loubet welcomed Mr. Carnegie in an eloquent speech, to which Mr. Carnegie responded in simple language which touched the hearts of his listeners. Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, who has had the great sorrow to lose his son since his return from the United States, put aside his mourning for one day to attend the reception, and translated the speech of Mr. Carnegie, with all its original simplicity and charm. In the course of his speech Mr. Carnegie paid a beautiful tribute to Mrs. Carnegie, to whom he attributed the inspiration for much of his philanthropy. The minister of the interior made the closing speech, in which he expressed his pleasure in greeting so eminent a man and conveyed the homage of the Republic of France.

Following the close of the meeting, Ambassador Herrick, accompanied by Mr. Loubet, took Mr. Carnegie to the Elysée Palace, where they were received by President Poincaré, who conversed in English for half an hour with Mr. Carnegie, and expressed his regret at the shortness of his stay in Paris.

In the evening Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie were guests of honor at a dinner given by the committee of the hero fund. The guests included cabinet officers, high Government officials, the United States ambassador, and prominent scientific, literary, and social leaders of Paris.



HON. EDWARD J. HALE,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Costa Rica.

To crown the day's events, Mr. Carnegie manifested his interest in the development of the University of Paris by donating the sum of 100,000 francs to be used in equipping the new Institute of Chemistry, now being erected on Pierre Curie Street.

SOUTH AMERICA IN WOMEN'S CLUBS.

As an evidence of the growth of interest throughout the United States in South America and the cooperation of various organizations with the Pan American Union in spreading useful propaganda, there can be cited the study of South America planned by the Schuylkill Students' Shakespeare Society, of Pottsville, Pa. We have before us a copy of their attractive little yearbook, which carries on its cover the words "South America" and an engraving of all the flags of the 21 American Republics. Some of the subjects to be discussed at the meetings, which reach from October through May, are: Geography of South America; Discovery and its early results; Primitive races: Panama, ancient and modern; History and government of the Panama Canal, etc. Each country is taken up in turn with kindred subjects. The officers of the club include: President, Mrs. Wells; vice president, Miss Anne Boyer; recording secretary, Miss Laura Boyer; corresponding secretary, Miss Hyde; treasurer, Miss Bartholomew: the executive board consists of the officers and Mrs. Wood-The Pan American Union takes advantage of this opportunity to extend its congratulations to the ladies forming this society on their interest in Latin America and on the enterprise of their organization.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT BRISTOL.

The Director General has received a letter from Leolyn G. Hart, general director for the Bristol International Exhibition (Ltd.), May-October, 1914, pointing out his desire to secure a representative exhibit from the various Republics of South and Central America. his note he says: "If such an exhibit were introduced, it would be seen and studied with intelligent interest by, it is anticipated, between four and five millions of people drawn from the agricultural districts of England, the coal fields of South Wales, the manufacturing districts of the Midlands and the North, and, in fact, by excursionists who are out for pleasure and instruction from all over the United Kingdom, parties being organized by rail and steamboat by our own excursion department." He further adds: "That an exhibit of the character which I have named would bring very evidently before the people of England the idea of the resourcefulness of the Republics, and by maps, drawings, and other suggestions, in addition thereto, the manufacturers of England, who will be represented very strongly in our exhibition, will be enlightened as to the prospects of introducing their goods into countries the possibilities of which have not hitherto been explained to them."



Across the Andes. By Charles Johnson Post, New York. Outing Publishing Co. 1912. 362 pages. Price, \$2.

This book is a tale of wanderings amid the mountains of Bolivia and in the jungles of the upper Amazon River. The author first went to the Bolivian capital and later penetrated the forests of the Amazon and several of its tributaries, finally emerging at Manaos, the Brazilian city about a thousand miles from the mouth of the great river. To the intending traveler the book will prove most interesting, and to those of us who are familiar with South American forests and inland cities it recalls many experiences similar to those related and sketched so graphically by Mr. Post.

Columbus and His Predecessors. By Charles H. McCarthy, Ph. D. John Joseph McVey, Philadelphia. 1912. 224 pages. Price, \$0.50.

This is a little historical work dealing with the times and life of the great discoverer and his predecessors; and while the scholar is already familiar with most of the facts contained within its covers, it brings anew to his attention interesting phases leading up to the discovery of America and the events that followed. The book is in pocket form and is well worth reading.

The New Pacific. By Hubert Howe Bancroft. The Bancroft Co., New York. 549 pages. 1912. Price, \$2. Revised edition.

A timely volume and one that will especially appeal to the cultured classes interested in the welfare and progress of nations. A glance at the map used as a frontispiece reveals an astonishing area of the world that is yet to come under a more modern civilization, and as the writer observes, "the occupation of the Pacific by the world's foremost civilization will prove the most absorbing problem of the coming centuries." The long stretch of nations from Alaska to Cape Horn, with the new route of commerce via Panama, holds a wonderful influence on oriental life and progress, the extent of which can not be conjectured.

Retrospection. By Hubert Howe Bancroft, New York; the Bancroft Co. 562 pages. 1912. Price, \$2.

This might be called a companion volume to the author's New Pacific, the two books forming a connecting link from the past to the future. Mr. Bancroft went to California when 20 years of age and has lived there for 60 years, and consequently has been a figure in the development and progress about which he writes, and his glimpses into the future greatness of the Pacific countries are well worth attentive consideration.

As Old as the Moon. By Florence Jackson Stoddard. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. 205 pages. Price, \$1 net.

Within the pages of this little volume there are gathered Cuban legends and folklore of the Antillas, which will be of interest to many of the thousands of travelers who are now voyaging to the Caribbean and its numerous attractive islands. The dawning of the new route of commerce via Panama is responsible for renewed interest in all that relates to the history and progress of this fabled sea.

The War of Quito. By Pedro de Cieza de Leon and Inca Documents. Translated and edited by Sir Clements R. Markham, K. C. B., London. Printed for the Hakluyt Society. 212 pages. Price, 10s. 6d.

The interest attaching to this recovered work of Cieza is that it records the attempt of the Spanish Government to be friend the Indians by enforcing laws for their protection. The narrative of Cieza is well told and full of interest. To complete the story a sequel has been written by the editor.

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De Orbe Novo. The Eight Decades of Peter Martyr D'Anghera. Translated from the Latin with notes and introduction by Francis Augustus MacNutt. Two volumes, 412 and 448 pages, respectively. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London. 1912. Price, \$12.50 net.

These are two handsome volumes containing a vast amount of historical and miscellaneous matter and especially commend themselves to the student and the scholar; the average man of affairs would hardly have time to delve so deeply into historical lore.

Wonders of the World. By Esther Singleton. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. 359 pages, illustrated. 1912. Price, \$1.60.

This is a handsome volume describing the wonders of the world as seen and examined by great writers. Such stories the author has collected and edited, and the whole forms a most interesting and valuable book that will be especially appreciated by the traveler who has looked upon these wonders and by the student who is studying about them.

Map of Brazil. G. W. Bacon & Co. (Ltd.), London.

This map is drawn on the scale of 1: 5,000,000, or 79 miles to an inch, and graphically shows not only the important cities and towns but has many features not usually found on ordinary maps. Folded between covers and reenforced by heavy map cloth.

New Trails in Mexico. By Carl Lumholtz, M. A. New York. Chas. Scribner's Sons. 1912. 411 pages.

This is an account of one year's exploration in southwestern Arizona and north-western Mexico, and in which the author gives us many interesting stories of his experiences among the peoples of this rather untraveled section. He was commissioned to make certain economic studies in the region, which by the early Spanish chroniclers, was designated as Papagueria, after the native inhabitants, the Papago Indians. More than 100 illustrations and two large maps add numerous details to the well-written text, all of which will be enjoyed by those who are fond of history and Indian lore.

Crusoe's Island. By Frederick A. Ober, George H. Doran Co., New York. 277 pages, illustrated. Price, \$1.

Mr. Ober, who has written a number of books on travel, was sent by the Smithsonian Institution to make an ornithological investigation of the Lesser Antilles. After performing this service he decided to gratify a long-craving desire to visit and explore the island of Robinson Crusoe. This island, according to the author, is none other than Tobago, in the Caribbean, and not that of Juan Fernandez, in the Pacific. As a proof of the assertion the author offers his book, which is based on original investigations.

Obed Hussey. Edited by Follett L. Greeno, Rochester, New York. 228 pages. 1912. Price, \$0.50.

How many persons, learned or unlearned, know anything of the life of the man "who, of all inventors, made bread cheap." The quotation is the author's subtitle, and the book is a true record of the life and struggles of a man who has given to the world the reaping machine. A number of illustrations depict the progress or evolution of the reaper, which to-day has superseded the old-time reaping hook all over the world. The author gives the honor of the invention to Obed Hussey.

The Conquest of New Granada. By Sir Clements Markham, K. C. B. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 232 pages, with map. Price, \$2 net.

This book by the well-known writer and traveler, Sir Clements Markham, is dedicated to His Excellency Don Carlos E. Restrepo, President of the Republic of Colombia. In his preface the author states that in his opinion the civilization of the Chib-

chas and the story of the conquest of New Granada by Quesada are neglected history. He therefore takes up the pen after his investigations in the field and gives to the public a very interesting and splendidly written account of a section of country and a people about which little or nothing has been written. This history furnishes a splendid foundation for the modern man of business who is interested in the commercial and industrial progress of the Colombian nation.

The Conquest of New Spain. By B. Diaz del Castillo, one of its original conquerors; edited and published in Mexico by Genaro Garcia. Translated by Alfred P. Maudslay, M. A. London; printed for the Hakluyt Society. 395 pages. 1912. Price, \$1.50 net.

This is a true history from the only exact copy made of the original manuscript. Its pages contain much historical data, and the book espeically appeals to the historical student and the scholar.

Philippine Coconut Industry. By O. W. Barrett, Chief, Division of Horticulture, United States Department of Agriculture.

This is a splendid little pamphlet of 67 pages dealing with the various phases of the coconut industry; the many fine illustrations add materially to its attractiveness.

- Report on the Gold, Diamond, and Forest Industries of British Guiana. Issued by the Institute of Mines and Forests of British Guiana. A series of reports covering the years from 1908 to 1912. Price, 36 cents each.
- Coffee. By Harry C. Graham, Division of Research and Reference, United States Department of Agriculture. Treats of the production, trade, and consumption by countries. 1912.
- The Equestrian Monuments of the World. By Florence C. Quinby. A paper-bound booklet of 102 pages containing pictures and text relative to the equestrian monuments. New York, 235 West Seventy-fifth Street.
- The Panama Canal Conflict. By L. Oppenheim, M. A. University Press, Cambridge. A 57-page booklet, being a study by a Cambridge professor of the differences between Great Britain and United States of the Panama Canal question.
- Telephone Statistics of the World. Compiled by the statistician of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. New York.
- Le Droit Civil en Amerique. By Charles F. Beach, Paris, 13 Rue Soufflot. A pamphlet of 31 pages, being the Discours D'Ouverture a la Faculte de Droit de Saint Paul.
- The Secret of Columbus. By Hyland C. Kirk. A 50-page brochure containing an array of facts bearing on the life of the great navigator. Hayworth Publishing Co., Washington, D. C. 25 cents.
- Fryer's East India and Persia. By John Fryer. Edited with notes and an introduction by William Crooke, B. A. London. Printed for the Hakluyt Society. 1912. Price, 10s. 6d.

This is an account of these interesting countries based on nine years' travels, from 1672 to 1681. Its 371 pages form interesting historical matter for the modern traveler to base future progress and development prophecies.

The Lords of the Devil's Paradise. By G. Sidney Paternoster. London. Stanley Paul & Co. 327 pages, illustrated. Price, \$—.

The author acknowledges his indebtedness to the English paper Truth and to Sir Roger Casement for much of the material contained within the pages of his book, which deals with the former atrocities practiced in the Putumayo rubber country. Through active efforts of the authorities it is believed the troubles along the Putumayo are forever at an end, although the writer is inclined to believe otherwise. (Reviews by W. A. R.)

Escuela Internacional de Arqueologia y Etnologia Americanas año Escolar de 1911 à 1912. This international school of archaeology and American ethnology was founded in the City of Mexico in 1910, and has among its subscribers the Federal Government of Mexico, the Government of Prussia, Columbia University, Harvard University, University of Pennsylvania, and the Hispanic Society of America.

The pamphlet gives the result of the year's work in and around the City of Mexico; that is, in the whole valley of Mexico which was the central home of its earlier Aztec population. Further results of importance may be expected by the researches to be made under the guidance of this school.

The Present and Future State of the Petroleum Industry in Peru. By Ricardo A. Deustua, civil engineer; Lima, 1912.

That petroleum has been found in paying commercial quantities on the Peruvian coast is a well-known fact, but this book gives careful attention to all the details of that industry and gives such information as has hitherto been inaccessible concerning the product and condition of exploitation of these mineral oils on the west coast. There are 10 chapters dealing with general conditions; the location of the oil beds and the companies operating them; their geography and topography; their geology; various theories about their formation, and other data of similar character. Statistical matter is given at the end of the book, and there are two clearly drawn maps of Brazil, to illustrate the petroleum activities, with several photographs. The work shows careful study of the whole problem, and is undoubtedly a worthy contribution to the literature on the subject. (Reviews by W. A. R.)

Les Etats-Unis D'Amérique. By D'Estournelles de Constant. Librairie Armand Colin, Rue de Mézières, 5, Paris. Price, 5 francs.

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, the distinguished Senator from Sarthe, France, and who might fittingly be called the apostle of peace of the twentieth century, has been a frequent visitor to our shores in recent years. It was during his last visit in 1911 that he gathered the material for this interesting book on the United States which, as he states in his preface, was written for the purpose of dissipating the profound ignorance which separates Europe from the New World as widely as does the ocean.

Unusual opportunity was afforded Mr. de Constant during his lecture tour throughout the United States to obtain an intelligent understanding of the American people, their aims, ideals, and ambitions, and the author displays the same feu sacré in his efforts to make the real American known to he French reading public as he does in his efforts to convert the world to the doc ine of peace. His book shows him to be not only a broad and fair minded man, but the keenest of observers as well, for in addition to his descriptions of scenery, places, and people there is scarcely a great public question now being agitated in the country on which he does not touch. Especially interesting are the chapters devoted to the young American students, for in spite of his manifest and intense interest in our system of education one can read between the lines the amazement which the author has not quite succeeded in concealing at the great liberty permitted the American jeune fille and her absolute safety in these, to the French mind, inconceivable surroundings and conditions and also at the great rôle played by women in public affairs of the Nation.

Mr. de Constant refers to the Pan American Union and its Bulletin published in different languages, and expresses regret that no French edition has yet appeared. As the Bulletin has for years contained a French section, and since the last two years a separate edition has been published in French this error of Mr. de Constant was quickly rectified by sending him the latest edition by the fastest steamer. One is not a little amused in noting that the one bête noire of the author is not, as with most of our foreign visitors, our cuisine, but rather the dreadful courants d'air (drafts) from which he can never escape. While no translation could fully do justice to the charming style in which Mr. de Constant's book is written, it is to be hoped that one will be made so that its enjoyment will not be restricted alone to those who read French, for all Americans will be interested in the impressions of this distinguished Frenchman. (M. Mac N.)



REPORTS RECEIVED UP TO JULY 25, 1913.1

Title.	Date.	Author.
ARGENTINA.		
Annual report of Banco de la Nacion Argentina for the year 1912.	1913. Mar. 18	R. M. Bartleman, consul gen-
Boletin de Obras Publicas	May 17 May 22 May 30	eral, Buenos Aires. Do. Do. Do.
BOLIVIA.		
Exports from Bolivia in detail for 1912.	May 24	H. G. Knowles, minister, La
BRAZIL.		Paz.
Annual report of commerce and industries, Santos	May 28	James W. Reeves, vice and
Bahia's splendid new port. Commerce and industries 1912 (third section). Finance, railways, industries, navigation, and immigration. Construction work (reservoirs).	May 30 June 4	deputy consul, Santos. D. R. Birch, consul, Bahia. Julius G. Lay, consul general, Rio de Janeiro.
	June 18	Do.
COLOMBIA.		
Colombian notes: Railway to Tequendama Falls—Duty on machines for hunting wild animals (fieras)—Extension of mining contract.	May 30	Isaac A. Manning, consul, Barranquilla.
Industries and standard of living.	June 5	Leland Harrison, chargé d'af- faires, Bogota.
Belanophorae wax (plant does not grow in high altitude)	do	Do.
COSTA RICA.		
Annual report commerce and industries of Limon district	May 31	C. Donneldson, consul, Port Limon.
GUATEMALA.		Limon,
Hotel rates and climatic conditions	June 3	Geo. A. Bucklin, jr., consul general, Guatemala City.
Autos and tires. Leather and shoes (imports for 1911). Coal (no coal deposits in Guatemala). Flour.	do June 18	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
Forwarding agents Duty on horse nails Steel office furniture Duty on cement and hydrated lime	June 19 June 21	Do. Do Do. Do.
HONDURAS.		
Annual national report, 1912.	June 3	A. T. Haeberle, consul, Tegu-
Tissue-paper patterns (no market)	June 7	eigalpa. Do. Do.
MEXICO.		
Electrical supplies and lighting	Apr. 23	Thom. W. Bowman, consul.
Baled hay (no imports)		Nogales. E. M. Lawton, consular
Autos and roads (no market for autos)		agent, Oaxaca. C. S. Edwards, consul, Aca-
Coal (no coal mines in State of Guerrero)	do May 30	pulco. Do. Claud E. Guyant, acting vice
1912. Steamship lines to Acapulco (the Pacific Mail and Compañia de Naviera del Pacifico).		consul, Ensenada. Clarence S. Edwards, consul Acapulco.
Sawmills and furniture factories (none) Soap		Do. Wm. E. Alger, consul, Ma- zatlan.

¹ This does not represent a complete list of the reports made by the consular officers in Latin America, but merely those that are supplied to the Pan American Union as likely to be of service to this institution.

Reports received up to July 25, 1913-Continued.

Title.	Date	Author.
MEXICO—continued. Motor-car regulations		Louis Hostetter, consul, Her- mosillo. Do. E. M. Lawton, consular agent, Oaxaca.
Annual report of commerce and industries—Supplementary—Foreign commerce, 1912, dated Apr. 6, 1913. Kerosene and gasoline		A. Snyder, consul general, Panama City. James C. Kellogg, consul, Colon.
Auto traffic regulations.	June 28	Do.
PERU.		
Exports and imports of rice during 1911	May 24	Louis G. Dreyfus, vice con-
Exposition of International Hygiene	June 12	sul, Callao. Do.
SALVADOR.		
Importation statistics of Salvador for calendar year 1912	May 5	T. Hinckley, consul general,
Annual report of commerce and industries for calendar year 1912 (exports). $ {\tt URUGUAY}. $	June 17	San Salvådor. Do.
Project for reducing Montevideo port charges	Apr. 29	Frederic W. Goding, consul,
Uruguay notes	June 12	Montevideo. Do.
VENEZUELA.		
Venezuelan law of patents and inventions	June 10	Thomas W. Voetter, consul, La Guaira.



COMMERCE OF COSTA RICA FOR 1912 : : : : :

HE foreign commerce of Costa Rica for the year 1912, compiled from the report of Sr. Don José Rodo, chief of the division of commercial statistics, attached to the report of Sr. Don Felipe J. Alvarado, secretary of state for treasury and commerce, and presented to the Chamber of Deputies on May 1, 1913, amounted to 43,103,894.41 colones, gold, of which 21,675,928.41 colones were imports and 21,427,966.00 colones were exports. Included in the imports is the sum of 3,117,306.50 colones gold and silver coin.

The figures for the year 1911 were: Imports, 19,079,916.57 colones (including 20,306.75 colones coin); exports, 19,191,808.00 colones; total, 38,271,724.57 colones.

There was, therefore, an increase for the year 1912 as compared with 1911 of 2,596,011.84 colones imports and 2,236,158.00 colones exports, or a total increase in the foreign trade of 1912 of 4,832,169.84 colones.

Expressed in terms of United States currency (valuing the colon, gold, at 47 cents), the value of the foreign trade of Costa Rica for the year 1912 was \$20,258,830.37, of which \$10,187,686.35 (including \$1,465,134.05 coin) was imports and \$10,071,144.02 was exports. In 1911, the foreign trade amounted to: Imports, \$8,967,560.79 (including \$9,544.17 coin); exports, \$9,020,149.76; total, \$17,987,710.55. The gain for the year 1912 was therefore imports, \$1,220,125.56; exports, \$1,050,994.26; or a total gain of \$2,271,119.82.

IMPORTS.

The imports by countries for the last four years were as follows:

	1909	1910	1911	1912
United States	\$3, 175, 202, 87	\$3,094,391.00	\$4, 153, 152. 98	\$5, 865, 908. 48
Germany	825, 129. 54	954,072.02	1,704,745.85	1,503,944.36
United Kingdom	1,059,762.71	1,291,005.62	1,553,118.67	1,391,002.72
France	363, 082. 41	314,416.37	443,993.74	424, 188, 78
Central America	264, 169, 91	569, 120, 67	373,943.70	333, 555 . 89
Italy	160, 351. 32	158, 792, 83	247, 935, 86	183, 685, 31
Spain	147, 384, 88	181, 925, 78	194, 477, 27	170,753.81
Belgium	90,963.36	348, 827, 77	65, 448. 31	54, 313. 85
Other countries	89, 590. 01	70, 105, 56	230, 744, 41	260, 330. 15
Total	6, 175, 637, 01	7, 982, 657, 62	8,967,560.79	10, 187, 686, 35

Of the countries included in "other countries" in 1912, the principal were China, \$107,700.03; Cuba, \$75,073.08; Panama not included in Central America, \$30,216.09; Mexico, \$13,191.76; Netherlands, \$9,877.64; and Ecuador, \$7,809.05.

Gold and silver coin imports, all of which were from the United States, amounted, in 1911, to 20,306.75 colones (\$9,544.17), and in 1912 to 3,117,306.50 colones (\$1,465,-134.05).

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The imports by articles for the last four years were as follows:

Articles.	1909	1910	1911	1912
	Colones.	Colones.	Colones.	Colones.
Rice	305,721	279,442	336, 496	484, 405
Coal	328, 641	318, 428	419, 288	313,937
Beer		138, 935	197, 411	169, 853
eather and manufactures 1		276, 568	211, 327	251,832
Canned and preserved foods		159,912	164, 025	141.851
Structural iron and steel		624.529	549, 737	625, 108
ron piping			242.079	253, 660
Flour		730, 852	840, 560	718, 420
Jumber.		329, 145	319,300	336, 182
ard.		467, 674	428, 141	368, 428
Furniture		105, 636	130, 843	130, 018
Material:	. 10,007	100,000	200,020	100,01
Building	. 26,953	147, 834	94, 468	82,90
Electrical		233, 758	198, 731	271, 475
Railway		529, 780	569. 723	583,37
Tramway		172,648	80, 357	48, 98
Sewerage		112,010	28, 154	16, 194
Other industries.		73,554	212, 702	20,20
Jachinery		124,994	540,878	
		274, 445	383,309	421.384
Pharmaceutical products	0=0 000	297, 921	330, 744	366,175
Cotton fabries		1,770,716	2,630,653	1,972,183
Woolen fabrics		166, 457	201.065	122,69
Silk fabries.		125, 410	320, 458	270, 70

¹ The figures for this classification are only a partial statement of imports under this heading.

The imports by articles and principal countries for 1911 (the latest year for which detailed statistics are available), as compiled from the Anuario Estadístico for 1911, issued in 1913, were:

Rice: Germany, 236,606 colones; United States, 75,155 colones; and France, 5,350 colones.

Coal: All the coal came from the United States and the United Kingdom; from the former 42,986 metric tons, worth 336,010 colones; and from the latter 4,327 metric tons, worth 83,277 colones.

Beer: Germany, 104,097 colones; United States, 42,271 colones; United Kingdom, 32,176 colones.

Leather and manufactures: The imports of leather belting amounted to 34,328 colones, of which 20,450 colones was from the United States; 8,432 colones from the United Kingdom, and 4,733 colones from Germany. The import of manufactured leather of all kinds was, from the United States, 207,076 colones; from Germany, 15,933 colones; from the United Kingdom, 9,388 colones; and from France, 5,683 colones.

Canned and preserved foods: United States, 95,932 colones; Spain, 16,118 colones; France, 15,868 colones; Germany, 13,349 colones; United Kingdom, 12,221 colones.

Structural iron and steel: United Kingdom, 228.838 colones; United States, 217,677 colones; Germany, 86,302 colones; and Belgium, 14,408 colones.

Iron piping: From the United States, 157,866 colones; from Germany, 38,069 colones; from Belgium 26,819 colones; and from the United Kingdom, 19,136 colones.

Wheat flour: 840,194 colones, practically all from the United States.

Lumber: 317,282 colones, practically all from the United States.

Lard: 395,359 colones from the United States; 26,260 colones from Nicaragua; and 4,920 colones from Salvador.

Butter: 87,126 colones, of which 50,885 colones was from Germany, 15,725 colones from the United Kingdom, and 8,531 colones from the United States.

Furniture: 60,597 colones from the United States, 22,808 colones from Germany, 19,072 colones from the United Kingdom, and 6,519 colones from the Netherlands.

Building material: From the United States, 83,462 colones; from the United Kingdom, 3,680 colones; and from Belgium, 3,261 colones.

Electrical material: From the United States, 163,692 colones; from Germany, 19,620 colones; and from Belgium, 13,032 colones.

COSTA RICA COMMERCE-1912 \$ 20,258,830.37 UNITED STATES /# 5,865,908.48// OTHER COUNTRIES TO P \$10,187,686 SPAIN-ITALY -GERMANY CENTRAL UNITED KINGDOM \$1,503,944.36 AMERICA-\$1,391,002.72 UNITED STATES \$5,025,694.49 OTHER-COUNTRIES \$10,071,144 CENTRAL, +\$47,871 AMERICA 5 \$69.25 SPANISH / AMERICA UNITED KINGDOM \$4,193,035.91 PAN AMERICAN UNION

Railway material: From the United States, 471,645 colones; from Germany, 86,296 colones; and from Belgium, 11,030 colones.

Tramway material: From Germany, 44,361 colones; and from the United States, 34,265 colones.

Sewerage material: From Germany, 20,794 colones; and from the United States, 4,451 colones.

Material for the industries: From the United States, 130,259 colones; from Germany, 28,305 colones; from the United Kingdom, 25,551 colones; and from France, 11,207 colones.

Under machinery the principal imports were sawmills, 82,333 colones, of which 74,115 colones was from the United States and 6,176 colones from the United Kingdom. Coffee machinery, 42,386 colones, of which 21,739 colones was from the United States and 18,068 colones from the United Kingdom. Sewing machines, 54,686 colones, of which 52,485 colones was from the United States. Typewriters, 28,510 colones, of which 26,939 colones was from the United States and 1,524 from Germany. Agricultural machinery, 7,160 colones, of which 2,582 colones was from the United States and 1,964 colones from France. Sugar machinery, 19,227 colones, of which 16,688 colones was from the United States. Mining machinery, 77,930 colones, of which 70,468 colones was from the United States, and 7,462 colones from the United Kingdom. Grain mills, 65,420 colones, of which 61,529 colones was from the United States.

Pharmaceutical products: From the United States, 155,117 colones; from Germany, 86,809 colones; from France, 64,824 colones; from the United Kingdom, 61,476 colones; and from Italy, 10,875 colones.

Tobacco: Under tobacco the principal imports were: Breva, 132,025 colones, of which 129,307 colones was from the United States. Manufactured tobacco, 118,445 colones, of which 64,106 colones was from the United Kingdom, 33,880 colones from Cuba, and 10,332 colones from the United States. Cut smoking tobacco, 5,212 colones, of which 2,539 colones was from the United States, and 2,116 colones from the United Kingdom. Leaf tobacco, 80,274 colones, of which 53,393 colones was from Salvador, and 22,933 colones from the United States.

Cotton fabrics: From the United Kingdom, 992,776 colones; from the United States, 706,587 colones; from Germany, 479,795 colones; from Italy, 169,447 colones; from Spain, 126,087 colones; and from France, 121,443 colones.

Woolen fabrics: From Germany, 73,474 colones; from the United Kingdom, 58,315 colones; from France, 46,653 colones; and from the United States, 14,035 colones.

Silk fabrics: From China, 187,740 colones; from Germany, 41,811 colones; from France, 32,246 colones; from the United Kingdom, 26,487 colones; from Japan, 11,765 colones; and from the United States, 10,076 colones.

Live animals: Total imports, 614,948.17 colones. From Nicaragua, 561,675 colones; from the United Kingdom, 26,439.02 colones; from the United States, 25,802.15 colones. The imports from the United Kingdom were principally hogs and breed cattle, and from the United States breed cattle and horses. From Nicaragua the import was 10,128 head of beef cattle, worth 557,040 colones; 45 head of mules, worth 4,500 colones; 2 bulls and 1 horse. The import of beef cattle from Nicaragua in 1911 was 14,255 head; in 1910, 23,015 head; and in 1909, 13,484 head.

Imports by customhouses, 1912.	Colones.
Limon	
Puntarenas	2, 675, 970.00
Postal packages	1, 200, 095. 21
Imports by the frontier of Nicaragua	
Live animals on foot from Nicaragua	
Coin	3, 117, 306. 50
m-4-1	01 675 000 41

The postal-package imports were as follows in 1912:	Colones.
Germany	422, 017. 20
United States	300, 157. 80
France.	233, 650. 11
United Kingdom	139, 934, 00
Italy	66, 693. 23
Belgium.	25, 207. 16
Salvador.	
Mexico	2, 269. 33
Total.	1 200 095 21

EXPORTS.

The exports by countries for the last four years were as follows:

	1909	1910	1911	1912
United States United Kingdom. Germany. France. Spanish America. Central America ¹ Other countries.	168, 478. 55 118, 558. 91 129, 380. 66	\$5,097,348.34 2,989,463.67 277,841.91 38,367.51 38,029.58 23,359.94	\$4,973,473.26 3,586,938.95 304,124.31 60,906.14 39,341.35 47,971.96 7,393.79	\$5,025,694.49 4,193,035.91 559,566.49 131,682.72 69,256.38 47,871.96 43,936.07
Total	8, 264, 173. 56	8, 464, 410. 95	9,020,149.76	10, 071, 144. 02

¹ In 1909 and 1910 included in "other countries."

The exports for 1911 and 1912 are classified in five groups, as follows:

	1911	1912
Bananas. Coffee. Gold and silver in bars. Woods. Miscellaneous.	Colones. 9, 309, 586 6, 109, 542 2, 517, 372 193, 732 1, 061, 576	Colones. 7,623,561 10,647,702 1,625,117 265,483 1,266,103
Total	19,191,808	21, 427, 966

Bananas: The export of bananas for 1909 was 9,365,690 colones, and for 1910, 9,097,285 colones. In 1912 the export to the United States was 7,984,616 colones; to the United Kingdom, 2,661,386 colones; and to Panama, 1,700 colones. In 1911 the export to the United States was 7,217,148 colones; to the United Kingdom, 2,092,438 colones.

For statistical purposes the value of the banana is estimated at 1 colon (47 cents) per bunch, so that the figures given in colones represent at the same time the number of bunches exported.

Coffee: The exports of coffee for the last four years were:

	Gross weight.	Value.
1909 1910 1911 1911 1912.	Kilos. 12,030,104 14,396,926 12,641,156	Colones. 5, 677, 146 5, 916, 181 6, 109, 542 7, 623, 551

Coffee was exported in 1911 and 1912 to the following countries:

	Cleaned.	In parch- ment.	Total.
Germany. United States. France	Kilos. 317,485 933,007 274,197	Kilos. 640,777 96,273	Kilos. 958, 26 1, 029, 28 274, 19
Spanish America United Kingdom Other Countries.	5,377 3,348,648 12,341	7,013,051	5,37 10,361,69 12,34
Total	4,891,055	7, 750, 101	12,641,15
1912.			
United Kingdom Germany United States. France Other countries.	4,790,891 498,372 653,730 371,720 9,887	4,868,464 952,800 41,911 50,100	9, 659, 353 1, 451, 173 695, 64 371, 720 59, 98
Total	6,324,600	5, 913, 275	12, 237, 87

Woods: The principal woods exported in 1912 were cedar, 7,072 metric tons; mahogany, 512 metric tons; and cocobolo, 222 metric tons.

Miscellaneous: The principal articles included under this head, with export values for the last four years, were:

	1909	1910	1911	1912
Hides and skins. Rubber Cacao. Tortoise shell Pearl shell	Colones. 244,742 154,314 119,926 21,390 34,458	Colones. 269, 719 219, 957 88, 556 18, 512 46, 878	Colones. 188, 542 180, 784 185, 806 17, 344 17, 372	Colones. 251, 073 200, 825 182, 988 18, 912 16, 720

Of hides and skins, cattle hides formed the great bulk, with few deer and alligator skins.

The exports by the port of Limon amounted to 20,183,405 colones, and by Puntarenas, 1,244,561 colones.



COMMERCE OF PARAGUAY FOR 1912

THE total foreign trade of Paraguay for the year 1912, according to the message of President Eduardo Schaerer, delivered to the National Congress on April 1, 1913, amounted to 9,493,875.91 pesos gold, of which the imports were 5,282,925.96 pesos and the exports 4,210,949.95 pesos. The details of trade by countries and by articles are not given, only the gross figures as above.

The foreign trade of Paraguay for the year 1911, according to a report of Mr. F. Oliver, British consul at Asuncion, published in the British Diplomatic and Consular Reports, amounted to £2,261,481, of which £1,295,699 were imports and £965,782 were exports.

Estimating the gold peso at 97 cents and the British pound sterling as worth \$4.87 gold, the value of the foreign trade of Paraguay for the year 1912 was: Imports, \$5,124,438; exports, \$4,084,621; total, \$9,209,059. For 1911 it was: Imports, \$6,310,054; exports, \$4,703,358; total, \$11,013,412. There was therefore a decrease in imports of \$1,185,616, and in exports of \$618,737, a total decrease for the year of \$1,804,353.

IMPORTS.

The imports by countries for the years 1908, 1909, 1910, and 1911 were as follows:

	1908	1909	1910	1911
United Kingdom Germany. Argentina. France Spain United States Italy. Belgium Austria-Hungary Brazil ' Uruguay Other countries	1, 192, 619 766, 519 364, 309 210, 559 222, 763 289, 719 49, 489 8, 700	\$1, 244, 533 733, 082 568, 084 234, 898 178, 581 202, 766 254, 330 74, 870 60, 067	\$2,625,490 1,111,714 678,956 289,342 366,189 310,540 335,620 149,450 146,738 42,262 44,712 151,467	\$1, 802, 095 1, 770, 406 754, 811 420, 281 402, 871 379, 397 342, 707 107, 559 106, 473 56, 852 49, 805 116, 797
Total	4,072,953	3,655,366	6, 252, 480	6,310,054

¹ In 1908 and 1909 included in "other countries."

The original figures in Paraguayan pesos, from which the conversion was made by Mr. Oliver, are not available.

The imports under 12 major classifications for the years 1909, 1910, and 1911 were as follows:

·	1909	1910	1911
Textiles. Foodstuffs. Hardware. Fancy goods, perfumery, and jewelry. Wines, spirits, etc. Drugs and chemicals. Ready-made clothing. Hats.	866, 615 296, 260 154, 644 220, 973 69, 812 19, 198 37, 023	\$1,955,290 1,130,453 429,612 273,460 338,650 151,482 129,576 85,249	\$1,668,136 1,366,152 518,192 396,491 289,054 196,378 135,313 82,571
Firearms and ammunition Glass and chinaware Duty-free articles Miscellaneous.	39, 274 771, 683 146, 202	58,308 1,565,472 134,928	74,779 69,879 1,334,054 179,055
Total	3,655,366	6,252,480	6,310,054

Textiles.—Under this head are included prints, bleached and unbleached cotton, gray cottons, blankets, woolen and cotton cassimeres, cloths, sheetings, flannels, silks, fancy dress stuffs, and linen goods. In 1911 the imports were principally from the United Kingdom, \$973,187; from Germany, \$442,337; from Italy, \$89,087; from France, \$69,573; from Spain, \$40,552; from Belgium, \$20,508; and from the United States, \$7,086.

Foodstuffs.—Under this head are included flour, rice, meal, grains, sugar, potatoes, petroleum, preserved fruits, vegetables and meats, sardines, dried fish, butter, cheese, hams, tea, coffee, cocoa, macaroni, biscuits, sweets, candles, oil, olives, condiments, etc. In 1911 the imports were principally from Argentina, \$481,249; from Germany, \$268,663; from Spain, \$138,673; from Austria-Hungary, \$103,186; from Italy, \$99,981; from the United States, \$79,576; from Brazil, \$51,929; from France, \$43,319; from the United Kingdom, \$28,275; from Uruguay, \$14,703; and from Portugal, \$8,021.

Hardware.—Under this head are included household and kitchen utensils, tools, wire (wire for fencing is included in "duty-free articles"), ships' fittings, corrugated tin, etc. In 1911 the imports were principally from Germany, \$178,909; from the United Kingdom, \$140,874; from the United States, \$90,567; from Belgium, \$31,723; from Spain, \$24,842; from France, \$22,227; and from Argentina, \$13,870.

Fancy goods, perfumery, and jewelry.—Under this head are included haberdashery, stationery, perfumery, dolls, ornaments, plated goods, buttons, artificial flowers, etc. In 1911 the imports were principally from Germany, \$153,541; from France, \$117,586; from the United Kingdom, \$80,603; from Italy, \$21,423; from Argentina, \$8,406; from Spain, \$6,940; and from the United States, \$6,467.

Wines, spirits, etc.—In 1911 the imports were principally from Spain, \$129,867; from Italy, \$64,605; from France, \$57,890; from Germany, \$17,892; and from the United Kingdom, \$8,605.

Drugs and chemicals.—Under this head are included drugs, medicines, chemicals, oils and colors, surgical instruments and applicances, etc. In 1911 the imports were principally from Germany, \$75,811; from France, \$36,087; from the United States, \$24,219; from the United Kingdom, \$23,352; from Argentina, \$12,019; and from Italy, \$10,729.

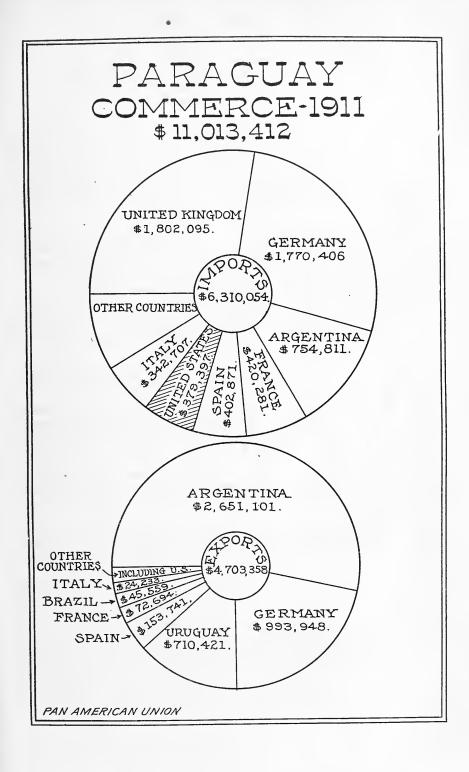
Ready-made clothing.—The imports under this heading were chiefly underwear, and in 1911 were from Argentina, \$49,645; from Spain, \$27,973; from Germany, \$26,030; from the United Kingdom, \$11,094; from France, \$10,246; and from Italy, \$9,818.

Hats.—Under this heading are included all kinds of headwear for men, women, and children. In 1911 the imports were principally from Italy, \$35,244; from Uruguay, \$15,160; from the United Kingdom, \$13,032; from France, \$8,888; and from Germany, \$6,754.

Firearms and ammunition.—In 1911 the imports were principally from the United States, \$28,738; from Germany, \$16,991; from the United Kingdom, \$12,151; and from Spain, \$11,410.

Glass and china ware.—The imports in 1911 were principally from Germany, \$51,719, and from the United Kingdom, \$5,761.

Duty-free articles.—Under this heading are included railway material of all kinds, agricultural and industrial machinery and apparatus, material for shipbuilding, wire fencing, windmills, etc. In 1911 the imports were principally from the United Kingdom, \$496,477; from Germany, \$444,222; from Argentina, \$149,396; from the United States, \$130,609; from Belgium, \$45,681; from France, \$35,507; from Spain, \$11,707; and from Uruguay, \$7,719.



EXPORTS.

The exports, by countries, for the years 1908, 1909, 1910, and 1911 were as follows:

	1908	1909	1910	1911
Argentina. Germany. Urugusy Spain France Brazil Italy Belgium. United Kingdom. Switzerland Netherlands! United States!	548, 193 28, 215 80, 906 30, 668 15, 455 182, 397	9,373 5,539		\$2,651,101 993,948 710,421 153,741 72,694 45,559 24,233 21,822 799
Bolivia ¹ Other countries	1,773 5,873 3,867,094	4, 995 875	5, 590	29,040

¹ In 1910 and 1911 included in "Other countries."

No figures for exports by articles and values are available. The report of Mr. Oliver shows the principal exports by quantities for 1909, 1910, and 1911 as follows:

Article	s.	1909	1910	1911
Dried beef		12, 100	17,481	34, 269
Beef extract	pounds		8,960	10,616
Quebracho extract	metric tons	10,680	11,538	8, 121
Hides:				
Dry	pieces	90,014	77,005	66,572
Salted	do	213,060	223,877	194, 132
Horns	hundredweight	5,620	6,033	5,002
Oranges	dozen	14, 139, 441	10,895,379	12, 137, 247
Fangerines	do	289,654	442,340	2,259,333
l'imber:		,	, , , , , ,	-,,
Logs (rough)	metric tons	22,213	94,431	6,712
Logs (trimmed)	pieces	,		87, 446
Posts		51,398	58,543	51, 158
Stakes		,	718,007	618, 484
Sleepers	do	169,582	133, 488	10, 188
Boards	cubic meters	1 735, 310	200, 200	4,958
Quebracho			14,888	17, 185
Pobacco:			11,000	10,100
Para (classified)	hundredweight	20,500	22,942	20,603
Para (unclassified)	do.	20,000	22,012	2,777
Pito (classified)	do	73,980	77,587	101, 197
Pito (unclassified)	do	10,000	11,001	2,462
Negro		1,660	109	746
Yerba:		1,000	100	1 20
Ground	nounde	336,000	237, 263	294,044
Unground		6,569,920	6, 106, 159	6, 594, 478

¹ Pieces.

According to the report of United States Consul Cornelius Ferris, jr., of Asuncion, the exports to the United States in 1911 invoiced at that consulate were valued at \$16,668, and consisted of oil of petitgrain worth \$15,748 and undressed furs worth \$920. In 1910 the exports to the United States were valued at \$25,056, and consisted of oil of petitgrain worth \$23,663 and undressed furs worth \$1,393.

COMMERCE OF VENEZUELA FOR 1912

THE foreign commerce of Venezuela for the year 1912, compiled from official Venezuelan reports, amounted to 237,460,351 bolivars, of which 106,574,817 bolivars were imports and 130,885,534 bolivars exports. The figures for the preceding year were: Imports, 95,310,308 bolivars; exports, 117,535,667 bolivars; total, 212,845,975 bolivars. There was therefore an increase of 11,264,509 bolivars in imports, and 13,349,867 bolivars in exports, or a total increase of 24,614,376.

Estimating the bolivar at 19.3 cents United States gold, the foreign trade of Venezuela for the year 1912 amounted to \$45,829,847.74, of which \$20,568,939.68 were imports and \$25,260,908.06 exports. The figures for the preceding year reduced to United States money were: Imports, \$18,394,889.53; exports, \$22,684,383.67; total, \$41,079,273.20. The gain for the year in imports was \$2,174,050.15, and in exports \$2,576,524.39, or a total gain in the foreign commerce of \$4,750,574.54.

IMPORTS.

The imports by countries of origin for the last four years were as follows:

	1909	1910	1911	1912
United States. United Kingdom Germany France. Netherlands. Spain	2,348,802.36 2,075,569.83 659,156.91 568,541.04 526,824.96	\$3,788,539.40 3,625,681.31 2,039,287.37 998,906.28 907,004.60 537,530.61	\$5, 219, 558. 28 5, 253, 864. 77 3, 195, 945. 22 1, 857, 564. 11 1, 322, 770. 19 666, 350. 54	\$6,832,437.97 4,284,885.64 3,199,388.60 2,616,400.06 1,647,665.90 926,445.35
Italy. Trinidad ¹ Belgium. Curacao ¹ Colombia ¹ Austria-Hungary ¹ Argentina.	42,052.36	41,367.72	4, 465. 10 4, 261. 35	720, 639, 42 148, 272, 44 142, 567, 56 23, 336, 40 11, 926, 24 7, 316, 44 4, 296, 95
Cuba 1 Denmark British Guiana Porto Rico 1 Costa Rica 1 China 1 Other countries			2, 560. 46 212. 30 96. 50 450. 84	1,191.97 314.59 308.80
Total	9,766,181.69	12,387,551.88	18,394,889.53	20, 568, 939. 68

¹ In 1909 and 1910 included in "other countries."

The principal imports as classified by the customs-house officials were as follows:

From the United States: Structural steel, 179 tons; building material, iron or steel, ceilings, gratings, corrugated roofing, etc., 864 tons; tin-plate manufactures, 42 tons; iron tubing, 478 tons; agricultural implements and tools, 517 tons; fence wire, 3,130 tons; firearms and accessories, 791,387 bolivars; machinery, 924 tons; automobiles, 604,988 bolivars; electrical apparatus and accessories, 336 tons; rope, 520 tons; print paper, 691 tons; rosin, 670 tons; coal, 2,070 tons; calcium carbide, 409 tons; cement, 8,321 tons; kerosene oil, 5,332 tons; cotton textiles, 2,705,956 bolivars; drugs and medicines, 1,121,757 bolivars; butter, 495 tons; lard, 1,640 tons; canned meat and fish, 409 tons; biscuits, 570 tons; and wheat flour, 18,246 tons.

From the United Kingdom: Railway material, 1,320 tons; machinery, 384 tons; iron tubing, 211 tons; agricultural implements and tools, 937 tons; automobiles, 10,000 bolivars; cement, 909 tons; coal, 16,549 tons; sweet meats, 87 tons; sweet biscuits,

46 tons; coarse canvas, 1,055,304 bolivars; cotton textiles, 13,846,447 bolivars; sewing and embroidery thread, 104 tons; and wool textiles, 285,076 bolivars.

From Germany: Agricultural implements and tools, 216 tons; machinery, 275 tons; bottles, 3,156 tons; calcium carbide, 170 tons; cement, 2,968 tons; malted barley, 693 tons; rice, 4,457 tons; butter, 329 tons; beer, 304,089 bolivars; drugs and medicines, 574,571 bolivars; glassware, 232 tons; cotton textiles, 2,092,860 bolivars; and wool textiles, 226,101 bolivars.

Imports by ports.

1911.	Bolivars.	1912.	Bolivars.
La Guaira		La Guaira	48, 296. 901
Maracaibo	20, 092, 409	Maracaibo	23, 503, 976
Puerto Cabello	17, 537, 531	Puerto Cabello	17, 685, 874
Ciudad Bolivar	10, 816, 913	Ciudad Bolivar	10, 564, 564
Carupano:	2, 473, 647	Carupano	2, 759, 012
Imataca	19, 170	Imataca	972, 200
La Vela	1, 034, 833	La Vela	684, 713
Puerto Sucre,	286, 909	Puerto Sucre	668, 050
Caño Colorado	627, 285	Caño Colorado	522, 810
Cristobal Colon	246, 735	Cristobal Colon	348, 138
Guanta	175, 173	Guanta	321, 718
Pampatar	190, 198	Pampatar	191, 317
San Antonio		San Antonio	56, 544
Total	95, 310, 308	Total	106, 574, 817

Not included in the total of imports above were the imports by postal packages weighing 192,078 kilos, from the following countries: France, 66,734 kilos; Germany, 54,625 kilos; Italy, 28,152 kilos; United States, 21,750 kilos; Netherlands, 7,288 kilos; Spain, 1,418 kilos; the United Kingdom, 1,027 kilos; Switzerland, 245 kilos; Belgium, 27 kilos; Colombia, 29 kilos; and Austria-Hungary, 141 kilos.

Imports by countries, 1912.

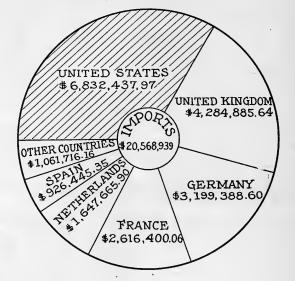
Imports by countries, 1912.					
LA GUAIRA.	Bolivars.	MARACAIBO—continu	ed.		
United States	14, 247, 204		Bolivars.		
France	11, 788, 460	Spain	625,793		
United Kingdom	8, 709, 740	France	416, 316		
Germany	5, 260, 655	Belgium	394, 816		
Netherlands	3, 739, 157	Curacao	44, 307		
Spain	, ,	Austria-Hungary	31, 979		
Italy		Total	22 502 076		
Belgium		10131	23, 303, 970		
Curacao					
Trinidad		PUERTO CABELLO			
Cuba	7, 815	United Kingdom	5, 455, 180		
Colombia	5, 250	United States			
m	10, 000, 007				
Total	48, 296, 901	Germany			
MARACAIBO.		Netherlands			
MARACAIBO.		Spain			
United States	9, 427, 138	Italy			
Germany	5, 555, 451	France			
United Kingdom		Belgium	79, 741		
Italy		Curacao			
Netherlands		Austria-Hungary	5, 930		

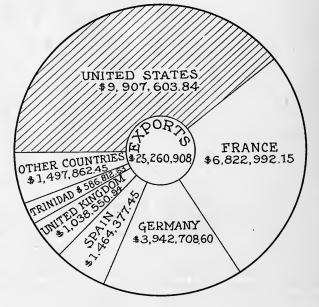
Imports by countries, 1912—Continued.

PUERTO CABELLO—cont	inued.	PUERTO SUCRE.	
	Bolivars.	TI-:t-1 St-t-	Bolivars.
Trinidad	300	United States	317, 021
Cuba	192	Netherlands	227, 306
Ouba	192	United Kingdom	98,615
Total	17, 685, 874	Trinidad	17,238
		Spain	4,865
CIUDAD BOLIVAR.		Curacao	1,705
	4 853 040	Italy	1,300
United States	4, 751, 043	Total	668, 050
Germany	2, 007, 151	=	=======================================
United Kingdom	1, 775, 663		
Netherlands	884, 992	CAÑO COLORADO.	
Trinidad	331, 333	United States	264, 393
France	314,682	United Kingdom	92, 110
Italy	242,751	Trinidad.	,
Spain	237,353	Cormony	81, 922
Belgium	13,421	Germany	32, 460
Denmark	6, 176	Netherlands	29, 661
m . 1	70 701 701	Argentina	22,264
Total	10, 564, 564	Total	522, 810
CARUPANO.		=	
CAROTANO.			
Netherlands	1, 089, 619	CRISTOBAL COLON.	
United States	557, 483	Trinidad	296, 435
United Kingdom	339, 959	United States.	43, 833
Germany	266, 141	Netherlands	
France	228, 099	Commands	7, 250
Spain	168, 355	Germany	620
Italy	109, 356	Total	348, 138
		=	
Total	2, 759, 012	GUANTA.	
IMATACA.		United States	184,676
United States	055 411	Netherlands	132,542
	957, 411	Italy	2, 500
Trinidad	13, 159	United Kingdom	2,000
British Guiana	1, 630	-	
Total	972, 200	Total	321, 718
LA VELA.		PAMPATAR.	
		Common and	104 010
United States	213,670	Germany	104, 919
United Kingdom	210,368	United States	34, 488
Germany	170, 779	Trinidad.	23, 734
Netherlands	41,070	United Kingdom	17, 838
Curacao	19, 288	Belgium	5, 338
Belgium	18, 201	Spain	5, 000
Spain	9, 737	Total	191, 317
Porto Rico	1,600	=	101, 017
Total	004 770	SAN ANTONIO.	
10ta1	684, 713	Colombia	56 544
		Colombia	56,544

VENEZUELA COMMERCE-1912

\$45,829,847.74





PAN AMERICAN UNION

EXPORTS.

The exports by countries for the last four years were as follows:

	1909	1910	1911	1912
United States		\$6,305,485.61	\$7,083,261.05	\$9,907,603.84
France 1		5,625,845.09	6, 120, 445. 11	6,822,992.15
Germany	1,071,292.09 553,139.91	2, 313, 556. 46 722, 498. 13	4, 269, 210. 96 1, 308, 334. 37	3, 942, 708. 60 1, 464, 377. 45
Spain United Kingdom ¹	1, 650, 125. 76	2, 103, 907. 94	1,266,377.22	1, 404, 577, 45
Trinidad	1,000,120.70		781,824.86	586, 812. 63
Curação 1			700, 229, 73	417, 787. 29
Netherlands 1	1,076,679.57	660, 092, 40	363, 365. 74	294, 563. 54
Austria-Hungary	111, 721, 52	80, 155. 61	283, 629. 72	271, 259. 94
Italy 2	,	00, -00.0-	142,504.92	212,501.09
Italy ²			50, 129, 43	114, 765. 89
French Guiana 1			41, 726, 60	91, 182, 84
British Guiana 1			14,085.14	
Colombia 2			95, 409. 55	72, 246. 84
Canada 2				10,339.96
Porto Rico 2			4,681.40	6, 170. 79
Cuba 2				4,375.89
Denmark				1, 275. 91
Panama.				834.71
Granada and Tobago 1			608.91	
Turkey ²	353,081.25	137,028.79	142.82	
Total	16,028,635.10	17,748,570.03	22,684,383.67	25, 260, 908, 6

The figures for 1909 and 1910 for the United Kingdom include those of Trinidad, British Guiana, Granada, and Tobago; for the Netherlands, Curacao; and for France, French Guiana.
 In 1909 and 1910 included in "Other countries."

The principal articles of export for the last three years were as follows:

	1910	1911	1912
Coffee		Bolivars. 59,016,625	Bolivars. 78, 702, 479
CacaoBalata		18,659,956 12,689,473	12,009,555 9,156,78
Cattle hides.	4,831,503	6,049,127	6, 595, 162
Goat and kid skins	1,970,561	2,654,492	4,073,01
Rubber		2,667,910	3, 187, 34
Gold	1,604,553	3,337,886	3,027,10
Copper ore	785,000	1,310,400	1,662,80
Asphalt	948,876	1,386,184	1,573,00
Heron plumes (aigrettes)	697,378	1,605,423	1, 332, 89
Beef cattle	1,004,353	1,081,046	1,067,29
Tonka beans	33, 187 177, 577	710, 742 179, 866	762,02 601,36
Dividivi.		835, 424	434.58
Deerskins		296, 901	414,50
Raw sugar		744,646	317, 62
Balsam of copaiba	225, 949	271,030	200, 30
Pearls	409, 130	242,500	168, 79
Cotton	65,550	219, 226	144, 78
Frozen beef	393,915	540,316	144, 61
Sea salt		290, 465	102, 14
Coconuts	59,851	219, 461	87,03

Coffee: In 1912 the exports of coffee were principally to the United States, 31,986,381 bolivars; to France, 22,146,439 bolivars; to Germany, 13,753,775 bolivars; to Spain, 6,131,970 bolivars; to the Netherlands, 1,126,068 bolivars; and to the United Kingdom, 25,520 bolivars.

Cacao: In 1912 the exports of cacao were principally to France, 5,605,215 bolivars; to the United States, 2,063,195 bolivars; to Spain, 1,429,332 bolivars; to Germany, 426,463 bolivars; to the Netherlands, 225,603 bolivars; and to the United Kingdom, 162,942 bolivars.

Balatá: In 1912 the exports of balatá were principally to Germany, 3,331,606 bolivars; to France, 3,122,631 bolivars; to the United States, 1,498,169 bolivars; and to the United Kingdom, 1,177,251 bolivars.

Cattle hides: In 1912 the exports of cattle hides were principally to the United States, 4,964,400 bolivars; to Germany, 851,672 bolivars; to France, 158,141 bolivars; to the United Kingdom, 119,061 bolivars; and to the Netherlands, 57,081 bolivars.

Goat and kid skins: In 1912 the exports under this heading were principally to the United States, 1,922,269 bolivars; to Curacao, 806,642 bolivars; and to France, 138,616 bolivars.

Rubber: In 1912 the exports of rubber were principally to the United States, 2,083,212 bolivars; to Germany, 702,480 bolivars; to the United Kingdom, 356,803 bolivars; and to France, 44,685 bolivars.

Gold: In 1912 the exports of gold were principally to the United Kingdom, 1,366,049 bolivars; to the United States, 339,338 bolivars; to France, 58,107 bolivars; and to Germany, 128,393 bolivars.

Copper ore: All the copper ore, amounting to 1,662,800 bolivars, went to the United Kingdom.

Asphalt: In 1912 practically all the asphalt, worth 1,523,000 bolivars, was exported to the United States.

Heron plumes (aigrettes): In 1912 the exports under this heading were principally to France, 509,491 bolivars; to the United States, 392,443 bolivars; to Germany, 280,871 bolivars; and to the United Kingdom, 108,153 bolivars.

Tonka beans: In 1912 the exports of tonka beans were principally to the United States, 715,530 bolivars, and to Germany, 45,492 bolivars.

Bird feathers: In 1912 the exports of bird feathers were principally to France, 563,055 bolivars; to the United Kingdom, 17,222 bolivars; to Germany, 11,915 bolivars; and to the United States, 2,320 bolivars.

Dividivi: In 1912 the exports of dividivi were principally to Germany, 397,379 bolivars, and to France, 13,283 bolivars.

Deerskins: In 1912 the exports of deerskins were principally to the United States, 404,403 bolivars, and to Germany, 5,514 bolivars.

Exports by ports.

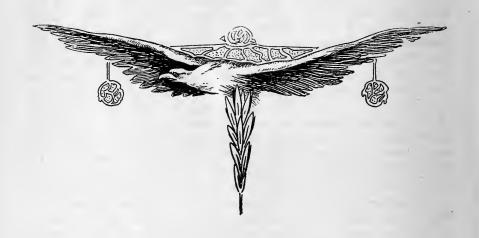
1 0 1					
1911.	Bolivars.	1912.	Bolivars.		
Maracaibo	34, 565, 996	Maracaibo	44, 270, 403		
Puerto Cabello	27, 342, 994	Puerto Cabello	32, 185, 778		
Ciudad Bolivar	23, 863, 417	Ciudad Bolivar	22, 868, 036		
La Guaira	20, 532, 201	La Guaira	21, 277, 368		
Carupano	3, 939, 797	Carupano	2, 789, 255		
Caño Colorado	2,069,445	Caño Colorado	1, 952, 229		
Cristobal Colon	2, 388, 911	Cristobal Colon	1,807,465		
Puerto Sucre	608, 600	Puerto Sucre	1, 562, 232		
La Vela	1, 401, 176	La Vela	1, 186, 447		
Pampatar	460, 114	Pampatar	345, 467		
Guanta	363, 015	Guanta	332, 114		
Imataca		Imataca	227, 940		
San Antonio		San Antonio	80, 800		
Total	117, 535, 666	Total	130, 885, 534		

Exports by countries, 1912.

MARACAIBO.	Bolivars.	LA GUAIRA—continu	ed.
United States	31, 668, 233	*	Bolivars.
Germany	9, 274, 183	Italy	604, 770
France	1, 591, 863	Austria-Hungary	526, 536
Curação	1, 129, 483	United Kingdom	145, 844
Colombia	276, 836	Belgium	39, 945
Italy	216, 304	Trinidad	20, 363
United Kingdom	61, 376	Colombia	16, 700
Netherlands	27, 972	Denmark	6, 611
Porto Rico.	23, 233	Curacao	6, 240
Trinidad	920	Cuba	1,500
Total		Total	
iotai	11, 270, 100		
PUERTO CABELLO.		CARUPANO.	
		France	1, 743, 688
France		Spain	594,444
Spain	4, 956, 862	United States	220,397
Germany	3, 911, 864	Trinidad	150, 126
United States	2,892,157	Germany	80, 600
United Kingdom	2, 127, 600	(F)-4-1	0 700 077
Austria-Hungary	878,956	Total	2, 789, 255
Netherlands	615,996		
Belgium	539,697	CAÑO COLORADO.	
Italy	279,968	TT 1. 1.0.	
Curacao	95,842	United States	1, 523, 300
Canada	53,575	Trinidad	428,929
Cuba	21,173	Total	1, 952, 229
Trinidad	11, 900	10001	1, 002, 220
Panama	4,325	CRISTOBAL COLON.	
Porto Rico	3,850	Trinidad	1, 807, 465
Total	32, 185, 778		
		PUERTO SUCRE.	
CIUDAD BOLIVAR.		France	1,416,963
	- 050 001	United States	142,669
United States	7, 959, 334	Trinidad	2,400
France	5, 518, 736	Netherlands	200
Germany	5, 446, 491	m	1 700 000
United Kingdom	3, 042, 687	Total	1, 562, 232
Trinidad	515, 818	LA VELA.	
French Guiana	369, 970	Curacao	916, 379
Belgium	15, 000	Germany	157, 418
Total	22 868 036	United States	
100001111111111111111111111111111111111	=======================================	Porto Rico.	107, 760
LA GUAIRA.			4,890
France	9, 101, 862	Total	1, 186, 447
United States	6,410,021		
Spain	2, 036, 142	PAMPATAR.	
Germany	1,479,157	France	187, 166
Netherlands	881, 677	Trinidad	61,919

Exports by countries, 1912—Continued.

PAMPATAR—continue	i.	GUANTA—continued	
	Bolivars.		Bolivars.
United States	47,000	Curacao	15, 470
Germany	44, 815	United Kingdom	3,586
Granada and Tobago	2, 890	Total	332, 114
Curacao	1, 287	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	,
Netherlands	390	IMATACA.	
Total	345, 467	United States	217,800
=		Trinidad	10, 140
GUANTA.			
United States	146, 064	Total	227, 940
French Guiana	102, 480	/=	
Germany	34, 014	SAN ANTONIO.	
Trinidad	30, 500	Colombia	80,800





On May 7 last Dr. Saenz Peña, President of the Argentine Republic, read an interesting MESSAGE to the National Congress on the occassion of the inauguration of its regular sessions for 1913, reviewing the principal events of the past year and commenting upon the present condition of the country. The Executive states that the foreign relations of the Argentine Government remain cordial with all the world. Ambassadors and ministers plenipotentiary on special mission to the United States, England, France, Germany, and Italy have been appointed to repay the visits of the special representatives of those countries who attended the celebrations of the Centenary of Argentine Independence in 1910. The boundary survey between Argentina and Bolivia, in accordance with the protocol signed in La Paz on September 15, 1911, is being carried forward. Survey monuments are now being erected along the boundary line of southern Argentina and Chile, and the survey of the boundary between Argentina and Paraguay has been resumed along the upper course of the Pilcomayo River in the Chaco region. The federal revenues for 1912 were 405,237,115.89 pesos. The agricultural crops of the country occupied 21,884,000 hectares of land in 1912, or 1,109,000 hectares more than in 1911. The area sown in alfalfa alone in 1912 was 5,955,000 hectares, and the combined harvests of wheat, linseed, oats, and corn in 1912 was 13,000,000 tons. The live stock in the country is estimated at over 28,500,000 head of cattle and 80,000,000 head of sheep. The length of the Government railways at the close of 1912 was 5,616 kilometers, and the total length of the railways of the republic at the beginning of the present year was 32,624 kilometers, not including exclusively private or industrial lines.—The First COMMERCIAL CONGRESS of the Argentine Republic was held in Rosario in 1911, the Second Congress met in Mendoza in April, 1913, and the Third Commercial Congress will convene in Tucuman in May, 1915. The Second Commercial Congress was divided into seven sections as follows: Transportation, Boards of Trade, Bankruptcy, Industries, Credits, Legislation, and Patents. May 23 last was the FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY of the concession authorizing William Wheelwright to form a company for the construction and exploitation of the Central Argentine Railway between Buenos Aires, Rosario, and Cordoba. The Cordoba end of the line was not completed until 1870, during which year the entire railway was opened to public traffic. TOBACCO AND COTTON of a fine quality grow luxuriantly on the mountain slopes and in the valleys of the Province of

Cordoba. The quantity produced at the present time is insufficient to supply the local demand, and especially is this true of cotton, the annual imports of raw and spun cotton amounting to more than 3,000,000 pesos, and of cotton fabrics more than 50,000,000 pesos. The growing of cotton and the manufacture of cotton goods are industries which can be enormously developed in the Argentine Republic.—Press reports state that capital has been secured for the construction of a railway from Salta, Argentine Republic, via Huaitiquina, to a point on the Pacific coast of Chile (probably Antofagasta). When this line is completed the time necessary to travel from Buenos Aires to Panama will be shortened a number of days. ----An end of the week TELEGRAPHIC LETTER service, with a minimum of 20 words at the rate of 20 cents Argentine gold each, has been established between the Argentine Republic and Great Britain.—A postal MONEY ORDER convention has been made between Costa Rica and the Argentine Republic. The franc is made the unit of exchange.—A plant has been erected by Rode & Tissier at Pergamino, Province of Buenos Aires, for the exploitation of FROZEN HARES.—The official bulletin of March 5, 1913, publishes the official STAMP LAW TARIFFS applying on contracts, deeds, etc. The variation is from 20 centavos to 2,000 peso. ——On April 1, 1913, the city of BUENOS AIRES had a population of 1,444,082 souls.—The estimated REVENUES of the municipality of Buenos Aires in 1913 are 48,334,742.61 pesos.—During the first quarter of 1913 the exports of CEREALS from the Argentine Republic amounted to 3,030,114 tons, or about 2,000,000 more than during the same period of the previous year.



The protocol signed in Arica on May 3 last, between the representatives of the Governments of Bolivia and Chile, specified, in accordance with article 13 of the Treaty of Peace and Amity celebrated between the two Governments in October, 1904, that the term of 15 years for the TRANSFER OF THE BOLIVIAN SECTION OF THE ARICA TO LA PAZ RAILWAY by the Government of Chile to the Government of Bolivia, shall be counted from May 3, 1913.—In 1909 the LLALLAGUA TIN COMPANY began investigations looking to the storing of the waters of the Catavi and Uncia Rivers for the purpose of developing light and power to be used in their mining, smelting, and refining operations. An experienced

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hydroelectric engineer made a careful examination of the surrounding country and found at a distance of about 15 kilometers from the mines a natural storage basin comprising an area of about 9,000 hectares. Wagon roads were constructed to this basin, and the work of building a wall having a base 35 meters wide, a height of 58 meters, and a thickness at the top of about 5 meters was begun in September, 1911, and completed in February, 1913. The waters collected now form a lake 61 kilometers long and 54 meters deep at the base of the retaining wall with an estimated water content of 15,000,000 cubic meters. The entire cost of the work has been, approximately, 750,000 bolivianos. The turbines of the company commenced to operate in March last, and according to reports have proven most satisfactory.—The National TELEGRAPH SCHOOL at La Paz closed its entrance list for the present term on May 13 last. school is well equipped with up-to-date apparatus, and has adopted a thorough course of instruction suited to the needs of the pupils.-Engineer Luis Varnoux has made a detailed DRAWING or plan of the National Territory of Colonias for the Government of Bolivia.—The department of public instruction of the Government of Bolivia has contracted with the director of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE of the city of La Paz for a continuation of the institute for a period of nine years beginning with 1913. The school is to provide accommodations for a large number of boarding and day pupils. The present corps of instructors are North Americans and the most up-to-date teaching methods used in the United States at the present time have been adapted to the needs of Bolivian students. The school will receive a subvention of 28,000 bolivianos annually from the Bolivian Government during the period mentioned. Forty free scholarships in the institute are placed at the disposal of the Government.——The municipality of La Paz has authorized Franco Bros. to establish a system of Decauville TRAMWAYS in the Federal capital, the construction work to be done under the supervision of the municipal engineers. The city of La Paz is entitled to a reduction of 60 per cent in the regular tariff freight rates on material belonging to the municipality transported over the Decauville line. —A DENTAL COLLEGE, annexed to the Medical College of the city of La Paz, has been founded in the Federal capital by Dr. Nestor Morales V. and his colleagues. school is under the direction of Dr. Carlos Suarez, who proposes to make it one of the great dental colleges of South America.—The CUSTOMHOUSE at Xipamano, established last year in one of the rubber exporting districts of the Territory of Colonias, collected export taxes on shipments of crude rubber from September 10, 1912, to January 1, 1913, amounting to 55,237 bolivianos.



The holding of a UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION at São Paulo to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of Brazilian Independence is already being discussed. This exposition is to take place in 1922. The committee of engineers appointed by the Government of the State of São Paulo has several plans under consideration and work will be begun shortly. It is probable that the different exposition buildings will be erected around the Monument of Independence or in the Braz quarter. During the first four months of the present year 31,846 IMMIGRANTS landed at São Paulo.—According to the latest census, taken in January, 1913, and published on May 15, the POPULATION of the city of Rio de Janeiro, capital of the Republic, reached 975,782 inhabitants.—In 1912 the CUSTOMS RECEIPTS amounted to 49,254 contos gold and 74,000 contos paper, or an increase of 5,456 contos gold and 6,305 contos paper, compared with the preceding year.—At the request of the State of São Paulo, the minister of foreign affairs will ask the Spanish Government to FACILITATE THE ENTRY of publications and samples of products sent to the exhibit which is maintained by the State of São Paulo in Spain for the purpose of developing the commercial relations, which lately show a constant increase. On May 12, during the visit of the Spanish mission, an official Spanish chamber of commerce was established, which is composed of the leading members of the Colony. -- Under the presidency of Viscount Sakar, the "Brazil Takushoku Kaiska Colonizing Co." was organized, with a capital of 1,000,000 yen, for the purpose of establishing a COLONY OF 20,000 LABORERS in the Iguape Valley, State of São Paulo, for the cultivation on a large scale of rice and other products. May 6, 1,500 Japanese laborers landed at Santos and 1,500 more were expected on the 16th.—A decree of June 13, 1913, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue 5 per cent interest-bearing BONDS, not exceeding 5,000 contos paper, in payment of loans due or which may become due by virtue of the contract made for the sanitation and dredging of the rivers which flow into Rio de Janeiro The interest on these bonds will be paid semiannually, and amortization is provided for at the rate of one-half per cent per annum.——An AGRICULTURAL AND VETERINARY SCHOOL was opened on July 4 of the present year in the Federal capital in honor of the anniversary of the independence of the United States of America and in acknowledgment of the attentions shown the minister of foreign relations of Brazil during his recent visit to the United States .-

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The department of industry, agriculture, and commerce has requested bids for the construction of IMMIGRANT HOTELS in Belem and Manaos.—On June 5 an agreement was made between the Federal Government and the State of Para concerning the reduction of TAXES ON RUBBER produced in that State, and regarding the establishment of protective measures on rubber from the Acre Territory. Under this arrangement the Federal Government is to maintain at Belem an experimental station to cultivate and study rubber and other valuable industrial and food plants. A rubber refinery and manufacturing plant will also be located there by the Federal Government, and railway lines will be built into the interior. The Government will also conduct an agricultural and breeding station on the island of Marajo, engage in fishing near Belem, and establish hospitals at Concepcion de Araguaya and at a convenient point near the Xingu and Tapajos Rivers. Beginning with 1914 the State of Para will reduce the importation tax on rubber 10 per cent annually for a period of five years, and will invest 5 per cent of the import tax on rubber in the improvement of means of communication.—The new TARIFFS OF THE CENTRAL RAILWAY of Brazil became effective on July 1 of the present year. There was a general increase in rates.—On September 7 of the present year a RUBBER EXPO-SITION, held under the auspices of the society for the protection of rubber and the development of the rubber industry, will be inaugurated in the Monroe Palace and annexed buildings in the city of Rio de Janeiro. Much interest is being shown in rubber circles in the exposition and in the proposals of the society for the protection of the industry by manufacturing in the Republic rubber articles now produced abroad.—The Portuguese Government has sent a delegation to Rio de Janeiro for the purpose of formulating and signing a treaty of peace and amity with Brazil.—Brazil has officially adopted the meridian of Greenwich for reckoning time in the Republic. Four official time zones have been established, with an hour's difference between the time, in reference to Greenwich time in each one of them.



A decree of May 3, 1913, authorizes the CHILEAN EXPLORATION CO., an American mining corporation of New York City, to do business in the Republic of Chile. The capital of the company is \$1,000,000. The headquarters of its operations in Chile are at Antofagasta. The enterprise is reported to have bought the Chuquicamata and other mines in the vicinity of Antofagasta, and to have obtained property and concessions in Chile valued at £500,000. In addition to this the company is said to have available \$5,000,000 to

develop its business.—On April 21 last the department of public works took over the OSORNO TO PUERTO MONTT RAILWAY. so that now journeys can be made from Valparaiso to that port by rail as well as by water, the trip by rail occupying 52 hours. The distance is 1,269 kilometers and the cost of a first-class railway ticket between the two places is 51.30 pesos, and of a second-class ticket, 29.90 pesos.—The department of industry of the Government of Chile has authorized the investment of 32,000 pesos in providing a potable WATER SUPPLY for the city of La Ligua. —The RESER-VOIR for the Temuco potable water installation has been completed, and steps are actively being taken to connect the reservoir with the water mains of the city.—The plans for supplying IQUIQUE with potable water have been approved by the department of public works. The water will be brought from Chiutaguay Canyon, the estimated cost of the installation being 1.760,000 pesos, paper. and 2,680,000 pesos gold.—The CAUQUENES WATERWORKS have been completed.—The Rancagua GOLD MINING CO. has been organized with a capital of 600,000 pesos.—The borings for PETROLEUM at Ancud have been discontinued, and the representative of the department of industry of the Chilean Government has expressed the opinion that no oil exists in that immediate vicinity.— The Chilean commission of the Panama-Pacific EXPOSITION has requested an appropriation from the Congress of Chile amounting to 2,500,000 pesos, and has applied for 60,000 square feet of space at the exposition grounds in San Francisco. Sr. Renato Valdes Alfonso is secretary of the commission.—The UNION TELEPHONE CO. of southern Chile has 20 offices in operation, equipped with more than 600 telephones. This line extends through the Provinces of Concepcion, Bio-Bio, and Malleco, and offices are soon to be installed at Cura-Cuatin, Talcahuano, and other important frontier points.— Press reports state that Bruna & Co., of Antofagasta, are to build an ore SMELTER in the vicinity of Palma Station, near the Cerro de La Gloria mines. The Chilean smelters tributary to this district at the present time are situated at Panulclillo and Guayacan in the departments of Ovalle and Coquimbo, respectively. Iron ore, direct from the mines, is loaded on to vessels at La Serena (Coquimbo) by means of an aerial cable 7,100 meters long, or when no vessels are in waiting the ore is stored in a large deposit. This ore is used by the Chilean iron smelter known as the "Altos Hornos de Chile."-Among the PRINCIPAL EXPORTS of Chile to the United States in 1912 were: Nitrate, \$24,684,000; copper, \$4,982,808; and silver, \$965,000.—The State University has established a course in WIRELESS telegraphy for the purpose of preparing students for this class of work.—The sum of 450,000 pesos is to be expended in the reorganization of the SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS at Santiago, Chile.



The Pan American Union has received the official publication of the general CENSUS OF (OLOMBIA taken on March 5, 1912. On the date mentioned the inhabitants of the Republic numbered 5,472,604 souls, which places (olombia third in rank in population among the countries of South America. The following table shows the number of inhabitants of the capitals of the different provinces:

Capitals.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Capitals.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Bogota. Medellin Barranquilla Cartagena. Manizales Pasto Cali	22, 446 17, 210 17, 131 12, 682 12, 465	70,700 39,734 26,461 19,422 17,589 15,078 15,282 12,769	121, 257 71, 004 48, 907 36, 632 34, 720 27, 760 27, 747 24, 693	Neiva Cucuta Bucaramanga Popayan Quibdo Tunja Santa Marta Villavicencio	8,574 8,363 7,566	11,793 9,950 11,161 10,361 8,190 4,849 4,439 2,390	21.852 20,364 19,735 18,724 15,756 8,971 8,348 4,774

The following is the density of population per square kilometer (1 square kilometer=0.386 square mile) in some of the departments: Cundinamarca, 35; Atlantico, 28; Caldas, 24; Santander, 16; Tolima, 14; El Valle, 12; Boyaca, 11; Antioquia, 10; Narino, 9; Santander Norte, 8; Bolivar, 7; Cauca, 6; Huila, 6; and Magdalena, 3. The increase in population in the republic from 1905 to 1912 was 938,827.—A WHARF has been planned to be built at Calamar for the purpose of facilitating the loading and unloading of passengers.



The municipality of Siquiries has contracted for the installation of a HYDROELECTRIC LIGHT and POWER PLANT at the town of Siquirres. The dam across the Siquirres River is to be utilized in the production of power, as well as any other watercourses or falls that may be deemed available within the jurisdiction of the nunicipality. The concession is valid for a term of 20 years, during which time the plant is to be free from federal and local taxes. The plant is to be ready to operate within a period of six months, delay over that time subjecting the concessionaire to the payment of a fine.—One of the richest cacao, banana, and rubber producing zones of the Republic is in the neighborhood of Estrada, district of Limon. The district has a population of 8,880 inhabitants, nearly all of whom are engaged in the cultivation of, approximately, 35,000 hectares of land. This region is also well supplied with DAIRIES,

277.9 277.9

there being three well-equipped dairies in operation in the neighborhood of the town, one of which, the Saborio, has an output of about 500 bottles of milk per day. The Atlantic Railway has a fine station in the town of Estrada, a jail costing 15,000 colones, and waterworks under construction which will cost 44,000 colones.—The municipality of Limon has received bids for the construction and exploitation of a HYDROELECTRIC PLANT, the power to be developed from the Rio Blanco Cascades.——The city of San Jose has postponed the purchase of three centrifugal portable PUMPS recommended by the director of public works of the municipality for use in sprinkling the streets of the city.—The ESCOCIA BANANA CO. has been organized in Costa Rica for the purpose of enlarging the operations of the Escocia banana plantation by the addition of 500 hectares of banana cultivation. The capital stock is 265,000 colones divided into 530 shares of 500 colones each. The officers of the new company are: Enrique Peyroutet, president; Jose Ma. Castillo G., vice president; Augusto Witthuhn, treasurer; and Fabian Esquivel, secretary.—A corporation entitled the "Candy Banana Co." has been organized at San Jose with a large number of shareholders.—The municipality of San Jose has been offered funds by a firm of Mexican bankers for the PAVING of the streets of the Federal capital. The terms are 85 per cent and 6 per cent interest annually, the debt to be liquidated within a period of not less than 15 nor more than 30 years. The proposal is to be submitted to the Congress.—The CUSTOMS RECEIPTS of the Republic of Costa Rica in January and February, 1913, amounted to 912,687 colones.—The PAVED ROAD under construction from Cartago to San Jose is being rapidly pushed forward to completion, and will be ready for automobile use within a short time.—The SCHOOL OF DOMESTIC ARTS, established in San Jose under a decree of February 28 of the present year, has selected a corps of professors consisting of teachers of dressmaking, washing and ironing, gardening, etc.—An executive decree of April 16 authorizes the free importation into the Republic of wooden boxes and tins for exclusive use in the exportation of domestic fruits and vegetables in their natural or preserved state.



In a MESSAGE which President Menocal delivered to the National Congress on May 26 last the Executive called attention to the condition of the treasury and recommended important changes in the budget submitted to him for examination and approval. The President recommends the omission from the budget of the item of \$25,000 annually allowed the Executive for secret services, considering the ex-

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penditure unnecessary. The general tone of the message is to eliminate unnecessary expenses in every branch of the Government service in order to effect legitimate economy in the administration of public business.——At the present time the Cuban Government owns some 215 kilometers of TELEPHONE LINES and has the right to control private telephone lines, which revert to the State on the expiration of the time limits of concessions. A bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives authorizing the Government to establish a local and long-distance telephone system to be operated by or under the control of the State. --- According to the report of the finance committee of the municipality of Habana the estimated REVENUES of that city for the fiscal year 1913-14 amount to \$4,075,140.92, and the estimated expenditures to \$4,724,323.42, leaving a deficit of \$649,182.50. To meet this deficit the finance committee recommend reductions in numerous items of expenditure aggregating the amount of the shortage.—An AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, named in honor of the Cuban patriot Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, has been opened near the city of Santiago de Cuba. The school has a building for use in the theoretical training of farmers, and another building for stock and the storage of machinery and tools. --- Champion & Co. have been granted an extension of two years in which to complete the CANALIZATION WORKS of the Roque River.— The MONUMENTS erected in honor of José Martí, the Father of Cuban Independence, were unveiled on the 19th and 20th of May, respectively, at Dos Rios, and Palma Soriano Park. Sr. José Rafael Estrada, who first advocated the erection of these monuments, took a prominent part in the unveiling ceremonies.-Messrs. Panelle, Carillo, and Espinosa have been authorized to build an AQUEDUCT at Remedios and Caibarien.—William Carlton has denounced an ASPHALT property, consisting of 150 hectares, situated on the Santa Susana plantation in the Province of Matanzas.—Patrick White has applied to the provincial authorities of Matanzas for an extension of the area of the Recreo COPPER MINE at Corral Nuevo.—An IRON property, consisting of 100 hectares of red hematite ore, has been denounced by Carlos Macias at Sagua de Tanamo, Province of Matanzas.—Press reports state that the Electric Co. of Santiago de Cuba has been awarded a contract for the construction of a new AQUEDUCT at a cost of \$215,093.49. Water is to be brought from the Santiago Valley, a reservoir constructed capable of holding 750,000 gallons, and pumps installed to elevate the water to two concrete tanks having a combined capacity of 2,000,000 gallons.——E. P. Mahoney has applied to the department of the interior of the Government of Cuba to establish an electric LIGHT AND POWER PLANT at the town of Jaruco, and Luis Torres has applied to the same department for the erection of an electric light and power plant at Los Arabes.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The secretary of the department of fomento and communications of the Dominican Republic has prepared a plan for the construction of WAGON AND CART ROADS throughout the country. plan is to be submitted to the consideration of the Congress, and if adopted and put into effect will, together with the public roads now constructed, form a complete network of highways which will connect the principal cities of the nation with each other. Beginning with the Federal capital the roads are to run as follows: The western highway from the City of Santo Domingo to San Cristobal is to be continued to Bani, Azua, San Juan, and Banica, with a branch road to Barahona; from San Juan to San Jose de las Matas; from the capital to Bayaguana and Sabana de la Mar; from the capital to San Pedro de Macoris, Hato Mayor, Seybo, and Jovero; from La Romana to Seybo and Higuey; from the capital to Yamasa, Cevicos, Cotui, Pimentel, and San Francisco de Macoris; from Samana to Sanchez and Matanzas; from San Francisco de Macoris to La Vega; from San Francisco de Macoris to Matanzas, with a branch road to Gaspar Hernandez, La Vega, Moca, Santiago, and Monte Christi; from Salcedo to Moca; from Santiago, via Pedro Garcia, to Puerto Plata; from Puerto Flata to Yasica and Peña; from Puerto Plata, via Bajabonico, to Los Ranchos and Tiburcio, connecting at Villalobos with the road from Santiago to Guayubin, and from Guayubin to Dajabon, with a branch to Sabaneta. The plan includes the building of bridges, culverts, and drains, and if carried out will make a network of highways in the Dominican Republic which will render easily accessible for development the greater part of the Republic.—A reliable Dutch steamship company has taken preliminary steps to establish a direct line of STEAMSHIP service with the principal ports of the Republic. Vessels of this company are planned to leave Venezuela for Curação, and from Santo Domingo to Haiti and Puerto Rico.—The Senate has approved a bill authorizing the construction of a RAILWAY from Manzanillo to La Vega. is said to be one of the most beneficial and important railway projects ever brought to the attention of the Congress.—The official inauguration of the ELECTRIC LIGHT and power plant at Puerto Plata took place on May 4 last.—The President has issued a decree placing in circulation on August 16 next a new issue of domestic POST-AGE STAMPS in commemoration of the first centenary of the birth of Juan Pablo Duarte.



AGRONOMIC SCHOOL at Quito commenced its sessions for the school year 1913-14 in April last.—The CLIMATE of the city of Guayaquil during the dry season, that is to say, from May to December, inclusive, is pleasant and healthful. No rain falls during this period and the nights are cool. The rainy season is from January to March, inclusive, and the precipitation at times during this period of the year is very great. The main part of the city is situated on a flat plain about 4 feet above the level of high tide of the Guayas A series of low hills, some of which have an elevation of about 400 feet above sea level, are in the immediate vicinity of the city. The city has one of the best natural ports on the Pacific coast of South America, and large ocean-going vessels of deep draft can navigate the river during the entire year. Extensive drainage and street improvements have been planned for Guayaquil, and the city authorities recently furnished detailed information to the representative of an English firm of London capitalists with the object of securing a bid on drainage and street improvements.——The MONUMENT in honor of the two commissions of French scientists who engaged in geodetic work in the Republic of Ecuador during the eighteenth and twentieth centuries, respectively, was unveiled in the Alameda in Quito on July 14, 1913. The erection and unveiling of the monument, which is a gift from France to Ecuador, were under the auspices of the French Ecuadorean committee. The monument is the work of the French sculptor, Loiseau-Rouseau, and particularly commemorates the expedition of Bourger, Godin, and La Condamine, who were sent to Ecuador in the eighteenth century by the Academy of Sciences of France to measure a meridian arc of 1°. The monument rests on a platform or gradin of red granite having two steps, and consists of a pyramid of granite on the top of which an Ecuadorean condor rests with outspread wings supporting the figure of the terrestial globe, which has marked on it in gold a line representing the equatorial arc. On the platform or gradin is the statue of a woman symbolizing science, and on the sides the coats of arms of Ecuador and France, the royal arms of France and Spain, and a number of inscriptions bearing the names of the French scientists who were members of the geodetic commission, commemorative dates, etc. On the posterior side of the pyramid is the prow of an ancient ship. The height of the monument is 7 meters, and that of the statue of science 2 meters. ----Sr. Belisario Quevedo has been elected president of the organizing board in Quito of the THIRD CONGRESS OF

STUDENTS OF THE GREAT COLOMBIA, which will meet in the capital of Ecuador from December 9 to 17, 1913. The Congress will be composed of delegates from the three nations—Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela—which, until 1830, formed the Great Colombia as constituted by Bolivar. The Government of Ecuador has appropriated 30,000 sucres (\$14,610) toward the payment of the expenses of the Congress.



Guatemala at the present time is in a state of great agricultural and COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY as the result of the carrying out of the sane and progressive policy of the Government during the last few vears.—THE FOREIGN COMMERCE in 1912 amounted to a total of 22,978,999.99 pesos gold, as against 19,172,505.75 in 1911, an increase of 3,806,494.24 pesos. The increase of the custom's revenues of 7,190,987 pesos (paper) over 1911 was one of the principal features which marked the commercial progress of the country.— With the object of increasing AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION in the rich regions of the north and south of the Republic, which abound in precious woods, and in the products of the Torrid Zone, such as rubber, chicle, vegetable ivory, bananas, sugar cane, cacao, etc., a number of London capitalists, desirous of engaging in these industries on a large scale, have organized a syndicate and will soon send an agricultural expert to Guatemala to inspect the lands referred to.—The Government of the United Mexican States has appointed the distinguished scientist and jurist, Luis Perez Verdía, MINISTER of Mexico near the Government of Guatemala. new minister presented his credentials on June 24 last.—Recently a delegation of 10 merchants, representing the Board of Trade of Mobile, Ala., visited Guatemala for the purpose of devising means for the establishment of closer trade relations between the Republic and the port of Mobile. This delegation was received by President Estrada Cabrera and every facility was afforded it in its studies of the resources and commercial activities of the country.---An ELECTRIC LIGHT plant has been installed at Palin, Department of Amitlan, and potable water works have been opened to public service in San Miguel Petapa, Department of Amatitlan.— A recent executive decree prohibits the carrying of FIREARMS in cities and towns in Guatemala. The military in active service, agents of the police, and treasury guards are excepted from this prohibition. Agriculturists may carry firearms on their plantations

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and merchants may do so when traveling through the country, provided a permit is obtained.—The annual EXPOSITION of the products of the country to be held during the school festivals will take place in the halls and on the campus of the Temple of Minerva or Hippodrome in the Federal capital from the 26th to the 31st of October, inclusive, of the present year, and will consist of exhibits of medicinal and ornamental plants and of products derived from floriculture. The committee in charge is composed of the directors general of agriculture, public works, and industries, and of Dr. Isaac Sierra and Messrs. Rodriguez, Arenales, and Yurrita.—Jones & Co. have solicited a concession from the Guatemalan Government for the establishment of a SHOE FACTORY in the Republic.---It was erroneously stated in the Guatemalan section of the March, 1913, BULLETIN that one of the most notable monuments in the City of Guatemala is that erected to Gen. Garcia Granados, chief of the Guatemalan Army in 1871, at the fall of Gen. Justo Rufino Barrios. The historical fact is that Gen. Garcia Granados and Gen. Rufino Barrios were both at the head of the army which in 1871 overthrew the Government of Marshal Vicente Cerna. Gen. Garcia Granados succeeded Cerna, and three years later Gen. Rufino Barrios was elected President of the Republic.



President Michel Oreste has appointed Mr. EMMANUEL MOREL SECRETARY OF PUBLIC WORKS AND AGRICULTURE to succeed Mr. Auguste Supplice, who resigned his portfolio, and Mr. SEYMOUR PRADEL SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR AND POLICE to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Morel.—The following DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR AP-POINTMENTS have recently been made by the President: Mr. Ulrick Duvivier, formerly chargé d'affaires of Haiti at Habana, Cuba, has been appointed minister to Washington; Mr. Hubert Alexis, secretary of the legation in Washington; Bizelais, consul general in New York.—The library of the Pan American Union has received, through the courtesy of Mr. Solon Ménos, minister at Washington, a copy of Dr. Léon Audain's recent book, entitled "L'ORGANISME DANS LES INFECTIONS."— President Michel Oreste signed, on June 7, a decree requiring STOCK, INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL, OR CIVIL COMPANIES to comply with article 47 of the law of August 11, 1903. to the terms of this decree, the stock companies established in Haiti

must remit to the department of finance, within eight days following the publication of this decree, a certified copy of the reports submitted at the regular or special general meetings of stockholders, of the resolutions passed at the said meetings, and of the yearly financial statement. This ruling applies to all meetings held since the promulgation of the law of August 11, 1903. Commercial, industrial, or civil companies other than stock companies must send to the department of finance within the same time a certified copy of their yearly financial statement dating from the year 1903. The books, letter files, and inventory of the said companies are to be open to the inspection of the department whenever requested. The tax of 10 per cent provided for in article 45 of the law of August 11, 1903, must be immediately paid on the dividends, interest, or revenue declared to date. In regard to the dividends, interest, or revenue to be declared in the future, the tax must be paid within eight days of the holding of the general meeting or of the closing of the yearly financial statement. Companies which have not paid the proportional stamp tax on their stocks and bonds will be allowed a month in which to conform to the law, and in default of payment within the prescribe I time the law will be rigorously applied.— The decree recognizing the Haitian stock company organized at Port au Prince under the name of GREAT MILLS OF HAITI by public act under date of April 17, 1913, was signed by President Michel Oreste on May 30, 1913. The object of this company is to purchase, establish, and operate in Haiti mills for the manufacture of wheat and banana flour, and especially to take over the mills for which concessions were granted in 1910 to Messrs. Michel Sylvain and Auguste Durosier and in 1911 to J. Jeannot, which have been ceded to Mr. Lucien Baumann, of Paris, one of the organizers of the stock company, and to purchase, establish, and operate all other mills and concessions granted for mills in the Haitian Republic; also, to carry on commerce in wheat and grains in general, cultivate, buy, and sell grains, fruit—and especially wheat and bananas—and, in general, to engage in all commercial, industrial, real estate, and financial operations connected with the above-specified purposes.



The Honduran Congress has granted a concession to Cooper Bros. permitting them to use a tract or lot of land on the water front or in the neighborhood of the city of Roatan for a period of 10 years in the erection and exploitation of an INDUSTRIAL PLANT for preparing

coconuts and the product of the coconut for market. Work on the building is to begin within a year and the establishment is to be ready for operation within two years thereafter. Vaccaro Bros. & Co. have established a monthly STEAMER SERVICE from New Orleans to Roatan and Trujillo. These steamers will carry freight, passengers, and the mails. The congressional committee for the encouragement of public works and agriculture has recommended to the Congress that these steamers be exempted from lighthouse and tonnage charges.—A citizen of the United States resident in London, England, has been granted permission by the Government of Honduras to prospect for and exploit PETROLEUM AND COAL DE-POSITS in the Departments of Yoro, Atlantida, and Colon. The concessionaire is allowed the free importation of the machinery, tools, and material which he may need in carrying on the work referred to. The Government is to receive 10 per cent of the gross products of the crude petroleum and coal mined by the concessionaire. The contract is for a period of 50 years.—A bill has been introduced into the Congress of Honduras providing for the establishment and maintenance for a period of 10 years of a FREE PORT at a point opposite the village now situated on the eastern bay of the Caratasca lagoon under the name of Puerto Herrera. This same plan was before the National Congress in March, 1911, but was unfavorably reported upon in 1912 by the commission appointed to investigate the subject, the principal argument against it being the lack of funds with which to carry out the project. The founding of this port will be an important step in opening up to exploitation the vast forests of the Honduran Mosquitia, which was returned to Honduras by England in accordance with the treaty of 1857.—Honduras has approved the international OPIUM CONVENTION. The night SCHOOL FOR ARTISANS established in the city of Tegucigalpa has been reorganized and a subvention of 100 pesos per month has been granted by the federal government for its maintenance.—The Estrella SHOE FACTORY at Tegucigalpa makes a specialty of sewed shoes. The factory is under the management of a German superintendent.—C. Waiss, a citizen of the Republic of China, has been authorized to establish a SOAP and candle factory in the city of Gomayaguela, and agrees to have the same in working order by February 12, 1914. Permission is given to import the necessary machinery without the payment of duty. --- A MARBLE BUST of Gen. Bonilla is to be placed in the Normal School for Males in Tegucigalpa.—Leon Parlas is reported to have discovered in Mosquitia, about 20 leagues from Catacamas, rich AURIFEROUS SANDS.



On May 31 last the Congress of the United Mexican States decreed to call a SPECIAL ELECTION on Sunday, October 26, 1913, to choose a president and vice president of the Republic. This decree has been duly promulgated in the official newspaper of the Government of Mexico. The text of the electoral law governing this election is published in the Diario Oficial of the City of Mexico of May 31, 1913.—Due to the fact of the scarcity of INDIAN CORN in the Peninsula of Yucatan, a decree has been promulgated permitting the free importation of this cereal into the country through the customhouses at Progreso, Carmen Island, Campeche, La Ascension. and Chetumal from June 1 to December 31, 1913.—The Congress of Mexico has authorized the negotiation of a LOAN OF £20,000,000. or the equivalent of same in dollars, francs, or marks, giving up to 38 per cent of the import and export duties which may be collected from the customhouses of the Republic as security for the loan. loan may be contracted subject to periodical payments or to payment in a lump sum, as may be deemed desirable. The bonds are not to be placed at a lower rate than 85 per cent of their face value, and the annual interest is not to be greater than 6 per cent. If the loan is made payable periodically the Executive shall include in the annual budgets such sums as may be necessary to pay the interest and redeem the bonds as they fall due. If the entire loan is made payable at one time, the date on which it becomes due shall not be less than 10 years.—The Government of Mexico, through the department of fomento, colonization, and industry, has made the following contracts: With the Mexican Petroleum Co. for the establishment of a telefunken WIRELESS TELEGRAPH station in the vicinity of the village of Minatitlan, the station to be delivered to the Government when erected and in operation; with Lic. Fernando Novoa for the exploitation for a period of 10 years of the FORESTS on the islands of Maria Madre and Maria Cleofas situated in the Pacific Ocean; with Agustin Mendoza for the use of 15 liters per second of the waters of the Tula River up to the quantity of 351,512 cubic meters for the IRRIGATION of the San Francisco ranch situated in the State of Hidalgo, and with the Mexican GUARANTEE Co. concerning the handling of public funds intrusted to officials and employees of the Government.—The department of communications and public works of the Mexican Government has authorized the Ericsson TELEPHONE Co. to establish a telephone service between the Federal district and the towns of Tlalnepantla and Cuautitlan in the State of Mexico. - Statistics furnished by the department

of public instruction show that there are registered in the HIGH SCHOOL of the City of Mexico 322 pupils who are studying some of the branches of science, literature, and art.—A bill has been introduced into Congress providing PENSIONS for persons in the diplomatic and consular service and for Government employees.—A Belgium RAILWAY syndicate has solicited a concession from the Mexican Government for the construction of a new system of railways aggregating 5,000 kilometers. The capital of the syndicate is 600,000,000 francs.—In 1912 the Industrial Cloth Manufacturing Co. of Orizaba ("La Compañía Industrial de Orizaba de Hilados y Tejidos) earned net profits amounting to 1,967,442 pesos.



The MAHOGANY INDUSTRY, now being carried on at Cape Gracias, Prinzapulka, Wounta, Wawa, Bluefields, and San Juan on the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua, is reported to be at the present time the most prosperous business in operation in that region of the Republic. A large number of laborers are employed along the rivers and streams of that district in cutting mahogany trees, preparing them for transportation, and bringing them to market. tendency of the industry is to go farther inland into the virgin forests for a supply of this precious wood, inasmuch as this timber is gradually being cut off of the lands immediately tributary to the navigable streams. But before further development on a considerable scale can take place better transportation facilities to the interior forests will have to be provided. This will doubtless be done in due course as the growth and extension of the lumber business demand. Press reports state that the United Fruit Co. proposes to build a RAILROAD from some point in the rich banana lands in the interior of the country to Bluefields, thereby enabling the banana industry to be developed in the fertile inland valleys of the nation away from the seacoast and navigable streams. No better fruit can be grown anywhere more successfully than in the productive banana regions of Nicaragua. Railways such as the one the United Fruit Co. contemplates building will not only enable bananas to be brought cheaply and in good condition to the maritime ports of the nation, but their construction and operation will also stimulate trade in such a way that the good effects will be felt in the commercial ports of the Republic which are yearly becoming more and more responsive to the business activities of the interior of the country.--Dr. Salvador Mendieta has founded in the city of Managua a NEWSPAPER entitled, "La Tribuna" (The Tribune),

which, according to the statement of its editor, will be used for the purposes of "examining and judging with ample criticism the daily problems presented in Nicaraguan and Central American politics. and the laboring toward a resolution of the economic and administrative conditions and the concordance of the Nicaraguan family."—An executive decree, effective July 1, 1913, requires that each CUSTOMS WAYBILL (poliza aduanera) which requests the registration or deposit of imported merchandise, must state in detail the contents of each package, give the gross and net weights and the value of the different articles, and be accompanied by a copy of the commercial invoice.—The SALT deposits at Paso Caballo, near Corinto, have on hand ready for market about 30,000 quintals of salt. The new product is estimated at 50,000 quintals.—The Diario of Managua states that a decree has been issued reducing the EXPORT DUTIES ON COFFEE, so that these duties are now as follows: Clean coffee, 25 centavos per 100 pounds; washed coffee, 20 centavos per 100 pounds; and black coffce (triache), 12½ centavos per 100 pounds.—TELEGRAPH messages between Nicaragua and Central American points are to be charged for as follows: 10 words, 15 centavos, and 5 centavos additional for each 5 words or fraction thereof. Urgent messages are required to pay double rates.



The NORMAL INSTITUTE and the Normal School for Girls, both located in the city of Panama, commenced, at the beginning of their school year on May 2, 1913, a boarding service for the pupils of the schools. For the purpose of supplying funds to commence and operate this service the Government has made available a sum not exceeding 2,100 balboas a month. This branch of the Normal Institute is under the direction of Eudoro Fernandez, and that of the Normal School for Girls under the administration of Delia P. de Martin. In the latter school the Government recently filled vacancies for 43 scholarships, the young ladies being chosen by competitive examination from the different Provinces of the Republic. In addition to the boarding pupils a limited number of day scholars are also accepted in these institutions.—The Official Gazette of April 18 publishes in Spanish the full text of decree No. 23 relating to the law concerning GOVERNMENT LANDS. The decree referred to contains 4 chapters and 32 articles. One of the articles specifies that applicants for public lands must pay for the survey made by Government surveyors and prescribes the following table of charges per hectare: If the land surveyed does not exceed 25 hectares, the

charge will be at the rate of 50 centavos per hectare; from 26 to 50 hectares, 50 centavos; from 51 to 100 hectares, 40 centavos; from 101 to 250 hectares, 35 centavos; from 251 to 500 hectares, 30 centavos; from 501 to 1,000 hectares, 25 centavos; from 1,001 to 5,000 hectares, 20 centavos; from 5,001 to 10,000 hectares, 15 centavos; for 10,001 hectares or more, 10 centavos. The department of fomento has contracted with the R. W. Hebard Co. to make the preliminary surveys, drawings, and estimates required for the construction and exploitation of two RAILWAYS, one of which is to be built in the Province of Chiriqui, and the other in the Provinces of Cocle and Los Santos. The Chiriqui line is planned to run from the port of Pedregal to the town of Boquete, via the city of David, with a branch line from David to Bugaba. The contractors are to investigate and report upon the water power available for traction and other purposes along the line and in the vicinity of the proposed railway. The contractors are also to make a complete and detailed study of the second railway, which is to be built in the Province of Los Santos and Cocle and report upon the water power available, the feasibility of improving the ports of the Provinces mentioned, and the practicability of constructing other ports in said Provinces.—The EXTRA-DITION LAW recently enacted by the Congress of Panama and duly promulgated by the President of the Republic is published in the "Gaceta Oficial" of March 17, 1913. Any new extradition treaties with Panama must be made to conform with this law.—— Eduardo Icaza has denounced a GOLD MINE near the Cocle River, district of Donoso, jurisdiction of the Province of Colon.



METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS carried on at Asuncion and other parts of Paraguay for a period covering a number of years, as published in Mangels' Paraguay, show that the climate of the country is an excellent one and that the variations of heat and cold, rain and shine are about in the right proportion to make ideal weather conditions in the Federal capital and at other points of the Republic where observations were recorded. The average temperature of middle and southern Paraguay is about 70° F., while that of the northern and eastern sections, exclusive of mountain elevations, is two or three degrees higher. The average temperature of Asuncion is about 69° F. The average temperature at the Federal capital by months for normal years is about as follows: January, 81°; February, 77°; March, 76°; April, 69°; May, 62°; June, 54°; July, 60°; August, 62°; September, 66°; October, 69°; November, 73°; and December,

77°. Sunstroke is almost unknown in any part of Paraguay. The prevailing winds come from the north and south, the south winds being cool and the north winds warm. Cyclones and tornadoes, such as frequently occur in some parts of the United States, are unknown in the Republic. Snow is never seen, except on the tops of the highest mountain ranges. The rainfall varies considerably in different years, but is seldom excessive, and is generally in the right quantity for the requirements of vegetation. The air is pure and wonderfully bracing, enabling Europeans to work in the fields in hot weather with but little if any suffering from the heat.—A PROTOCOL was signed in Asuncion on April 5 last between the representatives of the Governments of Paraguay and of Bolivia declaring the Soler-Pinilla agreement forfeited and establishing a territorial status quo until the settlement of the boundary question between the two countries by a treaty or arbitration award; treaty to be made within a period of two years.—The new SLAUGHTERHOUSES in the Federal capital, inaugurated on April 6 of the present year, are equipped with all modern appliances and constructed in a sanitary manner.—From January 1 to March 31, 1913, the REVENUES collected in the Republic amounted to 425,276.33 pesos, sealed gold, and 6,794,077.82 pesos, paper currency.—Dr. Silvino Gurgel do Amaral has presented his credentials as minister of Brazil near the Government of Paraguay. He is accompanied by his secretary, Dr. Carlos Latorre Lisboa.



A recent issue of La Prensa of Lima states that the Ferrobamba COPPER MINES, situated about 60 miles northeast of Cuzco, have been acquired by the Guggenheim interests of New York. The copper ore in these mines is estimated at from 25 to 30 million tons, assaying about 3½ per cent copper. It is reported that a railroad is to be built by the same interests from the mines to the port of Ocona or Atico in the province of Camana, department of Arequipa, at a cost of about £2,000,000. The same capitalists, operating under the name of the Chilean Exploration Co., are said to have acquired the Chuquicamata copper mines in the province of Antofagasta, Chile. These transactions indicate that a great development of the copper mining industry is about to take place in the republic.—Mr. F. E. Ross, editor of The West Coast Leader and Peru To-day, was a delegate to the Ninth Annual Convention of the Associated ADVER-TISING CLUBS of America which met in Baltimore, Maryland, from June 8 to 13, 1913.—A new bimonthly MAGAZINE,

entitled "Juventud" (Youth), has been founded in Lima. The new publication is the organ of the university students of the Federal capital, and is edited under the management and direction of a group of students representing the art and law departments of the university. The reconstruction of the AQUE-DUCT at Huancayo is rapidly being carried forward to completion by the contractor, Eugenio Agostino. Steps have been taken to found an ORPHAN ASYLUM at Cajamarca with the funds and under the protection of Mrs. Thurdike, for whom the asylum is to be named.—An association of ENGINEERING STUDENTS has been organized at Lima. The association is similar to those existing in Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Santiago de Chile.—A successful exhibition of the operation of a STEAM PLOW was recently made in the neighborhood of Lima by Fernando Ortiz de Zevallos in the presence of a large number of Peruvian agriculturists, high officials of the Government, and distinguished visitors, among whom was the Minister of the United States, near the Government of Peru. The demonstration showed that the steam plow can be used to advantage on many of the plantations of the country.—The Cuzco Electric Co. (Ltd.), has been granted a concession to use the waters of Lake Chincheros to the extent of 600 liters per second in generating light and power for use in the city of Cuzco and vicinity. The ELECTRIC installation is to be completed within 30 months. Sr. Gutierrez Maducño, administrator of the agricultural school of Peru, has recommended the establishment in the republic of AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES. Dr. Guillermo Romero has been appointed a member of the committee to revise the MINING CODE of the Republic.



A recent executive decree provides for the erection of GRANARIES or public warehouses in the capitals of the Departments of the Republic of Salvador to be used in storing cereals and such other agricultural products as producers may deem desirable to hold for higher prices and more favorable markets. These granaries or warehouses are under the supervision of the boards of the department of fomento (promotion). The depositors are required to pay 3 centavos per month per fanega (1.57 bushels) of grain stored to meet the expenses connected with the operation of the granaries. The object of the Government in operating these warehouses is to encourage the development of agriculture by aiding agriculturists in obtaining the highest market prices for their products.—The Republic of Salvador has duly ratified, through its President and Congress, the CON-

VENTION on land and marine communications in Central America, signed in San Jose, Costa Rica, on January 4, 1913. This convention provides for the meeting of a commission in the city of Guatemala on October 12 of the present year to arrange the details and establish the means of carrying into effect the convention referred to. -- In 1912 coffee SACKS valued at \$117,073.05 were imported into the Republic.—The cities of San Salvador and Tegucigalpa, Honduras, have recently been connected by TELEPHONE. ——For the purpose of increasing trade between the Republics of Salvador and Uruguay, the President of Salvador has established a CONSULATE GENERAL ad honorem at Montevideo, and has appointed Sr. Ramon Uriarre, an able Salvadoran writer, to the post.—The municipal REVE-NUES of the city of San Salvador for 1912 amounted to 288,252.69 pesos, and the expenditures to 282,669.36 pesos, which left a credit balance at the beginning of the present year of 5,583.33 pesos.— At the CONGRESS OF NEWSPAPERS which met in Rio de Janeiro during the present month, the Diario del Salvador, a daily newspaper of the city of San Salvador, was represented by Sr. Fernando Gonzalez.—A NATURAL CEMENT is reported to be found in large quantities in the Metapan stone quarries. This cement consists of a mixture of limestone and clay, the proportion of clay varying from 25 to 35 per cent. When the mixture is heated to a certain temperature it is said to form an excellent cement.— In 1912 SEWING MACHINES were imported into the Republic of Salvador from New York to the value of \$21,661.96.



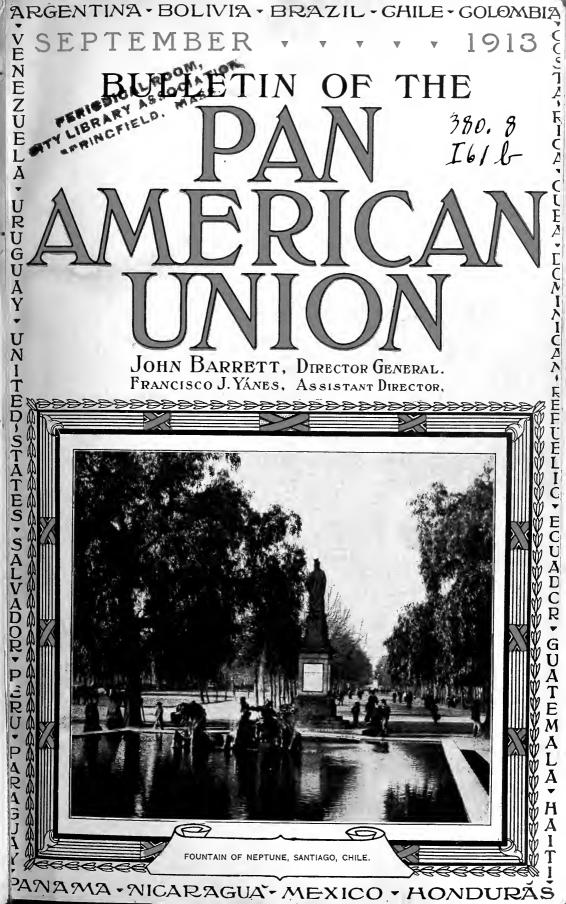
The BRIDGE constructed a short distance from the town of Pan de Azucar over the stream of the same name has been opened to public traffic. This bridge will be of great benefit in the development of a large and productive region now put in easy communication with the rest of the Republic via the town of Pan de Azucar.—A trade in CHEESE is growing up between Uruguay and Brazil, the former country having recently made a shipment of 300 kilos of the celebrated colonial cheese to the port of Santos. Due to the excellent quality of Uruguayan cheese, it is predicted that there will be a rapid extension of trade in this article to other ports of Brazil.—Dr. Rafael Muñoz Ximenez, chief of the section of animal industry, has been commissioned by the department of industry of the Government of Uruguay to study in the United States and Europe the most practical and modern methods of preparing meats for the market, and especially with regard to the COLD STORAGE INDUSTRY. Dr. Ximenez left Montevideo in April last for New York and will remain abroad

eight months in the discharge of his mission.—The CUSTOMS REVENUES of the Government of Uruguay in March, 1913, aggregated 2,032,752.49 pesos, of which 1,734,227.41 were from import duties and 298,525.08 pesos from export duties, etc.—A bill has been introduced into the Congress of Uruguay authorizing the Economic-Administrative Board of Montevideo to negotiate a LOAN OF 2,000,000 pesos for a maximum term of three years at a rate of interest not exceeding 5 per cent per annum, the proceeds to be used in the construction of roads in the vicinity of Montevideo, the completion of the Pocitas driveway, the building of the General Artigas Boulevard to Punta Carretas, the paving of España Avenue and of other streets and avenues, the construction of the Ramirez Beach Driveway to Punta Carretas, and the erection of markets, etc.—The International Congress of Agricultural Defense held in Montevideo has closed its sessions. Important steps were taken at this congress. all the nations of Latin America were represented. Brazil, Argentina, and Chile appointed several delegates, who contributed greatly to its success.—A bill has been presented to Congress asking for a special appropriation to enlarge the port of Paloma.—The work of laving out the suburb of the city of Mercedes is progressing rapidly. paving of a great part of the city is almost finished. The company organized to build a park and national bathing establishment in the Department of Maldonado near the beach has already appointed its board of directors. The preliminary work will be undertaken shortly.—During the last year the number of bales of COTTON exported by the port of Paysandu amounted to 9,372, which weighed 5,500,000 kilos. This represents only a part of the production of the Department of Paysandu, as many of the country districts send their shipments to Montevideo by railroad.—Uruguay has accepted the invitation of the State of California and will be officially represented in the International Exposition at San Francisco, which is to open in May, 1915.

VENEZUELA

On May 24 last the new NATURALIZATION LAW passed by the Venezuelan Congress was promulgated by President Gomez. The law provides that foreigners who have resided one year in the Republic may apply for naturalization papers, but the time clause referred to is waived in the case of foreigners who have rendered important services to Venezuela or to mankind, or who have taken a Venezuelan to wife, or who enter the country under contract as immigrants. Requests for citizenship may be made direct to the department of foreign relations, or through the governor of the

State or Territory in which the petitioner resides, and in every case an express promise of loyalty shall be made to the constitution and laws of the Union. The candidate for citizenship must be over 21 years of age, must state his occupation, and if married and has minor children must give the number of same. Upon the naturalization of the parent minor children are considered Venezuelans. Citizenship is not granted until the publication of the decree in the Official Gazette. The naturalization laws of June 13, 1865, and May 25, 1882, are repealed.—In January of the present year the department of foreign relations of the Government of Venezuela, acting in conformity with an executive decree of December 31, 1912. appointed a committee of five to select a design from those submitted by different artists for the moulding of an OFFICIAL URN out of the trophies of the war of independence to take the place of the wooden receptacle in which the venerated remains of the liberator, Simon Bolivar, now repose.—Dr. Andres J. Vigas has transferred his contract of January 31, 1907, for the exploitation of PETROLEUM DEPOSITS in the district of Colon, State of Zulia, to the Maracaibo Petroleum Corporation of Delaware.—The Government of Venezuela has decided to issue 12,000,000 REVENUE STAMPS of the denomination of 1 centime for use in the sale of matches.—During the first quarter of 1913 the agronomic station of the Venezuelan Government distributed for seed purposes soy beans, mountain and Egyptian rice, barley, Indian corn, honeysuckle, beans, peas, sorghum, etc.—The department of public instruction of the Government of Venezuela is enforcing the law promulgated on June 27, 1910, and reprinted in the Official Gazette of April 7 last, providing that a course in TEMPERANCE shall be given in all colleges and Government schools of the Republic. In the graded and normal schools, the schools of arts and crafts, the military, naval, and fine arts schools, and in the national colleges, the course embraces the study of alcohol along the following lines: Its use as a food; manufacture and composition of fermented and distilled drinks containing alcohol; action of alcohol on the human system; different forms of alcoholic maladies and their influence on society; alcoholic heredity; and the manner of combating alcoholism, etc. The law prescribes that the department of public instruction shall prepare an antialcoholic manual and distribute same free to the students of public and private schools.-The department of fomento has authorized the ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER CO. to string transmission cables between La Guaira and Caracas.—The Federal Government has contributed 2,000 bolivares toward the purchase and installation of water pipes for conveying POTABLE WATER to the municipality of Rastrojos in the State of Lara, the water to be taken from the Cabudare aqueduct.





WILLIAM J. BRYAN, Secretary of State of the United States, Chairman ex officio.

AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Mexico......Señor Don Manuel Calero. 1

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Salvador ... Señor Don Federico Mejía, Uruguay ...

Venezuela.

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.Señor Don A. Algara R. de Terreros, Office of Embassy, 1413 I Street, Washington, D. C.

Absent.



BULLETIN

OF THE

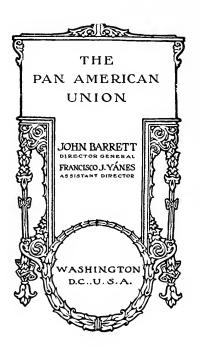
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1913



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SEÑOR DON CARLOS MELÉNDEZ, Constitutional President of the Republic of Salvador.



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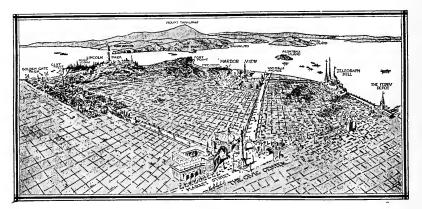
THE PANAMA-PACIFIC IN-TERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

N February 20, 1915, the greatest exposition the world has ever seen will throw open its doors to what will doubtless be the greatest waiting throng that has ever stood with bated breath to catch the first sight of myriads of wonders; wonders that will be the last expression in all that man has made, planned, and even dreamed.

That all previous expositions will be dwarfed in comparison goes without saying; for, in addition to the fact that a great Nation is inaugurating it, that vast sums of money are to be expended in perfecting it, that its location on one of the most beautiful ocean harbors of the world is unique, is the further fact that everything the world has gained in science, art, discovery, and invention in the last decade will here be added to the best that all the expositions of the past have had to interest, instruct, and astound the wondering visitor.

In considering the reasons that have led to such an elaborate and expensive undertaking as the Panama-Pacific International Exposition we may conclude that its purpose is twofold.

(1) It is to commemorate an event—not of the dead past, but of the living, throbbing present. An event which is of interest not to one city, one country, or even to one continent, but an event which concerns the entire world—the opening of the Panama Canal; an event which has been the dream of the centuries and the hope of man from the day that the great Spanish explorer, Balboa, having cut his resistless way through Tropic forests and struggled through swamps and over rocky mountain trails, waded out into the great Pacific and claimed it for the Crown of Spain, down to the very



BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF THE SITE OF THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION FOR 1915, AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The selected ground begins with Telegraph Hill, on San Francisco Bay. The ferry at the foot of Market Street is to be made the entrance to the exposition city; this street and Van Ness Avenue are to be beautified with permanent improvements. Harbor View fronts completely on the water between the Golden Gate and the bay. Lincoln Park overlooks both ocean and city. Golden Gate Park lies along the Pacific Ocean, and is to contain the permanent structures, preserved as memorials of the exposition. In Golden Gate Park the first spadeful of earth on the work was removed, October 14, 1911, by President Taft.



THE EXPOSITION FLAG.

The flag was especially designed for the exposition. It embodies the following colors and designs: The red, white, and blue of the United States, the blue and gold of the State University of California, the bear flag "The California Republic," the red star representing the State, an emblem of the exposition, and the 30 gold stars representing the 30 States preceding California into the Union.

present, when men, money, and machinery, drills, dynamite, and steam, directed by will and brains, have made it a reality.

(2) It is to be held for the purpose of affording an opportunity to merchants and manufacturers, exporters and importers, scientists and inventors, engineers and agriculturists—in short, all the producers of the world to meet upon a common ground under delightful circumstances, to get acquainted with one another, each to learn and see what the others are doing, to form connections and relations which may result in mutual benefit, and to learn something of and to enjoy the wonderful creations of man's genius in all the modern things that go to make up this present life of ours.

The preparations to accomplish this twofold purpose are very elaborate and comprehensive. It is estimated that the cost of the preparation and decoration of the grounds, the erection of the wonderful palatial buildings, and all the expenses incident to the proper housing and setting of the show will amount to \$50,000,000. It is furthermore estimated that by the time the exposition opens there will be no less than \$50,000,000 worth of exhibits housed therein. From these facts alone it may safely be assumed that it will be the greatest show the world has seen, at least if money, brains, and energy can make it so.

The exposition grounds contain 625 acres in what is known as the Harbor View section of the city of San Francisco, forming a natural amphitheater overlooking San Francisco Bay and its Golden Gate entrance from the Pacific. These grounds include part of the United States military reservation, the Presidio, on one end and Fort Mason on the other, and extend over 2 miles on the water front and are one-half mile wide.

The central portion of the site is comparatively level and sur rounded on three sides by gently sloping ground. Within a short distance from the boundaries of the site these slopes change to steep hillsides, and the main portion of the site is thus the center of a great amphitheater, from the sides and heights of which the exposition will be seen extended below. To fit the plans of the exposition to the magnificent natural surroundings has been the guiding thought of the architects.

There will be three great groups of palaces at Harbor View as one looks toward the exposition from the bay. The center group will comprise 14 palaces, to be devoted to general exhibits; the left-hand group will comprise the concessions center, occupying 65 acres, and the right-hand group will include the buildings of the States of the United States and the pavilions of the foreign nations rising upon the slopes of the Presidio Reservation.

The main group of exhibit palaces facing upon the harbor for 4,500 feet will present an effect of almost a single palace; eight of the buildings will be joined in a rectangle to form almost a huge oriental bazaar—a veritable walled city, with its domes, towers, minarets,

and great interior courts. Four of the eight buildings, as shown by the ground plan, will face out on San Francisco Bay, and the other four will face the hills of the City of the Golden Gate.

Around the rectangle of the eight exhibit palaces will run an outside wall 65 feet in height, and broken only by a number of stupenduous entrance ways, which will give access to the three great interior courts and their approaches. The group will be divided from north to south, in the center by the Court of the Sun and Stars, on the left by the Festival Court, and on the right by the Court of Four Seasons. Two south courts will be cut like great niches in the walled city. A huge court in Italian renaissance will lie between the rectangle and the Palace of Fine Arts.

Most imposing and largest of all the courts will be the Grand Court of Honor, the Court of the Sun and Stars, 750 feet in width from east to west and 900 feet along its main axis. At the south end of the



Courtesy of National Waterways.

GENERAL VIEW OF SITE OF PANAMA-

he site of the exposition lies for more than 2 miles along the shores of San Francisco Bay, and is midway between the site, in crescent form, presents the effect of a vast amphitheater, with the hills of

court will be the Administration Building, rising 400 feet in height and dominating the architecture of the exposition. The upper part of the tower will take the form of terraces leading up to a group of figures surrounding a globe typifying the world; the tower will be lined with great jewels which will glitter like diamonds when searchlights are turned upon them. In the vaulted archway of the tower itself will be grouped a series of mural paintings expressing the keynote of the exposition color scheme.

Perhaps the most impressive feature of the Court of Honor will be found in a superb classic colonnade extending entirely around the court and surmounted upon the one side by figures to represent the spirit of the East, and on the other the spirit of the West. These figures, of which there will be 110, will be 14 feet in height and each will stand out in radiance through a crown of dazzling jewels of light.

To the west, one will pass from the Court of Honor through a huge commemorative arch, greater in size than the Arc de Triomphe at Paris, to the Court of Four Seasons; to the east one will pass through a similar commemorative arch to the Court of Joyousness. The arch to the east will be surmounted by a group of statuary, camels and elephants, typifying the civilization of the Orient; that upon the west will be surmounted by a group representing western civilization.

In the center of the court will be a great sunken garden, with benches to seat about 7,000 people surrounding it. In this sunken garden will be found groupings of classic statuary, dancing figures, fauns, satyrs, and nymphs; flowers, trees, and vines will contrast with the statuary and with the superb colonnades and the towering golden domes.

Among the novel features of the exposition which will make it different from any in the past are two especially noteworthy. First is the color scheme. Heretofore the "white city," with its enchanting suggestion of marble and alabaster, has been the accepted thing in



PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

principal entrance to the city and the famous Golden Gate, close to the most populous portion of the city. As a whole the San Francisco and the wooded slopes of the Presidio forming the encircling walls.

exposition architecture. The result has been dazzling, but a severe strain on the eyes of the visitors. In this instance the California sun may shine its brightest upon the walls and domes of the magic city, but there will be no deadly white reflections to tire the nerves of the eyes that gaze in wonder.

There will be no glaring color. The ground tone will be about the color of travertine stone, intensified by lighting to an ivory yellow, appearing almost white from a distance. The special colors will be Pompeian red, strong Italian blues, vermilion, and orange, tones so regular that they will blend in varied harmonies. Much of the statuary, particularly the groups, will be warm with color. Upon the walls of certain arcades there will be huge mural paintings; the roofs of the buildings will be of a reddish pink, like Spanish tile, spreading over 50 acres beside the blue waters of the bay. The patios will be gay with color, the towers and minarets pranked with red and blue and orange, the domes flashing with gold and copper. Of the color

scheme, Mr. Jules Guerin, the director of this feature of the exposition, writes:

Imagine a gigantic Persian rug of soft, melting tones, with brilliant splashes here and there, spread along the water side for a mile or more, and you may get some idea of what the "city of color" will look like when viewed from the heights about the



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TRIUMPHAL ARCH.

This great arch will be erected on the east side of the Court of the Sun and Stars. It will be larger than the Arc de Triumphe at Paris and will lead into the great east or Festive Court. The size of the arch may be judged from the fact that the height of the archway will be 90 feet. The columns of the colonnade encircling the court will be 60 feet in height; the group surmounting the arch is composed of figures symbolical of the Orient—elephants, Arab warriors, and camels—the tallest figure being 28 feet in height. On the opposite side of the court will be a triumphal arch of equal size, surmounted by prairie schooners and other figures typifying the Occident. The arch upon the east and that upon the west will exemplify the theme of the exposition, the meeting of the East and West in the Panama Canal.

bay. This color plan alone will make the exposition unique among the expositions of the world.

The second innovation is found in the scheme of illumination. The outlining of buildings with incandescent lamps is to be discarded as antiquated, and the very latest thing in electrical illumination will

be seen, while the most gorgeous electrical color effects will be shown in ways undreamed of heretofore. Here is what Mr. W. D'A. Ryan, illuminating engineer of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, has to say anent this feature of the big show:

Outline lighting, while undeniably beautiful from a distance, produces contrasting glare and dark spaces, and when it comes to getting the effects from mirror surfaces,



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ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

The dominating architectural feature of the Panama-Pacific Interna national Exposition will be the imposing tower of the Administration Building, which will be located at the south end of the Court of Sun and Stars. This tower, 400 feet in height, will be indescribably beautiful with statuary, mural paintings, and mosaics. At its summit will be a grouping of statuary supporting the globe typifying the world.

such as lagoons and moats, the results are very incomplete. Of course all of these effects not so very long ago were highly satisfactory, and we caught our breath in admiration when the current was turned on at yesterday's exposition; but to-day we are after something new. Fortunately, since the last big exposition, the advance in the science and art in electrical engineering and the development of electrical apparatus has been so great that we are now able to produce effects with economy which would have been physically impossible five or six years ago. In 1915 there will not be a single piece of lighting that was ever used before. Everything will be new.

You have noticed, when motoring at night, as you swung around some corner and your front lamps shone full upon some object by the roadside, perhaps the brilliant billboard, how the colors of the object leaped out at you from the night. Picture to yourself, which you can not really do—we shall all have to see it to realize its beauty fully—the noble façades of the exposition palaces, the solemn and lovely masterpieces in sculpture, softly colored, the stately pillars standing against the rich red of



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COLUMN AT ENTRANCE OF COURT OF SUN AND STARS.

Among the first of the many artistic conceptions to challenge the admiration of the visitor will be this colossal column. The spiral encircling it and leading ever upward will symbolize the endeavors of mankind. At the summit of the column will be a figure typical of fame, a youth pointing his arrow at the sun.

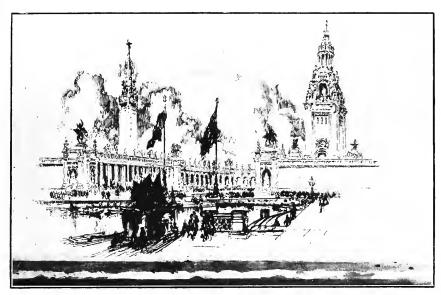


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FIGURE ORNAMENTING THE COURT OF SUN AND STARS.

There will be 110 of these figures, each 14 feet in height, that will surmount the colonnade encircling the Court of Honor at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Each figure will be crowned with a star studded with jewels which, at night, will glitter with the reflected light from masked batteries of searchlights.

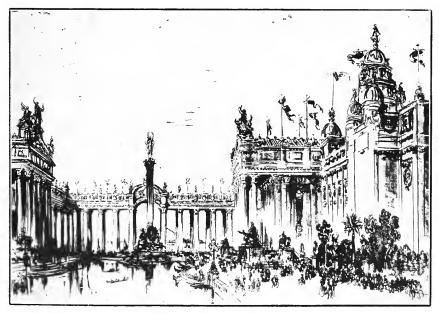
their Pompeian background, the great mural paintings spread across the walls of the patios, even the blossoming reaches of the tropical gardens; picture all these in the radiance of an illuminating system something like your automobile lamps raised to ten thousand times their power. Imagine the vermilions and burnt orange, the gold and the Italian blues, each picked out and made visible by the particular light that reveals that color in its full splendor.



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LOOKING FROM THE PERISTYLE INWARD.

From the bay toward the main Court of Honor, the Court of the Sun and Stars, with the bower at main entrance to building quadrangles in the distance, at the right. \cdot



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LOOKING THROUGH THE PERISTYLE.

From the easterly court toward the bay, with Mount Tamalpais in the distance, and with two of the principal exhibit palaces on either side.

If you wish, you may have an ivory colonnade in the full of the moonlight. It will not matter that the summer fog has swept in from the Pacific and made an artificial gray sky above you. The colonnade will stand there, dreaming of ancient Greece, drenched in silver radiance, apparently from the moon.

In the great gardens another illumination, a scientifically chosen light, will bring out the varied shades and colors of the gorgeous flowers, even as would a midday sun. There will be electric fountains, but no water will flash in them. Instead, smoke and steam, much superior media for such effects, will be sent into the air and turned to glory by the rays from a mighty scintillator. It is planned to have a huge locomotive, mounted on a steel turntable, from which columns of smoke and steam will be sent high into the darkened sky and illuminated in many colors. Contrasting with these vapory columns of brilliant color, if certain experiments prove successful, thousands of giant soap bubbles will be set free from a blowing machine, and will



SERVICE BUILDING—THE FIRST TO BE ERECTED.



Courtesy of National Waterways.

FESTIVAL HALL—ANOTHER OF THE ARCHITECTURAL BEAUTIES OF THE PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

be sent soaring into the sky with rays from searchlights upon them to give them the iridescence of the insect's wing.

Again, great jewels of glass are being specially cut for different distances and effects, to be set in the decorations of buildings, sculptured figures, etc.

Wherever jewels can add to the beauty of an architectural line or surface or a sculptured form, this fascetted glass, pure white or backed with color to imitate any precious stone, will be mounted upon delicate springs, so that the least vibration from wind or machinery may set them flashing.

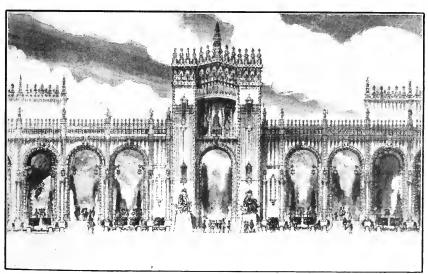
A great scintillator will be mounted off the main axis of the exposition, about five or six hundred yards out in the water. It will be placed on a barge anchored in the bay and 60 trained men will be required to operate the lights. From here marvelous effects will be produced through evolutions of color throwing gorgeous auroras into the sky. The spread of these colors will be visible for 40 or 50 miles around.



Courtesy of National Waterways.

FRONT ELEVATION OF THE PALACE OF FINE ARTS.

On the west side of the great central group of exposition buildings will be placed one of the most ornamental and artistic conceptions of the architects of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, the beautiful Palace of Fine Arts ,in which will be exhibited some of the finest works of art from all parts of the world.



Copyright 1912 by the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company.

FAÇADE OF FESTIVE COURT.

The façade of the superb East or Festive Court will be one of the most beautiful creations of the architects of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, its designer endeavoring hereby to portray the splendors of Oriental architecture.



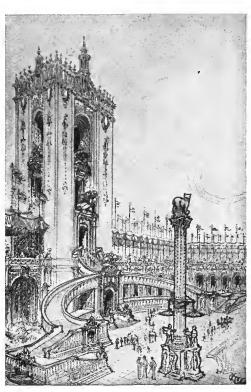
DENMARK'S FLAG DROPS FROM THE HEAVENS.

A pretty feature of the ceremonies attendant upon the selection by Denmark of a site for its pavilion at the Panama-Pacific Exposition to be held at San Francisco in 1915 was the dropping of the Danish flag from the clouds, whither it had been carried by an aeroplane. This was to commemorate the story of the birth of Denmark's emblem, which, according to tradition, dropped from the bareares during a lull in one of the great battles against the enemies of the Danes. As the crimson and white flag floated write heads of the assembled thousands a mighty cheer broke forth, and the Danish singing societies present at the ceremonies chanted the story in song. Denmark's site was chosen by Constantin Brun, minister plenipotentiary to the United States from that country.

Along the harbor in front of the exposition city will be a great tree-lined esplanade, adorned with statuary and fountains, from which the visitor will be enabled to view the greatest battleship fleet ever collected in one place, composed of the pick of the finest navies of all the great nations of the world. Here, too, will be witnessed races and aquatic sports in which all nations will participate. In this connection it may be mentioned that upon the invitation of the United States the warships of foreign nations will first assemble

in the great bay off Hampton, Virginia, where they will be joined by detachments of the Navy of the United States. From there this great composite fleet, consisting probably of more than 100 vessels, will proceed through the Panama Canal and arrive in San Francisco about two weeks after the opening of the exposition.

The program of events of world interest will include vacht and motor-boat races of an international character for great trophies and cash prizes; international aviation meets, with the most famous flyers of the world participating; olympic games, in which the athletes of the world will take part; intercollegiate contests; automobile races between the machines of every nation; military maneuvers, in which the se-



Courtesy of National Waterways.

THE TOWER OF THE EAST COURT.

From the stairway approach from the sunken gardens. Its balconies will accommodate thousands of spectators and its chimes will surpass those of Westminster Abbey.

lected Infantry and Cavalry troops of foreign nations, as well as those of the United States, will participate upon an extended scale; in short, every form of entertainment will be presented.

San Francisco itself will be an exposition city when the great show opens. Close to the entrance of the exposition will be the new civic center of the newer San Francisco, practically rebuilt since the earthquake of 1906. Near this civic center a great auditorium will be built at an expense of \$1,000,000, which will accommodate conven-

tions and special gatherings. A new city hall, to replace the one demolished in 1906, which is to form the nucleus of the civic center, will be built in classic style and be completed by March 1, 1915. Private capital is to erect a grand opera house close by, and other public buildings will be built or remodeled to conform to the general scheme of architecture.

Another unprecedented feature of the exposition is that it will be ready at least eight months before the date set for the opening. Construction has begun. The service building, from which the activities of the exposition will be directed, is completed. All the great exposition palaces will be under construction by the middle of August, and all are under contract to be finished by June, 1914. By July, 1914, everything will be in readiness to receive the exhibits of the world. These will come from all the nations of the world, whose ships may land them close to the exposition grounds themselves. Twenty-six foreign nations have already signified their intention to participate. The Orient will vie with the Occident in the greatest display of world products that has ever been known in history, for this is preeminently an exposition which stands for the spirit of progress and achievement in science, art, education, invention, and all that makes for better, greater things in the mental, moral, and physical world.



THE AUTOMOBILE IN SOUTH AMERICA : : :

ITH the advent of the automobile and its mechanical improvement—almost perfection—the world's pleasures and commerce have been undergoing radical changes. Fast traveling appeals alike to the pleasure seeker as well as to business interests, and the desire and demand for quick transportation is not confined to any one country.

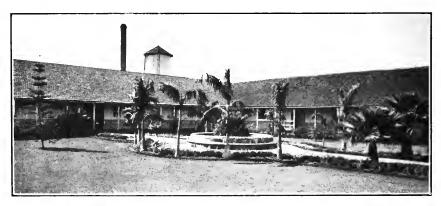
The Hawaian gentleman gives up his long-favorite recreation of canoe and "hue-nalu" on the crest of the waves to ride around Diamond Head in his new automobile; the Japanese puts aside his slow ricksha and motors to the great Buddha at Kamakura to pay his devotions; the slow and stately elephants of the Indian Maharaja at Jaipur are superseded by the modern automobile bearing the royal colors, while the motor cycle is to be seen whirling the humbler native over ancient footpaths with lightning-like rapidity; so this new factor in transportation might be traced to the uttermost parts of the earth, and to note its influence on the diversions, pleasures, and occupations of the people would be astonishing as well as interesting.

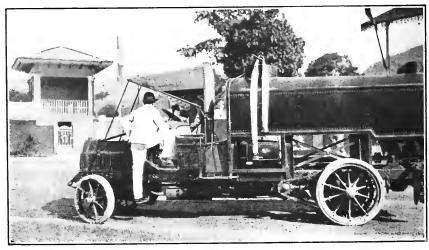
However, we are concerned more particularly with the South American States, and it is proposed to take a glimpse or a hurried review of this vast field where the modern automobile is rapidly multiplying; to note what has been done and to consider the further markets that beckon the North American manufacturer.

Eight years ago, when the writer arrived in Mexico City, he found it almost impossible to cross a certain street, necessary to reach his hotel. Hundreds of splendid carriages filled with Mexican aristocracy completely blocked the course—it was the Sunday custom or fad to drive up and down famous Calle San Francisco. Not one automobile was to be seen. Today the municipal records show that Mexico City alone has more than 2,000 automobiles. The increase in other Latin countries has been much more rapid. In 1908 it was difficult to find a motor car for hire in Rio de Janeiro, there being only about a dozen machines in the city. By September, 1911, the number had risen to nearly 1,100; and at present there are more than 3,000 machines in use in the Federal District, and the President of the Republic rides in a machine of North American manufacture.

Five years ago comparatively few automobiles were to be seen on Calle Mayo, the great thoroughfare in wealthy Buenos Aires, but







Top picture: A street scene in Sao Paulo, Brazil, showing the many automobiles parked along the street. Center picture: A coffee fazenda near Sao Paulo. Lower picture: Type of motor street sprinkler used extensively in the city of Rio de Janeiro.



AVENUE RIO BRANCO, RIO DE JANEIRO.

This avenue, named after the famous statesman who died a few years ago, is one of the most beautiful streets of the city, and countless numbers of automobiles ply up and down its course.



SAND-BLAST OPERATOR AT WORK.

The power is being supplied by an old automobile skillfully modeled for its new work by Henry Shaw.

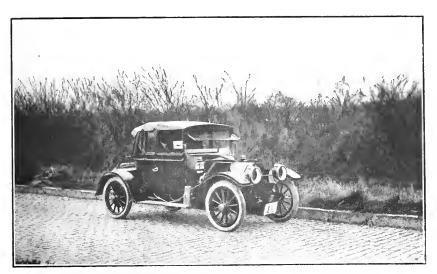
the number of machines has rapidly increased. In 1910, 1,581 automobiles were imported into Argentina; in 1911 the number imported reached 2,461; and at present about 5,000 cars are credited to the capital city and another 5,000 to the country at large. Uruguay had 1 motor vehicle to every 2,000 inhabitants, or a total of 576 machines, and authorities estimate that this number will be quadrupled within a few years. Montevideo now has over 1.300 cars. In the mountain Republics of South America the automobile is also winning favor, notwithstanding the difficulties that prevent its very extensive use. Chile is credited with 150 machines, principally in Santiago and Valparaiso; Peru has something like 100, and a number of these are fitted with tires which permit the use of the railway, and it is not uncommon to see some machines running along the tracks of the railways; in Ecuador in 1912 the number of motor vehicles increased from 29 to 47; all of the other countries of South America have a few machines save Paraguay, where there has been no effort to introduce them.

Taking Buenos Aires, the largest city of South America, and New York, the most populous of North America, as striking illustrations of the popularity of the automobile, it is found that the former, with 1,500,000 people, has 5,000 machines; the latter city, with 5,000,000 population, has 40,000 motor vehicles. Both countries in which these cities are situated are most admirably adapted to the mechanical vehicle; the vast area surrounding Buenos Aires being almost wholly agricultural, it follows that the coming years will probably create a demand more especially for the freight machines, while the growing metropolis of Argentina will demand both pleasure and traffic vehicles. The great city to-day has fewer than 200 motor trucks.

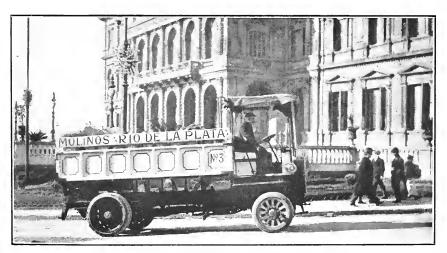
In the more rapid introduction of the automobile New York has been greatly aided by the hundreds of factories that have sprung up as if by magic within the city limits and in the surrounding States, while the South American city has had to import practically all of her machines.

Probably no section of the world furnishes such a vast area which, broadly speaking, is capable of creating a business for mechanical transportation as do the combined countries of Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay. Nature has made them with fewer obstacles to be overcome in the construction of railways, and these means of communication have reached such an advanced stage that the three countries have a combined mileage of 35,800 miles. At first thought it may be asked what connection has the railway with the introduction of the automobile, but a moment's reflection will show the intimate relationship of the two factors in commercial upbuilding.

The railways are being pushed toward the interior of the continent; and we who have ridden over the rails have on several occasions been

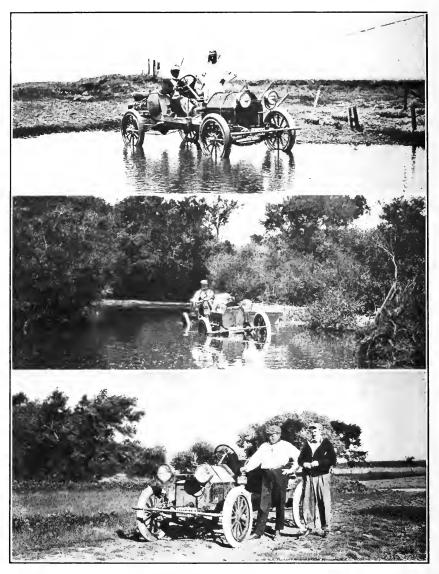


A TYPE OF MACHINE FREQUENTLY SEEN IN URUGUAYAN CITIES.



A FRENCH TRUCK.

This machine is carrying five tons of flour up a steep grade in Buenos Aires.



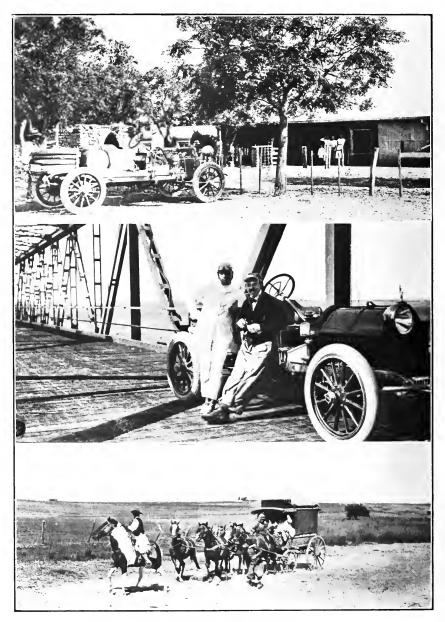
A NORTH AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE IN URUGUAY.

Top picture: One of the North American machines fording a stream near Pasandu, Uruguay. Center picture: The same machine in deeper water, crossing the Salsipaedes River, which resulted in the drivers having to seek the aid of horses to pull the automobile out of the deep water. Lower picture: The same machine near Salto, allowing a few minutes for the motor to cool.

surprised to find the motor car covered with mud and dust and which had contested its way to the railroad with its burden of products of the land. On the vast pampas of Argentina or far back on the coffee plantations of Brazil or on the cattle ranges of Uruguay the ancient cart with its two great wheels a dozen feet high, drawn by a string of many oxen, are familiar sights. It has been said that the absence of well-defined roads prevented the use of even the ordinary four-wheeled wagon; however, the motor truck has made its appearance in these sections and its more general use is only a question of time.

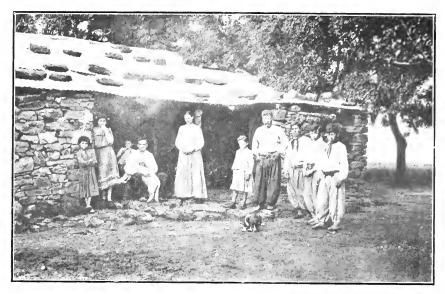
The three countries above mentioned being primarily agricultural regions of great fertility their respective Governments are using strong endeavors to develop the remotest sections of these fruitful but at present unprofitable lands. In this development the motor car enters a most important plea—it offers cheaper services in transporting the products to the railroads, and this problem has been one of great expense for many years. The motor car helps to solve the question. In 1911 Argentina marketed \$314,956,612 worth of products; Brazil, \$325,271,614; Uruguay, \$46,318,036; the total products of the three countries are thus seen to be enormous, and when it is remembered that a large percentage of the whole was carried to market in primitive conveyances the transportation question becomes paramount. Other than live animals, which were largely driven across country to the nearest railway station, the remaining products were hauled or carried.

Here the subject of public roads or highways comes in for attention. These three countries are spending large sums of money in building roads. All of the large cities are rapidly extending streets to suburban towns; at Rio de Janeiro the Government has recently authorized the construction of a splendid motor way 50 miles to Petropolis; in the great coffee-producing State of Sao Paulo concessions have been granted for various highway improvements. One of these provides for a splendid road from the port city of Santos to Sao Paulo, a distance of 47 miles, and the concessionaries are required to construct two macadamized ways 13 feet wide, the whole to be completed within two years. One of the roads is to be reserved exclusively for motor vehicles. Another concession provides for the linking of Piracicaba and Limeira, two cities still farther inland, by a highway suitable for the operation of motor vehicles. A thousand miles up the Amazon at Manaos there are more than 80 automobiles, and some of them have indeed penetrated the jungle to bring out the rubber. In Buenos Aires the touring club has been the sponsor for the building of more than 60 miles of good road; and estimates for new highways have just been completed which call for an expenditure of \$22,000,000. In Uruguay recent reliability motor races, covering runs to many interior cities and towns, have called renewed attention



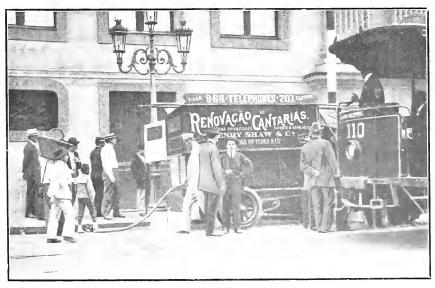
A NORTH AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE IN URUGUAY.

Top picture: A typical Uruguayan sheep ranch where one of the contesting cars is arriving for an over-night stop. Center picture: Messrs, Costello and Rowe as they appeared on the first day out from Montevideo on the trial run. Lower picture: A typical road scene on the plains of Uruguay and the type of vehicle being replaced by the auto truck.



A URUGUAYAN RANCH.

A ranch scene near the Daiman River, northern Uruguay, in which the pet of the shanty reposes in the arms of Mr. Costello, one of the automobile enthusiasts. The lamb bears the poetic name of "Violeta" and appears to have made friends at once with the visitor.



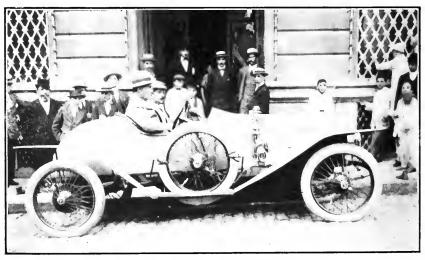
A NEW USE FOR AN OLD AUTOMOBILE.

An old automobile is turned into a granite-cleaning apparatus. Mr. Henry Shaw, a North American, is making a success of cleaning the granite and marble buildings of Rio de Janeiro with his sand-blast outfit. It is said that this innovation has brought the promoter numerous important contracts which will require at least six months to fulfill. The machine has attracted much attention along the streets of the Brazilian capital, and it illustrates one of the many uses to which old automobiles may be put before they are thrown upon the scrap heap.



WINNER OF A RECENT RACE.

Recent long-distance automobile endurance racing in Uruguay severely tested the merits of the various machines entered in the contest. The picture shows the enthusiastic reception of Mr. Phillips, a North American, who won one of the racing contests.



SEÑOR HORACIO ANASAGASTI.

An Argentine sportsman, in his car built in a Buenos Aires factory.

to the necessity for improving the highways. Montevideo is soon to be connected with Colonia, opposite Buenos Aires, by a splendid roadway, the studies for which have just been completed by the department of public works of Uruguay. This road will be one of the first results of the good-roads movement, which it is believed will aid materially in bettering the highways throughout the country.

All over the western plains of the United States the automobile is found in increasing numbers, notwithstanding the fact that roads are few and inferior. Many of the undeveloped sections of Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay are quite similar to those of western North America, where the modern pleasure car, as well as the commercial truck, is ever pioneering and calling for improved roads. The machine itself will eventually be the leading factor in the campaign for better roads. The farmer is fast becoming interested, and to him must be ascribed a power in the interest of road building, because the marketing of his products are to him of vital importance and the commercial vehicle offers cheaper most rapid, and most satisfactory service.

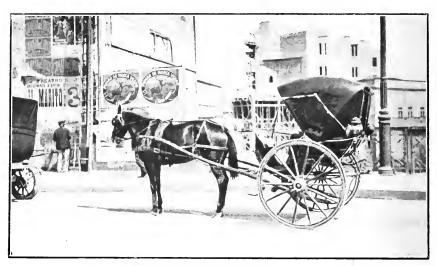
The American consul general in Buenos Aires, writing on the subject of further extending the sale of automobiles of United States manufacture, has the following to say on the subject:

Compared with methods used in the United States, the selling of automobiles in this market can not be said to be vigorously pushed. Dealers carry cars in stock and advertise in a small way in weekly publications and occasionally in the daily newspapers. The first cars shipped here from the United States were cheap in price and finish, and did not give satisfaction; a large [number of complaints checked the sales. It seems to be the belief that the American cars are lacking in style, finish, and equipment as compared with those of European make. However, the market for American cars is improving, and a careful study of conditions should result in the entire removal of this prejudice. The market is for high-priced machines; the most popular car sells at \$5,000 United States gold; for country use the double phaeton of 45 horsepower, selling at \$2,100 to \$4,200, is most popular.

The American consul general in Rio de Janeiro, writing on the same subject, has this to say about the prospects in Brazil:

The market for automobiles in Brazil is one of the best in the world. Brazilians are passionately fond of motoring, and manufacturers who contemplate entering the market should establish agencies as early as possible. Important automobile dealers estimate that there are 6,000 to 8,000 people in the federal district that can afford to own and operate motor cars. No special equipment and finish are required, on account of climatic conditions. Touring cars with torpedo bodies predominate. The great majority of them are four-cylinder cars, though there are a large number having six cylinders, and horsepower ranges from 10 to 120. Tops should be of good material, as they are used almost every day in the year.

The following figures, also compiled by the American consul in Rio de Janeiro, show how rapidly the trade in automobiles has grown in Brazil since 1910, and indicate that the United States has



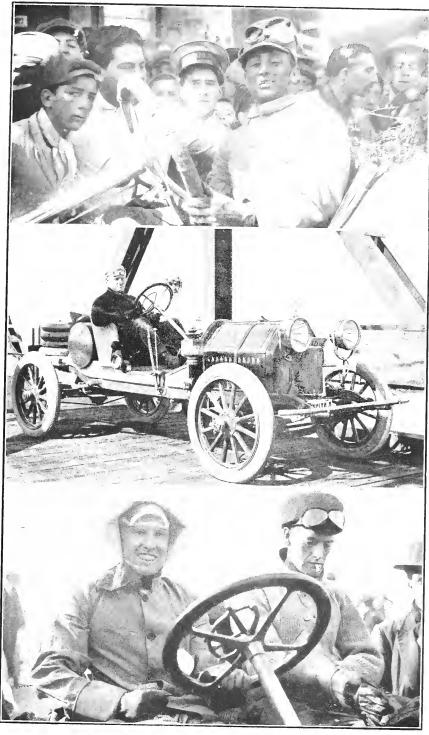
THE "TILBURY."

A typical Brazilian conveyance once very popular, but now being rapidly replaced by the modern automobile.



A STREET IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

A scene from an upper window overlooking one of the splendid new streets of the Brazilian capital. Note the absence of the horse-drawn vehicles and the large number of automobiles in the small space covered by the view.



SCENES INCIDENT TO THE RACING CONTESTS IN URUGUAY.

Top picture: Mr. Phillips, a North American, ready to start. Center picture: Mr. J. F. Costello as he appeared on the Santa Lucia River bridge on the trial run to Salto. Lower picture: Mr. Allen O. Crocker (smiling) and Mr. B. J. Rice starting on one of the races. After breaking gear and bearings this car finished eighth in the contest.

not taken advantage of the market offered in this country to the same extent as France and Germany:

Country of origin.	1910		1911		1912	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Germany	172	\$281,770	315	\$546,207	1,060	\$1,526,01
France	280	409,250	511	716, 457	1,011	1,470,79
United States	95	110,497	301	361,573	783	924,04
taly	67	106,391	189	293,344	432	638, 19
Jnited Kingdom	37	68,283	133	218,767	205	317,97
switzerland	43	71,919	93	143,211	136	247, 22
Belgium	9	16,004	23	30,130	120	186, 21
Sweden	27	51,569				
Other countries	5	9,432	9	19,788	38	58,18
Total	735	1,125,115	1,574	2,329,477	3,785	5,368,65

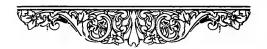
The American consul in Montevideo, Uruguay, also writes on the same subject as follows:

A great change has taken place in the last few years with respect to the use of American motor vehicles in this Republic. Formerly the prejudice against them was almost sufficient to prohibit their sale here, but for two years they have been in such increasing demand that the dealers have found it difficult to supply them as ordered.

A glance at statistics of exports of automobiles from the United States to South American countries during the nine months ending March 31, 1913, shows the following figures: Number of passenger cars, 2,117; number of commercial machines, 78.

Every country of South America, excepting Paraguay, participated in the purchase of these American-made automobiles; Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay, respectively, heading the list, while Bolivia, the mountainous country in the heart of the continent, bought 2 machines. Colombia purchased 84 pleasure cars and 3 commercial trucks; Venezuela, 77 pleasure and 19 commercial cars; Ecuador, 58, all pleasure machines; Chile and Peru, 57 and 52, respectively, all of which were primarily for pleasure.

Thus, it will be seen that the automobile of American manufacture is rapidly making its way into the pleasures and diversions of the South Americans; while the commercial car, not yet so popular as the other, is still gaining favor, and as the great commercial enterprises all over the continent grow and increase in prosperity the American automobile will be found ever in the forefront in constantly increasing numbers.



THE MANILA SHIP AND TRADE TO AMERICA';

PERHAPS the best account in English of the early conditions of trade between the Philippines and the Americas is to be found in volume 8 of "The Modern Part of an Universal History," published at London in 1781, first edition 1766. Volumes 8 and 9 of this extraordinary work (extending to 56 volumes of about 500 close-printed 12 mo. pages each) give the "History of the commerce to and the settlements in the East Indies, by the sev-



HERNANDO DE MAGALLANES. Cavallero Portugues, descubridar del Estrecho de fu nombre,

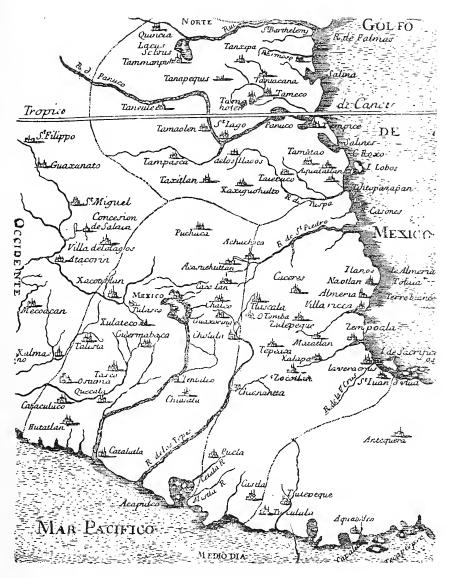
eral European nations." It does not appear who was the author of this very careful and minutely detailed account of the Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, French, and English East Indies. He cites so many authorities for his statements, and shows so much power of discrimination himself, that it is very probable what he says may be relied upon.

The explorer Magellan, as we know, discovered the Philippines for Spain, but it is easy to forget that the Philippines owed their settlement by Spaniards not to old Spain, but to Mexico —New Spain, that is. A small colony was sent out from Mexico in the year 1564

under orders from Philip II. A few years afterwards the Spaniards conquered the island of Luzon, the city of Manila was founded, the Chinese trade began, and the earlier conditions of commerce with the New World were changed. Before the founding of Manila the seat of the Spanish Government in the islands had been at Lebu, whence the commerce to America was carried on to Callao, the port of Lima in Peru. But the voyage to Callao was always very tedious and trouble-some, and in 1572 the course was changed to east-north-east, to get

the benefit of a proper wind; Acapulco, the best harbor on the west coast of Mexico, being fixed upon as the port of entry for vessels in the Philippine's trade. The trade remained perfectly free and open, as it had been from the beginning, and this mutual intercourse between the Spanish subjects in the East and West Indies was carried on to the general satisfaction of all parties. Manila and Acapulco were the staples of this open trade, Manila becoming a magazine for East and West India wares, and Acapulco the point of distribution for Mexico and Peru in the item of exports from Manila.

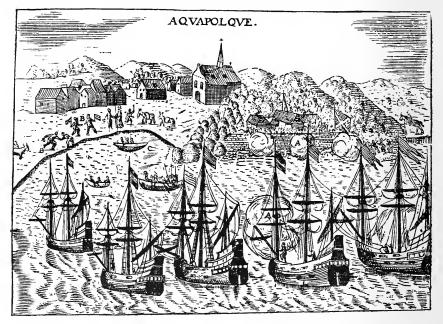
For about a generation this open trade went on prosperously, but toward the beginning of the seventeenth century the Spanish Government in Old and New Spain became very apprehensive of the effects on both countries of the Manila trade. By 1604 the clamor against those Philippine traders became so strong that the trade was changed from an open to a limited basis; that is to say, the people of Manila were allowed to ship goods to the value of 250,000 pieces of eight, and were to carry back no more than 500,000. A few years afterwards the commerce between Peru and Acapulco was limited upon the same principles, and there were advocates even for the abandonment of the Philippines altogether. Spain was becoming short of money (strange to say), and the argument was that the Manila trade took out little but silver from the Americas, which silver had better be shipped home to Europe. These matters were long in dispute before the Spanish Council of the Indies, but, notwithstanding, the Philippines increased in prosperity, and the trade became settled on the basis of an annual ship (like the ancient annual ship from Venice to England) plying between Manila and Acapulco. The great ships for this trade were built at Bagatao, not far from Manila, where there was a fine arsenal and shipyard, and carried often as many as 600 people on board, passengers included. The annual ship, or galleon, was commanded by a general, under whom was a captain, the captain's emolument being no less than 40,000 pieces of eight (\$80,000) for the voyage. As for the cargo, it consisted of productions of the Philippines, civet, drugs, coarse cloths, etc.; but especially of Chinese commodities, wrought and raw silks in prodigious quantities (of which commonly 50,000 pair of stockings), piece goods, spices, goldsmith's work, and toys. Of whatever size the galleon might be (from 1,200 to 2,000 tons), the merchandise was by regulation to be of 1,500 equal bales. The regulation was consistently dodged, and the cargo was often 2,500 bales. What cargo the inspectors disallowed was generally put on board again before the ship got clear of the straits of Manila. The trade was largely the perquisite of the convents at Manila, and was farmed out by them. Returning from Acapulco the annual ship brought mainly silver, but also cochineal, sweetmeats, Spanish wine, and millinery ware from Europe, for the use of the ladies at Manila and throughout the Philippines.



MEXICO AND ACAPULCO.

Facsimile of a map in "Herrera," from Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America."

Acapulco, the American terminus, was a mean and ill-built town, the houses slightly constructed for fear of the recurrent tremblings of the earth. Besides, the climate was unwholesome and very prejudicial to strangers. But upon the arrival of the galleon, or annual ship, the town was populous and gay, crowded with the richest merchants of Mexico, Peru, and even of Chile, who provided themselves with tents and formed a kind of large encampment. This was the Acapulco fair, a great event for more than two centuries in the New World. They have no rain at Acapulco from the end of November to the end of May, and the galleons were timed to set sail from Manila about July to reach Acapulco in the January following. Their car-

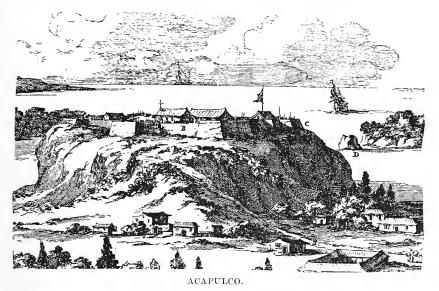


HARBOR OF ACAPULCO. • (From an old print in Hulsius' "Sammlung," 1620.)

goes disposed of, they returned for Manila some time in March, and arrived there generally in June. On the voyage out to America they were so sure of rains between the thirtieth and seventieth parallels that they took no care to provide themselves with water, but fixed mattings up and down the ship in the rigging and caught the rains in jars, supplied by bamboo troughs at the bottom of the mats. In the season there was naturally a great trade from Acapulco to the City of Mexico, mules and pack horses taking up the goods brought from the East, what was not kept in the country being forwarded to Vera Cruz, on the "North Sea," for shipment by the Flota to Spain.

The wars of independence changed the status of Acapulco. Its harbor is still the finest on the west coast of Mexico, but for nearly a

century past the port has been made little use of, except for a brief space between the discovery of gold in California and the laying of a railway across the United States to the Pacific. Acapulco, as a harbor, is now coming into her own again; Manila, a capital city, has prospered by the gradual removal of monopoly. The Philippines company, organized at Madrid in 1733 and given the exclusive right of trade, never accomplished the purpose of its foundation. It was even then too late for Spain to be establishing an East India company. For about 20 years, from 1765 to 1783, there was by royal authority a direct trade of some sort between Cadiz and Manila around the Cape of Good Hope. In 1785 the Royal Philippines Co. was chartered, with good intentions of building up a local market in the Phil-



Part of a view of Acapulco, showing the topography. (Taken from an old print in Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America.")

ippines and with no express design of hurting the Acapulco trade. This royal company, notwithstanding premiums to agriculture and the like, made little headway, the people believing that the object was after all exploitation. The charter of this company expired in 1830. Its efforts had been productive of some good, chiefly through the impetus given agriculture. The last galleon from Manila to Acapulco sailed in 1811 and the last from Acapulco for Manila in 1815. In the momentous year of 1814 the British Government compelled Spain to open to foreign trade certain ports in its colonies and to allow foreigners to establish themselves and become residents in such ports. English, American, German, and French merchants were soon established in Manila, agriculture was encouraged, and the amount of exported goods increased rapidly. The importance of this export

trade constantly increased and the trade was in a flourishing condition at the date of the loss of these islands to Spain.

In 1853 Commodore Perry reached the "magic isle of Zipangu," which, it will be remembered, was the objective of Columbus when he came upon the new world. About the middle of the last century also Messrs. Russell, Sturgis & Co. and Messrs. Peet, Hubbell & Co. established themselves in business at Manila. In order to encourage the production of hemp and sugar the representatives of these two houses distributed large sums of money in the Provinces to the planters, and



MINING.

(From "Idea vera et genuina" of De Bry's "Nona Pars," 1602.) Mining, as quaintly imagined by the writers and artists of that period.

owing to this cooperation and to work of a similar nature which Mr. Loney, an English subject, did in Iloilo and other Provinces of the Visayan Islands, the exportation of hemp and sugar increased from year to year and the export trade of the Philippine Islands was greatly augmented. So Manila, of all the East Indies, has from the first looked not to Europe but to America—in the beginning as a forwarding station for Asiatic goods and as a distributing center of silver from the Pacific coast; latterly as the emporium of the produce of its own rich territory.

¹See T. H. Pardo de Tavera, in Census of the Philippine Islands. Washington, 1905. I. 354-357.

TOKENS OF FRIENDSHIP

HE safe arrival in the homeland of the Brazilian minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Lauro S. Muller, and his distinguished party brings to a close a memorable visit, and one that will have much to do with future intercourse between two American nations. The Brazilian emblem of green, yellow, and blue entwined with the Stars and Stripes has floated across the American Union; citizens young and old met the distinguished Brazilians with a cordiality that could never be mistaken; and at the end of the journey the travelers are welcomed home amid the firing of cannon and shouts of unbounded enthusiasm.

Perhaps no American diplomat will be more pleased at the success and happy outcome of Dr. Muller's visit to the United States than the American ambassador to Brazil, the Hon. Edwin V. Morgan, whose labors in that great Republic, as well as in other Latin countries, have been notable.

As the royal barge, Dom Joao, bore the party ashore across the picturesque harbor of Rio de Janeiro one of the first to grasp the hand of Dr. Muller was Ambassador Morgan, who has endeared himself to the Brazilian people in many ways and to whose encouragement and activity the visit of the Brazilians was largely due. Shortly after Mr. Morgan became ambassador to Brazil the dictates of his conscience caused him to pay public homage to the memory of the beloved Brazilian, Baron Rio Branco, and in placing a wreath of flowers upon the tomb of the famous statesman Mr. Morgan cemented the ties of friendship that have ever been drawing closer.

To-day the Fourth of July is celebrated in Brazil, not only by the American residents, but Brazilian leaders in many lines of activity have heralded the anniversary, and this year on that date the Brazilian newspapers carried the portraits of George Washington, Woodrow Wilson, Edwin V. Morgan, and the American consulgeneral, Julius G. Lay. At the same time column after column of historical matter told Brazilians of the founding of the American Union and of the part played in the proceedings by the patriotic men who signed the Declaration of Independence.

Officially, the acting minister of foreign affairs had planned a grand ball for the Fourth of July as a compliment and appreciation to the American Government and people for courtesies at that time being extended to Dr. Muller in the United States. The sudden death of ex-President Campos Salles, one of the famous Brazilians of the older school, threw the country into mourning and the ball was postponed. It took place, however, on July 8, after the period of mourning had



 ${\bf HON.~EDWIN~V.~MORGAN,}$ The United States ambassador at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

expired, and was a most brilliant tribute to North Americans, being attended by 2,000 guests representing the highest official and social society of the Brazilian capital.

The Fourth of July was also an occasion upon which the American ambassador received many congratulatory messages and visits, while the newspapers reported that American consuls in the different cities of Brazil who held receptions were recipients of sincere proofs of friendship from the Brazilian people.

Dr. Regis de Oliveira, ad interim minister of foreign affairs, sent to Ambassador Morgan the following telegram:

In the name of the President of the Republic and of my colleagues of this ministry, as well as in my own name, I have the honor to send your excellency my most sincere salutations on the glorious date of the anniversary of the independence of the United States and to express to your excellency the heartfelt good wishes which we, as Brazilians, entertain for the prosperity of the grand and noble Nation.

Col. Pederneiras, director of the National Smokeless Powder Factory, at Piquete, Brazil, which is modeled upon a design furnished by a North American corporation, sent to Ambassador Morgan the cordial greeting which follows:

On the glorious date on which the great and powerful Republic of the United States of North America commemorates the anniversary of its independence, I have the honor to congratulate the distinguished ambassador, Mr. Morgan, in the name of all the officers, employees, and operatives of the Piquete factory, who always should remember with pride not only that the type of powder adopted by Brazil comes from the great friendly Republic but also that all the machines and processes have been supplied from there. With much enthusiasm and sincerity we raise here a loud cheer for the United States of North America.

In honor of the same occasion one of Rio de Janeiro's great department stores, the Parc Royal, was decorated with American and Brazilian colors and its proprietor, Senhor Ortigao, instructed the orchestra to play a program of American music during the hours at which this up-to-date establishment is accustomed to serve tea to its customers. The progressive proprietor also gave silver prizes to competing baseball teams, composed of North American players recruited from Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, and distributed silk bags filled with bonbons, upon each bag of which was printed the Stars and Stripes.

By reason of the death of Dr. Campos Salles, above referred to, Ambassador Morgan did not hold the usual Fourth of July ball in honor of American independence, and all official receptions were canceled. Two days previously, however, the American ambassador gave an unofficial afternoon tea party to about 350 guests in honor of the visit to Rio de Janeiro of representatives of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The people of the United States of North America and the people of the United States of Brazil are fast becoming better acquainted:

two most important factors to this end have been the visits of the Secretary of State and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, respectively, to each other's country, both bearing official tokens of friendship and regard which are bringing to fruition in the form of visits of chambers of commerce, which in turn are the true forcrunners of a trade and traffic that is destined to grow to enormous proportions with the coming years.

THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE OF PIEDRAS NEGRAS, IN MEXICO

HE People's Institute of Piedras Negras, Coahuila, is a new sociological venture in Mexico. Its development has been so rapid and its usefulness has extended to so many different fields that it has attracted attention among educators, Govment officials, and private citizens alike. This social and educational center is the outgrowth of a reading room started three years ago by S. G. Inman, a graduate of Columbia University, New York City. The discussion of public issues in the reading room called forth a series of conferences on civics and morals at the opera house, which aroused so much interest that the demand was imperative for an expansion of the work and for a permanent home for the new enterprise.

Funds were raised by popular subscription from philanthropic residents on both sides of the Rio Grande, and two years ago the present building, shown in the accompanying cut, was erected. It is built of light brick and has high ceilings and numerous porches and corridors. It is situated on the main street, opposite the customhouse and the "Monument to the Martyrs," and architecturally is one of the most attractive buildings in the city.

It contains a library and a reading room, an assembly room and class rooms, all of which can be thrown into one audience chamber when it is desired to accommodate a large audience. An open-air game and gymnasium corridor and patio are at the rear. The second floor is used for executive offices and the living quarters of Director Inman and family, and his assistant, Jessie L. P. Brown; their resi-

dence in the institute making possible personal supervision and lending a home and social atmosphere to the work. Social gatherings and club meetings, where social customs and parliamentary law are taught, are held in the residence quarters, and here is also a guest chamber at the disposal of the city for the entertainment of any distinguished visitor.

The institute conducts night classes in 15 different subjects for young men and women. As many as 140 have been enrolled in one term. The classes are in typewriting, shorthand (English and

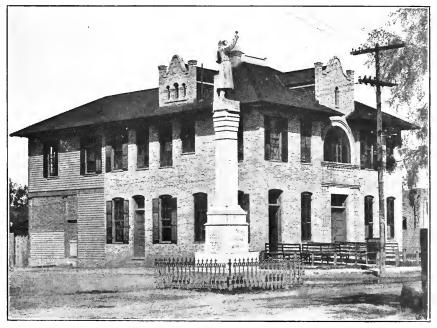


Photo by Vda, de M. Rodriguez Perez, Cd. Porfirio Diaz, Coah.

THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE OF PIEDRAS NEGRAS, STATE OF COAHUILA, MEXICO,

The institute is one of the strong social and educational factors in Piedras Negras. Its evening classes are well attended, while lectures and concerts afford refined entertainment for all.

Spanish), grammar, English language, Spanish language, geometry, arithmetic, ethics, hygiene, gymnasium, music, and sewing. All classes are taught with direct reference to their practical application. Spanish and English are taught by the latest natural method, which rapidly gives the students familiarity with these languages, and brings economic results in increased wages.

One young man, through attending the English class, was enabled, because of his knowledge of English and the general culture given him at the institute, to exchange a \$40 for a \$150 a month position. The son of a former mayor acquired sufficient English to enter a busi-

ness college in New York City; another young man secured a position in San Antonio because of his work in the English class.

A class in geometry for apprentices in boiler making has the direct aim of making its members better workmen, and is taught by the head of this department in the railroad shops of the city.

Each night between classes a conference, to which the public is invited, is held. Many who do not take any class work, and who do not care for the regular social features of the institute, attend these conferences. The theme may be current events, ethics, or history, philosophy, sociology, or science. Whatever it is, it is sure to be interesting, and there one is most likely to meet his friends.

On Friday nights the general public understands it is especially welcome, the evening being devoted to games, to a literary or musical program, public meeting of the debating club, the temperance society, the humane society, or to a lecture by a member of the faculty or some visitor.

Many distinguished visitors pass through Piedras Negras, it being on one of the three trunk lines into Mexico, and the People's Institute seldom loses a visit or a lecture from them. A great many of the Government officials, both State and national, educators, scientists, and travelers, have given lectures at the institute.

During the school year conferences are held for the public-school teachers. Nearly all the teachers in the city schools, both men and women, belong to institute classes or clubs. The director of the Government schools of this district is on the faculty of the institute thus helping to correlate its educational work with that of the public system, to which it serves in somewhat the same capacity as the German continuation schools to the German educational system.

Vacation-time classes in music and sewing are held for the children. These are very popular, as are also the conferences for the soldiers. This is the first provision made for the intellectual and moral welfare of the latter, and every soldier who is not on guard duty attends the "soldiers' afternoons." There is a program of popular and patriotic music, followed by an address on some subject especially suited to military life, to all of which the men listen eagerly, as do also the crowds that gather outside the building.

The Congress of the State of Coahuila has voted the institute a monthly subsidy because of the public and philanthropic nature of its work. Students in the educational classes pay a nominal tuition fee, which insures regularity of attendance and interest in the work, scholarships being provided for those not able to meet these small fees. Private subscriptions also contribute to the support of the work.

Some New York friends have recently presented the institute with a printing press and a beautiful concert Victrola. This latter, with a moving-picture machine, which is soon to be installed, will enable the city to enjoy the highest class entertainments, and will elevate the tastes of the general public. Among other plans for enlargement are classes in domestic science and art, and the addition of public baths. The printing department is to be the first venture into real trade education, and, if successful, as the needs present themselves, various other industries will be added.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION IN MOBILE : : :: :: ::

OBILE, Alabama, is soon to be the scene of one of the greatest commercial gatherings ever held in this country, according to plans now being perfected by the Southern Commercial Congress, of Washington, and a movement in which the Pan American Union is heartily joining. Several thousand business men from all sections of the Union, but more especially from the 16 States embraced in the Southern Commercial Congress,



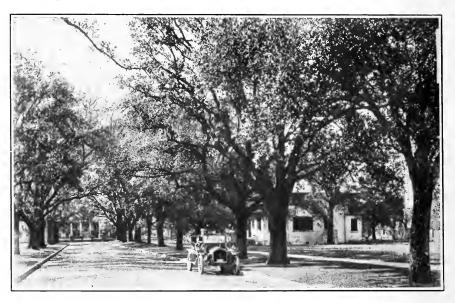
THE DOCKS AT MOBILE.

are to meet and discuss the various phases of the "Relation of the United States to the Panama Canal, to Latin America, and to world commerce."

Delegates from hundreds of commercial and industrial organizations will be present. The most distinguished officials of the nation are to be in attendance and address the convention, including President Wilson, Secretary of State Bryan, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, besides more than two score of the most prominent citizens of the United States, several governors of States, a number of Senators and Representatives, ministers from many of the Latin American Republics, and leaders in commercial and industrial progress from all over the country.

The convention will begin its sessions on October 27 and close on October 29. This will be the fifth convention of the Southern Commercial Congress and by far the most important gathering in the history of the organization.

Director General Barrett, of the Pan American Union, realizing the importance of the great southern movement, and also actuated by the unanimous vote of the Governing Board of the Union in postponing the Pan American Commercial Conference, which was to have been held this year, is aiding the Southern Commercial Congress in every possible way.



A SHADY PARK IN MOBILE.

To meet the various local business organizations which have expressed much interest in the convention, and to acquaint them with the full significance of the Mobite meeting, Director General Barrett and Managing Director Owens, of the Southern Commercial Congress, will make a tour of the leading southern cities.

At the close of the Mobile conference the Congress will conduct a trade expedition to South America, composed of commissioners appointed by governors of States, mayors of the larger cities, and commercial organizations. This expedition will be absent about three months and during that time will visit the leading cities of South America, meeting the commercial organizations of the various countries and in many ways offering the members of the excursion opportunities for becoming acquainted with the South Americans.

CALL FOR TENDERS ON CHILEAN RAILWAY SHOP

IN response to the numerous inquiries which have been received at the Pan American Union for detailed information on the call for bids by the ministry of industry and public works of Chile for the construction of a model railway shop and yards, the Bulletin publishes herewith a translation of the text of the official invitation which appeared in the Diario Oficial, of Santiago, under date of April 4, 1913.

Let there be approved the following articles for a competition of plans with their respective estimates of cost for a model railway shop and yards centrally located and for similar repair shops for the use of the State railways:

First. The Government of Chile asks for plans, with their respective estimates, for a principal shop and yards, and for four auxiliary shops to be used by the State railways.

For these respective plans there will be a first prize of £4,000, a second prize of £2,000 and honorable mention, it being understood that the money prizes are to be given only for the plan of the central shop.

Second. The plans, with their respective estimates, will be received in the ministry of railways of Chile until the 15th of November, 1913.

Plans and estimates presented after that date will not be considered.

Third. A special commission appointed by the Government, which will be presided over by the minister of railways or the director general of that branch, and composed of nine members, of whom one will be the director general of the State railways, and six graduated engineers, will examine during the month following the 15th of November, 1913, those plans and estimates presented and will classify them for adjudicating the prizes.

Fourth. The payment of the prizes will be made within 30 days after the date of the commission's report.

Fifth. The Government of Chile reserves the right absolutely to refuse all plans and estimates presented and consequently that of withholding the prizes, and likewise that of making only one reward from the prizes offered, according to what may be the report of the commission.

Sixth. At the end of the competition plans and estimates rewarded by money prizes are to remain the property of the Government. Other plans will be returned.

Seventh. The essentials of these works are for the central shop:

(a) That repairs can be made on 500 locomotives and their respective tenders of a gauge of 1.676 meters, within one year; one condition being that a complete repair shall not take longer than from 60 to 90 days, a day's work being of eight and one-half hours, depending upon the type of engine—that is, whether of two equal cylinders or of the four-cylinder type with superheater (a complete repair implies a total change of cylinders and boilers with all accessories).

(b) It must be spacious enough to hold daily in repair 500 passenger coaches and 400 freight cars; that is to say, the yards must have this capacity.

The number of locomotives at present in service is 600, of passenger coaches 483, and of freight cars 6,000; but taking into consideration the new equipment expected and the condition of the actual equipment and the fact that the traffic is developing.

these numbers will probably be increased at the rate of about 10 per cent per annum for the cars and of 5 per cent for the motive power.

- (c) The needs of all kinds of service must be considered; this implies everything for the administration of the shop and yards, the machine equipment and installation of a thoroughly modern and economic plant with the best material available.
- (d) It must be able to make all necessary parts, such as cylinders, boilers, and accessories, but it must be able also to supply outfits for the other auxiliary workshops of the railway.
- (e) It must have also storehouses for material so that work can be done expeditiously, and these storehouses must be so located that traffic is not interrupted.

Eighth. The plans for the principal shop and yards may be presented either as forming one individual plant or divided into two parts, the one being for locomotives and tenders, the other for coaches, cars, etc., according to the requirements of the service.

Ninth. For the auxiliary shops the capacity and importance of them will be made dependent upon the central shop, taking into consideration, however, the needs and requirements of both service and traffic. These shops must also be of modern type and so adapted that all modern machines in all existing workshops of the company can be turned out from them.

Tenth. In the plans and estimates these facts must be considered:

- (a) That if construction is undertaken the Government will furnish the necessary land without charge.
 - (b) That wherever possible native material will be employed (Chile).
- (c) The price of all material and machinery will be estimated on board the steamer at Valparaiso without including customs dues.
- (d) That the State Railway will supply engines and cars for the transportation of all material free, but the cost of loading and unloading must be considered.

Eleventh. The Government of Chile will provide, moreover, all data within its power and will give every possible facility for the preparation of these plans; but it is a strict condition in obtaining these data and facilities that the persons or firms who desire to offer plans must have in Chile a properly authorized representative who can show in writing his intention of appearing at this competition, expressly accepting the above regulations; for this purpose he will deliver at the same time with his official request a signed copy of the above documents and will indicate in writing the experts who will take charge of the study in the country.

Twelfth. It is to be understood that this competition is solely in the matter of plans and estimates, and that the Government assumes no obligation for the subsequent construction of the work for which they are proposals.

The director general of State railways is authorized, when once the competition is held, to draw upon the fiscal treasury at Santiago up to the sum of £6,000, to be used for the above-mentioned prizes.

It is decreed that the time for the presentation of these plans is to be extended to the 26th of December, 1913.



PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

N this issue of the Bulletin appears an interesting article upon the great Panama-Pacific International Exposition which is to open in San Francisco, California, during the early part of 1915. From the first inception of the plan for this exposition many of the Latin American ambassadors and ministers and the director general of the Pan American Union have done everything consistent with their position to promote interest throughout Central and South America in this great exposition. The result has been that a large majority of the Latin American countries will participate on a worthy scale. At the present time preparations in many of these countries are well under way, while others are taking their initial steps to have themselves well represented. It is being realized more and more throughout the world that this exposition at San Francisco will provide the most practical opportunity ever afforded for a thorough study of the meaning of the Panama Canal and the opportunities it will provide for all nations of the world to use it for the benefit of their foreign commerce. It has a special significance in connection with Latin America, inasmuch as it places all the countries of that section of the world bordering on the Pacific Ocean in a new relationship to the countries bordering on the Atlantic Ocean. It is believed that there will be a very large travel from Latin America to the United States to see this exposition and that in turn the exhibits of the Latin American countries will greatly increase the interest of the people of the United States in that portion of the world and, correspondingly, the travel through the canal.

PEACE PLAN OF SECRETARY BRYAN.

That the Latin American countries are taking a deep interest in the peace plan promulgated by Hon. William J. Bryan, Secretary of State of the United States, is shown by the fact that at this writing 13 of the 20 Latin American Governments have signified their approval of this peace proposal.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT'S VISIT TO SOUTH AMERICA.

On October 4, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, former President of the United States, sails for South America to deliver addresses in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Buenos Aires, Argentina, and Santiago, Chile. When he has performed this mission he will make a trip into the

interior of South America, probably going up the Paraguay River and crossing to the Amazon and then following the latter down to its mouth at Para. On his way from Rio de Janeiro to Buenos Aires he will stop at Santos and Sao Paulo to visit his son, who is now in business in southern Brazil

Elaborate preparations have been made for his reception in each one of these southern capitals, and he is looking forward with keen pleasure to this journey and experience Recently he has held conferences with Minister Naón of Argentina, Minister Suárez of Ch le, and Director General Barrett, in regard to his trip and lectures, and he has expressed to all of them his appreciation of the compliment shown him by those countries in inviting him to visit them.

Inasmuch as it was during the administration of President Rocsevelt and Secretary of State Root that the Pan American Union, then known as the Bureau of American Republics, was reorganized and started upon its new era of growth as a great international organization, it is fitting that Col. Roosevelt should now become personally acquainted with the countries in which he has always expressed deep interest.

A GREAT PAN AMERICAN SPECIALLY HONORED.

A great Pan American statesman has recently been shown a special honor by a foreign country. At the opening of the Palace of Peace at The Hague, August 28, 1913, the University of Leyden bestowed an honorary degree upon Hon. Elihu Root, United States Senator from the State of New York, and formerly, in his capacity as Secretary of State of the United States, chairman of the governing board of the Pan American Union. All persons interested in Pan Americanism and familiar with the broad work which Senator Root has done in this direction during his official career will extend felicitations to him for this well-merited honor.

THE NEW MINISTER OF ECUADOR IN THE UNITED STATES.

Dr. Gonzalo S. Córdova, the new minister of Ecuador in the United States, was born at Cuenca, capital of the Province of Azuay. His early schooling was at that place. After obtaining the degree of doctor of laws from the University of Azuay he became a member of the bar at Cuenca. At a very early age he was made judge of the Supreme Court of Guayaquil, to which post he was elected by Congress in 1892. Soon thereafter he became governor of the Province, and during the first administration of Gen. Leonidas Plaza was made a member of the cabinet as minister of home government and worship. He also occupied this post under the Presidency of Sr. Don Lizardo

Garcia from 1905 to 1906. Since 1892 he has been elected deputy and senator to several congresses, and last year, when Gen. Plaza became President of the Republic the second time, Sr. Cordova was vice president of Congress. The new minister occupies a prominent place in Ecuador, not only as a public man and jurist but also as a newspaper writer and literary man. He belongs to a number of societies, among which are the Liberal Democratic Society of Pichincha, of which he is the founder and vice president, and the Juridic Literary Society of Quito. He is also a charter member of the College of Lawyers of Quito.

EXCHANGE OF STUDENTS.

Hon. Henry P. Fletcher, the United States minister to Chile, has reported to the Department of State of the United States that a movement is on foot to send many young Chilean students to the United States to continue their studies after graduating from their local institutions. This plan has followed the recent visit to South America of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, when Col. Henry L. Kincaide, president of the visiting delegation, emphasized the value of young men from South America going to the United States, and, correspondingly, young men proceeding from the United States to South America. In his report upon this subject Minister Fletcher says:

These youths after returning to Chile will be without doubt the best friends of the United States, and at the same time many of them might become the most satisfactory agents and representatives in their country of those firms in whose employ they become men of business in their respective lines, being able to contribute thus in return to the extension of the ideas, practices, and commerce of the United States.

RESOLUTION ON INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

The Pan American Union has received from Charles E. Musgrave, Esq., secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce, a report of the action of that body upon the resolution adopted by the Fifth International Congress of Chambers of Commerce and Commercial and Industrial Associations held in Boston, Massachusetts (United States America), September, 1912, as follows:

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE FIFTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

The congress affirms its desire to see convened as soon as possible a number of official international conferences assuring between nations the existence of arbitral jurisdiction in the widest sense of the term and such as may assure an equitable solution of all international controversies, either between private people of different nations or between Governments, and agrees to the principle of a combination of nations, when and where possible, to endeavor to prevent the atrocities of war.



 $HON.\ BENJAMIN\ LAFAYETTE\ JEFFERSON,$ $Envoy\ Extraordinary\ and\ Minister\ Plenipotentiary\ of\ the\ United\ States\ to\ Nicaragua.$

The resolution adopted by the council of the London Chamber of Commerce June, 1913, follows:

That a letter be addressed to each of the chambers of commerce and commercial bodies represented at the Fifth International Congress of Chambers of Commerce and Commercial and Industrial Associations, urging their continued adhesion to the principle of the resolution adopted at that congress in favor of "Arbitration as a solution of international controversies, either between private people of different nations or between Governments," especially in view of the publicity given to the matter in the press and in other directions; further, that the chambers of commerce and other commercial bodies concerned be invited to indicate in what direction they will be prepared to ventilate the question and to influence commercial opinion in the desired direction.

The Bulletin gives space to this action of one of the greatest chambers of commerce in the world as evidence of the practical results coming from the congress which was held at Boston and which attracted delegates from all over the world, including large representations from Latin America.

NEW UNITED STATES MINISTERS TO LATIN AMERICA.

Since the last Pan American Notes were prepared President Wilson of the United States has appointed the following distinguished men as ministers to various Latin American countries: Hon. Charles S. Hartman, of Montana, minister to Ecuador; Hon. James M. Sullivan. of New York, minister to the Dominican Republic; Hon. Madison R. Smith, of Missouri, minister to Haiti; and Hon. William J. Price, of Kentucky, minister to Panama. The Director General and Assistant Director of the Pan American Union extend their congratulations to these gentlemen on being named to a most interesting field. It is hoped that these new envoys of the United States will keep in close touch with the office of the Pan American Union and will do, as other United States ministers have done in the past, all in their power to further the work of this organization to promote closer relations of friendship and commerce between the United States and its sister American Republics.

THE UNITED STATES MINISTER TO NICARAGUA.

Dr. Benjamin Lafayette Jefferson, recently appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Nicaragua, was born in Columbus, Georgia, October 26, 1871. He received his early education in the public schools of that State and subsequently graduated from the University of Maryland with the degrees of A. B. and M. D. In 1892 he became a resident of the State of Colorado, and since that time, in addition to practicing his profession, has become prominent in State politics. In 1898 he was elected to the State legislature and after serving one term was



 ${\bf HON.~BENTON~McMII.LIN,}$ Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Peru.

elected State senator in 1900, being reelected in 1904. In 1898 he was nominated and elected as one of the presidential electors for the State of Colorado. Thereafter he became a prominent candidate for governor. At the time of his appointment as minister to Nicaragua he was serving his State as registrar of the State board of land commissioners, in which office he is said to have shown great executive ability.

TRADE GROWTH WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

It is gratifying to note as evidence of the practical work being done by the Pan American Union that the exchange of trade between the United States and the Latin American countries is showing a constant healthy growth. While the Pan American Union is not yet quite ready to publish the corrected figures for the entire trade between the United States and the 20 Latin American countries, it would call attention to the fact that the value of the exchange of products between the United States and the 10 countries of South America approximated last year \$313,000,000, or a gain of about \$10,000,000. This total represents exports from the United States valued at \$126,000,000 and imports from Latin America amounting to \$187,000,000. While the balance of trade appears to be considerably against the United States, this is not in any sense an unfavorable sign, because this balance is largely made up of raw products which are necessary for the manufacturing plants of the United States.

TEACHING OF SPANISH IN UNITED STATES SCHOOLS.

In connection with the very extended effort which the Pan American Union has been making for years to secure the teaching of Spanish in the public schools of the United States it is a pleasure to record the efforts of the Division of Latin American Affairs of the Department of State in this respect. This division has been carrying on a correspondence with the public-school officials in a number of different States, and it has received numerous letters either expressing an interest in the proposition or announcing that the study of Spanish will be taken up. The Pan American Union hopes that the Latin American Division will continue its good work. As evidence of what is being done in this respect, we quote from a letter addressed to Hon. Calvin M. Hitch, Assistant Chief of the Division of Latin American Affairs, by William M. Slaton, superintendent of schools, Atlanta, Georgia.

It is a pleasure to inform you that I have already recommended the teaching of the Spanish language in the business department of our boys' high school. It will be commenced in September by authority of the board of education, granted on my recommendation.



HON. JOHN D. O'REAR,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Bolivia.

It is also announced that with the opening of the school term this fall Spanish will be taught in the public schools of Mississippi and Virginia.

GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE DATA FOR DISTRIBUTION.

In connection with the overwhelming demand constantly being made upon the Pan American Union for data about the various countries of Latin America it is here announced that there are now in preparation the 1913 issues of General Descriptive Data on the various Republics of Central and South America. These pamphlets will be published just as soon as the latest commercial figures for each country are compiled. There are now ready for distribution the pamphlets on Argentina, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Salvador, and Venezuela, and it is hoped that the booklets for the other countries will follow in rapid succession. Anyone desiring to secure a copy of Descriptive Data can do so by addressing this office.

THE UNITED STATES MINISTER TO BOLIVIA.

Hon. John D. O'Rear, appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Bolivia June 26, 1913, was born in Audrain County, Missouri, March 21, 1870. He was educated in the schools of Mexico, Missouri, graduating from the high school in 1890. For three years thereafter he taught school and studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1893. Since then he has continued in the practice of law, accepting only such political positions as were in line with his profession. He served as city attorney of Mexico, Missouri, and was later twice elected as prosecuting attorney of Audrain County. He also served on the State Democratic committee. He brings to his new post the energy and enthusiasm of youth combined with the prudence and forethought of a trained lawyer.

EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF STUDENTS.

Early reports from the Eighth International Congress of Students hich met at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, August 29–September 3, 1913, indicate that it was perhaps the most interesting and enthusiatic gathering in the history of student events. Large delegations were present from the European countries, nearly all the leading colleges and universities of the United States were represented by student delegates, and from Central and South America there was a gratifying representation. In the next issue of the Bulletin there will appear a detailed report of this notable gathering, which has for its object the broad humanitarian principles of better understanding. closer relations, and international peace.



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE IN CHARGE OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FIRST NATIONAL CONGRESS OF HISTORY WHICH WILL MEET AT RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, SEPTEMBER 7-16, 1914. Seated from left to right: Dr. Augusto Olympio Viveiros de Castro; Dr. Manoel de Oliveira Lima, vice president; Dr. Benjamin Franklin Ramiz Galvão, president; Dr. Marino de Andrada; Dr. Manoel Ojeero Peregrino da Silva. Standing from left to right: Dr. Alberto Rangel, secretary; Dr. Luiz castaño d'Escragnolle Doria, secretary; Dr. José Vieira Fazenda; Dr. Gastão Ruch Sturzenecker, secretary; Dr. Norival Soares de Freitas, treasurer; Dr. Max Fleiuss, secretary; pr. Norival Soares de Freitas,

TRADE IN SOUTH AMERICAN BEEF.

One of the most interesting facts in connection with the growth of Latin American trade with the United States is the coming of beef from Argentina and Uruguay to this country. It is, moreover, with particular satisfaction that reference is made in the Bulletin to this new development, because the Pan American Union has continually been calling the attention of meat dealers in the United States and of South American cattle raisers and beef exporters to the possible opportunities for the building up of a trade along this line, especially in view of the increased price of beef in this country and of the possibilities of business under the new tariff now being considered by the United States Congress. In view of the probability of considerable development of this trade, the United States Government has sent Dr. A. D. Melvin, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, to South America to thoroughly investigate the conditions of packing, preparation, and shipment at Buenos Aires and Montevideo.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CHILE.

The Pan American Union is grateful to the commercial section of the foreign office of the Republic of Chile for sending to this office a package of pamphlets carrying the caption, "Some General Statistics of the Republic of Chile." This little booklet, possessing about 16 pages, is of neat typographical appearance and contains many interesting facts attractively printed in English under such heads as "General information," "Mining, industrial, agricultural, railroads, and vessels," "The Army," "The Navy," "Financial notes," "Budget for 1913," "Banking and commerce," "Instruction," "Harbor construction," etc. The establishment of a commercial section of this kind in the foreign office of Chile will be of great help to the Pan American Union in securing the latest data from that country, and this organization hopes to enjoy the closest cooperation with this commercial section.

STATUE OF SARMIENTO IN BOSTON.

If the report is true that the Argentine officers and cadets of the training ship *Sarmiento*, which was recently in this country, have started a movement to present Boston with a statue of Sarmiento, both these officers and the city of Boston are to be felicitated. The announcement which appeared in the papers in connection with the plan stated that it was in Boston that Sarmiento, when in the United States shortly after the middle of the last century, gained many ideas which he incorporated after becoming President of the Argentine



Photograph by Boston News Company.

MEDALLION OF GENERAL F. MIRANDA.

The medal, the work of Paul Le Bègue, was dedicated to the Musée de l'Armée (Hotel des Invalides) in Paris, on July 5, 1913, at the 102d anniversary of the national independence of the United States of Venezuela.

Republic into that country's educational, social, and political life. Sarmiento stands out as certainly one of the great characters of the Western Hemisphere, and it is fitting that there should be a monument to him in Boston, but it is particularly gratifying that it should be a present from representative Argentinians. A gift of this kind, following the presentation of a statue of Washington to the city of Buenos Aires by the North American colony, is sure to help promote interest in the histories of each of these nations and add to the general movement for the development of closer relations between these two great countries of North and South America.

TO COMPILE DATA ON CUSTOM DUTIES.

On the steamship Vasari there sailed from New York on August 23 William C. Wells, chief statistician of the Pan American Union, who is going on a special trip to the principal ports of Latin America in order to prepare data for use at the Pan American conference which will be held at Santiago, Chile, in the fall of 1914. The Fourth Pan American Conference held at Buenos Aires directed that the Pan American Union—

send an expert in customs matters to the different American countries for the purpose of compiling customs and consular laws, regulations, and practice, which compilation shall be published in such form as to facilitate a comparative study of such matters and serve as a work of reference for international commerce.

Mr. Wells is especially suited for this investigation and compilation because he has made a very careful study of the tariffs and trade relations of the various American Republics, and the data which he finally submits should be of great practical value not only to the Pan American Conference for any action it may take but for consultation by all those interested in this subject.

THE ACTIVITIES OF URUGUAY.

Uruguay is giving such special attention to up-to-date methods of education, agriculture, banking, etc., that its efforts are attracting world-wide attention. Special representatives commissioned by the Uruguayan Government are continually arriving in the United States to study some line of activity there which will be of advantage to Uruguay. These men are pursuing investigations just as representatives of the United States Government are going to other parts of the world to learn new or different ways of doing things for the good of the Government and people of the United States. Such progressive spirit on the part of Uruguay is having a marked effect upon its growth and prosperity as one of the important countries of South



THE COMMITTEE OF THE UNION LATINO-AMÉRICAINE.

This committee assembled at the Musée de l'Armée in Paris, on the 5th of July, 1913, to receive the Medallion of General F. Miranda and to preside over the formal program. This consisted of single the Marsillaise; an oration by His Excellency, Bernabé Planas, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of Venezuela; the national hymn of Venezuela; a hymn dedicated to Miranda; the Centennial March of Venezuela; another hymn to Miranda; and addresses by General Niox, Dr. Ireneu Machado, of Brazil, and M. Gaston Brunet, of France.

America. In line with its many activities the information has just been received that the Government of Uruguay has accepted a proposition made by the eminent sculptor, José L. Ballini, to furnish a bust of Artigas, to be placed in the Gallery of Patriots in the Pan American Union Building at Washington. This marble statue of Artigas, the national hero of Uruguay and one of the most brilliant soldier-statesmen in South American history, will be placed on a suitable pedestal along with the busts of heroes of the other Pan American nations.

MEDALLION OF GENERAL MIRANDA.

Due appreciation should be accorded to some of the great heroes of Latin America because they advanced the cause of freedom in the new world against the conservatism of Europe. Attention is called therefore to an illustration of the recognition of the worth of one of these heroes, as showing that Europe is beginning to appreciate them. On the 5th of July, 1913, the 102d anniversary of the independence of Venezuela, the Union Latino-Américaine founded in Paris in 1857, dedicated in the Army Museum of the Hotel des Invalides in Paris, a medallion of General Francisco de Miranda, who has been called the Precursor of the Spanish-American Independence. General Miranda, who was a Venezuelan by birth, had a most romantic career. During the first French Republic, Miranda was a general of division of the French army and his name appears among those heroes of France in the Arch of Triumph in Paris. At the dedication ceremonies, General Niox spoke on behalf of the French army. Dr. Ireneo Machado, Deputy of the Brazilian Congress, spoke on behalf of Latin America, and His Excellency Bernabé Planas, Minister of Venezuela to France, made an appropriate reply.

A PAN AMERICAN GOES TO CHINA.

In the appointment of Dr. Paul Reinsch, of the University of Wisconsin, to the position of United States minister to China, President Wilson of the United States has conferred a high honor upon a man who has always taken a great interest in Latin American affairs. Dr. Reinsch was one of the delegates of the United States to the Pan American Scientific Congress which met at Santiago, Chile, in 1908, and also to the Fourth International Conference of American States, at Buenos Aires, Argentina, in 1910. He has also written much and delivered many addresses on subjects pertaining to Latin American affairs. The executive officers of the Pan American Union congratulate him upon his new duties and express the hope that though he may be in Asia he will not lose his interest in Latin America.

THE RAYMOND-WHITCOMB TOURS TO SOUTH AMERICA.

In an attractive little booklet which has recently been received at this office, the Raymond-Whitcomb Co., of Boston, Massachusetts, announce a series of South American tours for this fall and winter. As in the past, it is planned to start from New York and make first stops at Jamaica and Panama; thence down the west coast to Peru, Bolivia, and Chile as far as Valparaiso. From this port the party will travel by rail to Santiago, the capital, and then make the notable trans-Andean trip to Buenos Aires, Argentina. Uruguay and Brazil are also included in the South American journey, while the homeward voyage will permit of stops in the West Indies. The first party is scheduled to sail from New York October 18, 1913, and return January 19, 1914. Further information concerning these personally conducted trips may be obtained by addressing the Raymond-Whitcomb Co., 306 Washington Street, Boston, Massachusetts, or their other offices in New York, and other large cities.

MR. WALTER VERNIER'S VISIT TO CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Pan American Union learns with pleasure that Mr. Walter Vernier, one of the editors of the Christian Science Monitor, is planning an extended trip to Central America. Mr. Vernier has made a special study of all Latin America and has been largely responsible for the development of the page in the Christian Science Monitor devoted to news from the Latin American countries. He possesses that sympathetic interest in the Republics of Central and South America and that appreciation of Latin American character which are sure to make him persona grata wherever he travels. It is to be hoped that Mr. Vernier will thoroughly enjoy his interesting journey.



PAN AMERICA IN THE MAGAZINES : : ::

The land of the Incas, by Ernest Peixotto, in Scribner's Magazine for June, is the third of the series of articles dealing with the author's travels in Peru. These articles, beautifully illustrated by original drawings of the author, are to be incorporated, together with other material, in book form and published by Charles Scribner's Sons under the title, "Pacific Shores from Panama," in the near future.

In the present installment Mr. Peixotto crosses the backbone of the Andes on his way from Arequipa to Cuzco, giving us graphic descriptions of the scenic beauties of the country like the following:

A chain of lakes now borders the road, one bright and peaceful, the next shaded by heavy clouds, dark, tragic as the tarn of the House of Usher. Snow peaks close in the vista to the left, while ahead opens a broad valley, the great basin of Lake Titicaca.

You quickly realize that you are entering another world—a strange world shut off from the remainder of our planet by every barrier that nature could devise. To the east tower the White Cordillera, beyond which molder the miasmic jungles of the Montana; to the west rise the snowy altitudes we have just traversed. Between these two ranges lie a succession of highland valleys, some ten to thirteen thousand feet above the sea, each separated from the other by nudos, or knots of lesser transverse chains of mountains.

These valleys in our latitudes would be covered with eternal snow. Here under the Tropics they blossom with all the products of the temperate zone, enjoying a cool, invigorating climate, and supporting a large population of Indians.

They constituted the heart of the ancient empire of the Incas, that amazing despotism that stunned the Spanish conquerors with the wisdom of its institutions, the splendor and the size of its buildings, the rich produce of its fields, and, above all, with the wealth of its mines of gold and silver and its amassed riches of centuries. When the Spaniard came Huayna Capac had already extended his dominions as far north as Quito and as far south as the land of the Araucanian Indians of Chile. Even most of the savage tribes of the Montana owed him allegiance, and only the Pacific bounded his territories to the westward. The center of his empire lay in these high plateaus of the Andes—the fair and fertile valleys of Huaylas and Vilcanota, the bare and bleak plains of Cerro de Pasco, and Titicaca's basin.

We were now entering the last named, the most southern of the four, and were then to turn northward to visit the Inca capital, Cuzco, the navel of the kingdom, as its name signifies.

The author's purpose was to arrive at Cuzco in time to witness the feast of Our Lord of the Earthquake—the principal Indian festival of the year—which takes place at the beginning of Holy Week. One night en route was spent at Sicuani, where the scenes of the celebrated Sunday-morning market were witnessed and which are entertainingly described by the author. Owing to an unexpected land-slide he was detained another night at Urcos, in which little red-roofed



Courtesy of Scribner's Magazine.

ONE OF THE CITY GATES, CUZCO, PERU.

"Cuzco's original plan was, singularly enough, that of the Roman camp, a quadrangle divided by two intersecting streets into quarters, with a gate on each face and towers at the angles." (Illustrating "The Land of the Incas," by Ernest Peixotto, in Scribner's Magazine for June.) picturesque village he found a wonderful church filled with paintings set in their original richly carved and gilded frames, polychrome statues of saints and martyrs in the golden niches of side altars,

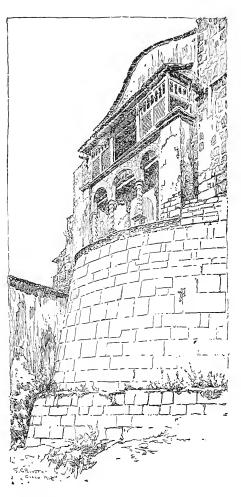
mingled with bits of altar cloths and laces and old Spanish mirrors and other relics, and he writes:

The vandal hand of no city antiquary has as yet defiled this little treasure house. May my pen never guide one thither.

Finally he arrived at the new station at Cuzco, which is outside of the old city walls, and taking a tram reached the main plaza of the former capital of the Incas. We quote his description of the plaza, the people, and the details of the festival in extenso:

Picturesque arcaded houses surround it on every side; the great church of the Compañía, with its belfries and domes, looms up in the center of the southern side; while upon its eastern front the grand cathedral faces the setting sun, raised high upon its lofty grada.

Grouped upon these steps and in the plaza stood thousands of Indians—they told us 15,000. shiftless half-breed Indians in cast-European clothes, but finelooking fellows developed like athletes by their hardy mountain life and draped in their most brilliant ponchos, with their most elaborate pointed caps upon their heads. The garrison, Indians too, except for the officers, stood drawn up at attention. A portion of the center of the plaza was reserved for gentlefolk, and to this we made our way and were kindly admitted by the sentries on guard.



Courtesy of Scribner's Magazine.

THE APSE OF SANTO DOMINGO, CUZCO.

The church and convent of Santo Domingo are built immediately over the ruins of the ancient Temple of the Sun of the Incas, and extensive interior walls of perfect masoury, once forming part of the pagan edifice, are incorporated in the present buildings. (Illustrating "The Land of the Incas," by Ernest Peixotto, in Scribner's Magazine for June.)

We had scarcely taken our places before the cathedral when its 16 bells began to toll, the rich tones of Maria Angola, whose voice can be heard for miles, sounding the deepest bass.

A movement swept over the populace. The Indians dropped upon their knees; the Spaniards removed their hats. From the great door of the cathedral issued the procession. First came the alcaldes, the Indian mayors of all the provincial towns and villages, each carrying his great staff of office, a baton or cane, varying in its size



Courtesy of Scribner's Magazine.

AT THE MARKET, SICUANI, PERU.

"Our itinerary had been planned with this in view, for Sicuani's Sunday-morning market is the most notable in all the region." (Illustrating "The Land of the Incas," by Ernest Peixotto, in Scribner's Magazine for June.)

and the richness of its silver ornaments according to the importance of his community, some as tall as the men themselves, as thick as their fists, bound round and round with broad bands of silver engraved with rich designs. Next followed the brotherhoods, wearing, like those of Spain and Italy, hoods that concealed their faces; then the monks from the convents, mostly Franciscans; then the civil authorities of Cuzco, the prefect of the department, the mayor, and other dignitaries; and after them the "Santo," followed by the clergy massed about their bishop.

The Santo, or saint, is a great figure, some 8 feet high, of the Christ crucified—a fine piece of wood carving sent over to the cathedral in the days of its infancy by Charles the Fifth of Spain. It is the Indian's most revered image—his special patron saint, stained by time, and perhaps by art as well, the color of his own dark skin. Many miracles are attributed to it, among others the cessation of the great earthquake of 1650, whence its name, Our Lord of the Earthquakes.

Once a year, and once only, on this particular Monday of Holy Week, it is taken from its glass-inclosed chapel, put upon its massive pedestal, a mass of silver so heavy that 32 men stagger beneath its weight, while others follow along beside, ready to relieve them at frequent intervals.

Thus, attended by the civil and ecclesiastical authorities, it is taken in solemn state to the principal churches of the city, followed by the garrison, whose muffled drums play funeral marches on the way. As it leaves the cathedral, boys, tied high up to the pillars of the portal, throw masses of crimson leaves upon it (the ñucchu, or funeral flower of the Incas) reddening all its upper surfaces as with a shower of blood.

Swaying back and forth upon its many unsteady human legs, slowly it makes its way through the silent, kneeling throng toward Santa Teresa. In the open square before this church the women are congregated, and as they see it approach they begin to moan and beat their breasts; tears start from their eyes and their emotion is evidently intense. Here also boys about the portal shower the funeral flowers. We did not wait to follow it farther, but made our way back to the main plaza, there to await its return. A kind young Spaniard, noting that we were strangers, with true courtesy invited us to occupy a window in his home just opposite the cathedral.

The sun had now set. Darkness was creeping on. The Indians were slowly coming back into the plaza. A few lights twinkled from one or two street lamps—and I mean lamps literally, for gas had not yet appeared in Cuzco.

From the direction of La Merced came the sound of mournful music. The great plaza had filled again with people, a huge silent throng. From one corner emerged the procession, now lit by flickering candles and dominated by the great dark figure of El Señor de los Temblores. Slowly the lights approached the cathedral, finally mounting the long steps of its gree and grouping themselves against the tight-shut doors of the central portal that formed a bright background.

The great throng in the plaza was kneeling and, as the black figure of the Santo mounted the steps and appeared silhouetted against the doors, a great moan, a sort of collective sob—a sound such as I had never heard before—as if in the presence of some great calamity, swelled from the poor Indian throats; the black crucifix made three stately bows, to the north, to the west, to the south, in sign of benediction; a sigh of relief and a shudder passed over the square; the huge cathedral doors swung open: the black hole swallowed the image and the candles; the portals closed again and all was finished.

I offer no comment upon this weird ceremony. But in its spectacular appeal to the primitive senses it impressed us more than any other religious festival we had ever seen.

The author gives us graphic pictures of the ancient city of Cuzco as it appeared when first seen by the Spaniards, dwelling on the magnificence of the famed Temple of the Sun and the lesser shrines



Courtesy of Scribner's Magazine.

THE PLAZA IN URCOS, PERU.

"No sooner had we climbed a wide path, a sort of causeway lined on both sides with giant cacti of all descriptions, than we saw a picturesque red-roofed village ahead of us. We were walking toward the sun and the llamas and people coming down toward us were edged with gold and silver as the brilliant light caught the long nap of their wooly garments and fringes. * * * Suddenly we turned into the village green, for such it truly was, a perfect pastoral hidden in this mountain valley. Eight giant trees (pisonays, I think they are called) shaded its broad expanse, their gnarled trunks girdled with stone seats, their lustrous leaves shining and sparkling in the sunlight." (Illustrating "The Land of the Incas," by Ernest Peixotto, in Scribner's Magazine for June.)

describes briefly the great Inca ruin, the fortress of Sachsahuaman, and closes with interesting descriptions of the church and convent of Santo Domingo, the cathedral, the Campañia, and La Merced.

The Seaport of Los Angeles, by Christopher M. Gordon, in the May number of National Waterways (Washington, D. C.), is a well written article which demonstrates that the beautiful "City of Our Lady the Queen of the Angels" is fully alive to the necessity of becoming a great ocean port in order to secure her share of the benefits which will accrue to the Pacific coast by the opening of the Panama Canal.

Considering its location, Los Angeles offers a striking instance of energy and pluck in thus determining to transform itself from an inland city to an important international seaport. Between the city proper and the ocean lies a plain comprising something over 100 square miles. A municipal terminal and belt railway is being built to traverse this area, which it is planned to make the future industrial section of the city, and to connect it with its fine port, a description of which we quote from Mr. Gordon's article:

Where, in minor details, nature has failed to supply to Los Angeles the requirements of a modern harbor, engineering skill is fully overcoming the deficiencies, with the result that Los Angeles must soon possess a harbor for all manner of shipping as nearly perfect as can be found in any part of the world. This is true alike as to location, size, shape, convenience, and possibilities of expansion. The outer harbor consists of the splendid Bay of San Pedro, which looks to the south, and is protected on the east, north, and west by the encircling mainland of the continent. On the southwest it is protected by the beautiful island of Santa Catalina, which is but 18 miles distant, and parallels the main coast for a length of 30 miles.

In addition to these natural features the Federal Government, for fuller protection from the southern seas and in order to provide a perfect harbor of refuge, has built one of the largest stone breakwaters in the United States. This is a magnificent specimen of marine construction, extending eastward from Point Fermin for a distance of more than 2 miles and providing a low-tide depth of 50 feet. The space thus immediately guarded from storms contains more than 700 acres, and more than one-half of this has a depth of 30 to 50 feet. The anchorage is of the best, and the means of ingress and egress for shipping are unsurpassed.

Los Angeles is especially important as a port of fuel supply for the world's shipping. Here the Salt Lake Railway will establish immense coal bunkers, from which Utah coal will be fed to coal-burning ships at a price that will command the business. Here Alabama coal—taken through the Panama Canal—can be stored and supplied to shipping at about \$4 per ton. Here pipe lines from the marvelous oil fields near by will pour fuel oil into oil-burning ships at a price as low as that of any other port. * * * *

The port of Los Angeles will be, in large part, municipally owned and operated. In the outer harbor is Municipal Pier No. 1, 3,500 feet long by 650 feet wide, and with a low-tide depth of water of 35 feet on all sides. Its superficial area is 77 acres. The water area provided is 400 feet of width on one side and 550 feet on the other, and the present low-tide depth of 35 feet will be increased to 40 feet, and out to the 40-foot contour line whenever the shipping requires it.

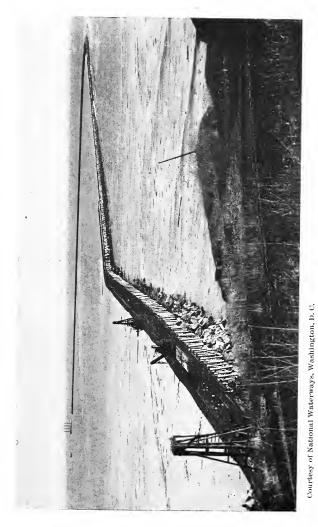
A reenforced concrete sheet-piling wharf is now being constructed around this magnificent pier, and immense two-story warehouses are soon to be built. Equipped with the latest and most approved appliances for handling and dispatching cargo,



Courtesy of National Waterways. Washington, D. C.

A BUSINESS STREET IN LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Sixth Street is a veritable canyon of office buildings.



TWO-MILE STONE BREAKWATER.

Providing a sheltered harbor of 700 acres with a depth of 30 to 50 feet for the new port of Los Angeles, California.

these will be in readiness for the increase of shipping that must result from the opening of the Panama Canal. To these piers there can come, at any hour of the day or night throughout the year, with few exceptions, the largest ships afloat, and these may enter the harbor, berth under their own steam, and deliver freight and passengers within a half hour from the open sea.

Two fortunate conditions are peculiar to the harbor of Los Angeles. There is no bar at its entrance, and there is little or no silting; hence the ease and safety of entrance and egress, and of the constant maintenance of a uniform depth, with little or no dredging. The Federal Government has expended about \$5,500,000 in this harbor, all told, to date. The city of Los Angeles is now expending \$3,000,000, and proposes to continue its expenditures up to \$10,000,000 at least. * * *

Although the city owns most of the harbor frontage and is developing it as a municipal enterprise, ample encouragement is given to private enterprise. Already several private corporations own and operate wharves within the harbor. These have a frontage of several miles.

Large sums of money are being expended by the city in perfecting approaches to the harbor, not only for rail facilities but also for motor-truck traffic, which promises to become a strong competitor of the railroads in handling local freight, especially that moving in less-than-carload quantities.

The fact that the city's present population of half a million is four times as great as it was 10 years ago, and that in 1920 a population of more than a million is assured, together with the accessions to its maritime trade which are inevitable upon the opening of the Panama Canal, guarantees for the port of Los Angeles a volume of business that must place it high in the list of the world's great commercial terminals.

The Economic Development of Venezuela, by O. Sperber, in the April number of the Pan American Magazine (New Orleans, La.), is a brief review of the agricultural, pastoral, and mineral development of the country during the recent past and a conservative statement as to its future possibilities. Mr. Sperber writes:

Of late a favorable change has taken place in the economic development of this beautiful tropical country, so rich in unexploited natural products of all kinds. Political quietude during recent years is the most potent factor of this development. Material prosperity, resulting in the reduction of the foreign debt, correlates greater expenditure in the Republic, especially in the form of devoting considerable sums of money to the creation of adequate means of transportation in the interior, a fact which will certainly tend to further the opening up of the whole country. In the last two years alone the Government of Venezuela spent 4,000,000 bolivars in the construction of 25 important lines of communication.

The actual agricultural production of Venezuela is manifold, consisting of coffee, cocoa, sugar, rice, etc., but with the exception of coffee this production does not yet exceed the domestic consumption, so that export trade is rather limited, at least as far as agricultural products are concerned. * * *

In regard to the cattle industry of the country, after giving something of its history prior to the revolution of 1869–1871, Mr. Sperber writes as follows relative to its future possibilities:

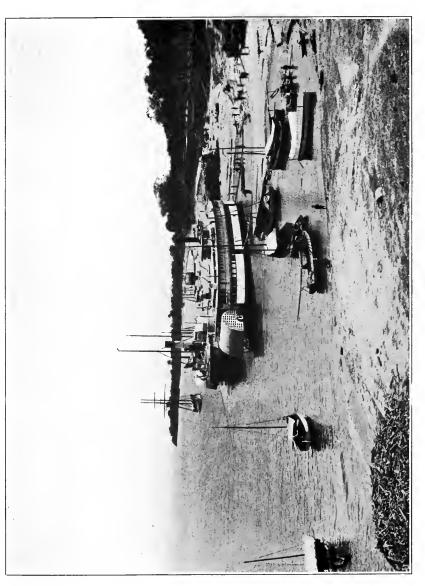
The future of this industry, which can be justly expected to be great, lies in the tracts bordering on the llanos and in the plains beyond the Apure River, which extend toward Colombia and which have partly never been explored, and also in that part of Venezuela known as the Guayana. But if the cattle industry is to be carried on on a large scale and rationally, large tracts of grazing lands must be fenced, wild roaming cattle corralled and tamed, and bulls imported for breeding.



Courtesy of National Waterways, Washington, D. C.

A TYPICAL CITY RESIDENCE, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

The old mission style of architecture set in a wealth of foliage.



HARBOR OF THE CITY OF BOLIVAR, VENEZUELA.

The city of Bolivar is situated on the Orinoco River, 225 miles from its mouth. It is the commercial center of the great Orinoco basin, and exports large quantities of hides coffee, tobacco, copaiba balsam, rubber, caeao, and gold. The river at this point narrows to less than half a mile in width, and is deep enough to accommodate the largest ocean-going vessels.

Passarge, the well-known German expert on the cattle industry, says that by introducing bulls for breeding in 12 years it would be possible to increase the production from 10 to 25 per cent. Later the butter question could be taken up, but only after large tracts of pasture ground have been sown. It would be really a lucrative business, since Venezuela imports annually about \$250,000 worth of butter, half of it from the United States and the other half from Germany.

It really depends more on man than on the animals of the country that the cattle industry in Venezuela should one day be able to compete with that of the La Plata States, which jointly number about 40,000,000 head of cattle. That this number can not be attained in Venezuela is incomprehensible, for the lands are more fertile than the Pampas. On the other hand, the llanero can not compare with the Argentine "gaucho," in whose veins runs the mixed blood of European emigrants who found their way there in great numbers. In fact, the gaucho is becoming a type sui generis, like the one represented by the North American cowboy.

Obstacles to the tillage of the soil are not greater than those encountered by the cattle industry. The soil of the agricultural regions or those adapted for agricultural purposes is rich and deep. Some of it is admirably suited for the cultivation of rice, and, indeed, for that of all products requiring heat and abundant moisture. When the rivers shall be partly canalized, the agricultural possibilities of Venezuela will be very nearly unlimited. The lands bordering on the Orinoco and its tributaries can be made to rival in fertility the valley of the Nile and the irrigated regions of India. To this must be added the immense advantages which will accrue from improved facilities of communication by waterways. Apart from some river towns, the population is scanty. The conquest of this region by man has scarcely begun. The Andine slopes and forests which adjoin the llanos are in great part still unexplored.

Conditions are actually better for cattle raising and agriculture in the Venezuelan Guayana than in the llanos. There the soil is deep and fertile and is awaiting the tiller. It comprises about one-third of the Republic and is separated from the rest of the country by the Orinoco River. Large tracts of public lands can be bought very cheaply there. Only once was a trial made to open it to colonization. In 1865 Americans from the Southern States, together with some Englishmen, received the Guayana as a "present" from the Venezuelan Government. Their intention was to bring there 100,000 people from the Southern States who were already accustomed to a similar climate and skilled in the raising of cotton. Everything went on satisfactorily until 1869. The revolution of 1869–1871 ruined two cotton crops and then the company dissolved. A large number of settlers went back to their own country, while the others went to the gold mines, whose exploitation had just been started. * * *

Guayana is nearly as untouched yet as it was when the missionaries had to leave it, though since then \$40,000,000 worth of gold has been taken from her gold fields. Notwithstanding this fact, the mines are far from being exhausted, and, besides, new ones are being discovered every day. The Yaruari district is that in which gold was first found and where quartz mining has been going on since 1868. The principal reefs are the El Callao, Corina, etc., which are said to rank among the richest in the world.

The Panama Canal: Its Construction and its Effect on Commerce, by John W. Herbert, in the April Bulletin of the American Geographical Society, is a clear, intelligible, and comprehensive article containing about 13 pages of text and 13 full-page cuts. For the average reader, not particularly interested in the details of the engineering features, the article covers the ground thoroughly.



Photograph by Mr. Nat Dewell, Panama.

THE SPILLWAY AT GATUN.

Gatun Lake was formed by the damming of the Chagres River. The spillway, through which the overflow from the lake is allowed to escape, will accomplish the task of utilizing the tremendous power of this escaping flood so that its energy will be transformed into electrical power sufficient to furnish all the power for the electric locomotives and lighting of the entire Canal Zone, as well as for the opening and closing of the tremendous gates of the locks and other appliances.

After reading it the first time he will probably lay it aside, think over it a bit, and then read it all over again, finding that it is as interesting in the second reading as in the first. The information it imparts is told in a pleasing narrative, systematically arranged under subheadings, and so cleverly divided according to topics that the reader gets a full grasp of each feature, without having his mind filled with a confused jumble of facts that leave him with a hazy idea that the whole enterprise is a huge technical mystery, comprehensible only to Col. Goethals or some such engineering expert.

It is a great national undertaking, is of immense importance, and is being splendidly carried out; and if every intelligent citizen of the United States could read Mr. Herbert's article, there would be a better understanding and greater appreciation of the work itself and a clearer comprehension of the commercial advantages that must accrue to the United States as a whole and certain sections in particular. As an instance, in dealing with the effect of the opening of the canal on the commerce of the Southern States he writes:

The chief products of the Southern States are cotton, iron, and coal. The opening of the canal will give a tremendous impetus to the trade in these manufactures all along the Pacific coast. Nowhere in the world can iron be produced cheaper than in Alabama. The iron machinery and hardware of Birmingham and the steel of Tennessee will be found in increasing demand all along the southern coast. The rapid increase in cotton manufacturing in Japan will receive additional momentum. The coarse cotton fabrics manufactured by the many mills in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas are particularly suitable for use in the Central and South American States, Asia, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands.

The South will have a shorter and easier route either by way of the Mississippi River from New Orleans or from the many ports on the Gulf of Mexico directly to Colon than any other section of the country. The shorter route, lower freight rate, quicker delivery, must all conduce to increase business and improve trade. Coal is another great industry in the South that will be highly stimulated by the opening of the great

Panama is destined to become the largest coaling station in the world. Only a change in the fuel for the propulsion of boats can prevent it. The coal from West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama will find a ready market at Panama.

In considering the historical aspect of the canal the author incorporates the leading articles of the Hay-Bunau-Varilla treaty in the article, thus giving the reader a clear idea of the terms and conditions under which the right to build and operate the canal was acquired from the Republic of Panama. The description of the canal is plain and easily understood, and under the subhead "Construction of the canal" many interesting facts are brought out without being obscured by masses of technical detail. In short, the article should be read by everyone who desires a plain, common-sense understanding of just what the Panama Canal is, how it came into being, and what it is expected to accomplish for the country that is building it.



Photograph by Nat Dewell, Panama.

TESTING ONE OF THE GATES OF THE GATUN LOCKS.

Upon the occasion of her visit to the Canal in November, 1912, Miss Helen Taft, daughter of the former President, pressed the button which set in operation the electric machinery which caused the huge gates to swing open for the first time. The individual leaves of the gates vary in height from 45 feet 7 inches at the end of the upper flight or third level to 79 feet at the beginning of the first flight or level; they are 7 feet thick and 65 feet long and weigh about 550 tons to each leaf. There are 46 gates and 2 leaves to each gate.

Prof. Bowman's Expedition to the Central Andes. In the May Bulletin of the American Geographical Society the following announcement of this important scientific expedition is made:

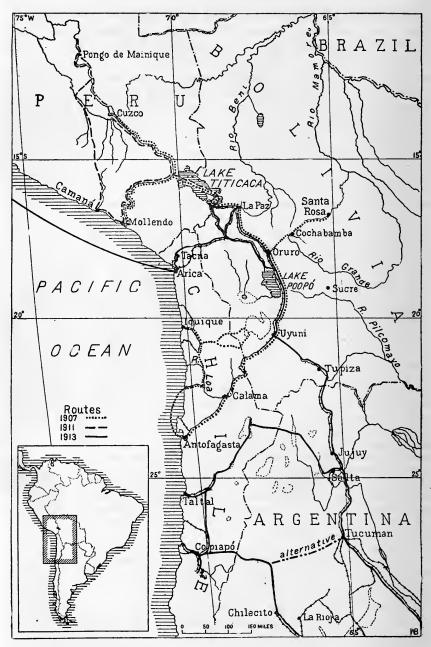
In the period from April to October, 1913, Prof. Isaiah Bowman, of Yale University, will conduct a South American expedition under the auspices of the American Geographical Society of New York. The field of investigation is that part of the Central Andes lying in northwestern Argentina and adjacent portions of northern Chile and southwestern Bolivia. The accompanying map shows the field of Prof. Bowman's work, the route he proposes to follow, and the routes of his two earlier journeys.

Prof. Bowman conducted the Yale South American expedition of 1907 to northern Chile and Bolivia and was the geographer-geologist of the Yale Peruvian expedition of 1911. In the first expedition he explored portions of the desert of Atacama and the Maratime Andes, traced the shore lines of the ancient lake on the Bolivian tableland, and descended the Chaparé Valley northeast of Cochabamba as far as the border of the Amazonian lowlands. In 1911 he descended the Urubamba between Rosalina and Pongo de Mainique by canoe and surveyed the great bend of that river, again entering the lowlands of the Amazon Basin. This journey was recently reported in an article by Prof. Bowman, entitled "The Cañon of the Urubamba," which appeared in the Bulletin (vol. 44, 1912, pp. 881–897). Later in the year he conducted the geographical and topographical division of the expedition across the Maratime Andes to the coast at Camana, traversed the coastal desert to Mollendo, and made additional studies on Lake Titicaca and the Desaguadero River.

The expedition to the Central Andes will enable Prof. Bowman to complete certain lines of investigation upon which he has been engaged since 1907. The results will be published in preliminary form in this bulletin and in final form in a volume entitled "The Central Andes." The subjects of study in the projected field work are primarily the anthropogeography of the region and its relation to the physiography. The investigation of topography, drainage, and climate will thus go hand in hand with the distribution and customs of the people. Part of the work will lie in the driest portions of the Puna of Atacama and the adjacent desert of Atacama, where Piedmont villages in isolated situations, vast salt plains, and lofty tablelands alternate with rugged volcanic masses and snow-capped sierras. It is a region as yet but little known, and some of the most interesting portions have never been studied scientifically. The climatic conditions are of great interest, and the possibility exists of securing critical data on past changes of climate since the region lies in the transition zone of the horse latitudes, between the trades and the westerlies. Added to this is the fact that some of the old historic trade routes cross this lofty desert country. When the Antofagasta railroad extended only as far as Calama (northeast of Antofagasta) mule trains in large numbers passed from the terminus of the line east and south to northwestern Argentina. Later the railroad was extended to Uyuni, and great impetus was given to traffic over the Tarija route to Jujuy and Tucuman. * * * An attempt will be made to cross the Andean Cordillera and the desert of Atacama along two different parallels where the contrasts in altitude are most marked, and thus to study the distribution of the people under extreme conditions of physical environment.

The last part of the field season will be spent in investigating the border of the Titicaca basin and descending the Desaguadero River as far as possible toward Lake Poopo. The elevation of the ancient strand lines of Lake Minchin, the ancient lake that once occupied a part of the Bolivian alti-plano, or high plateau, will be determined. The relation between this now vanished lake and Lake Titicaca have never been investigated, and the key to the problem must be sought in the outlet of the Titicaca basin. There, also, must be sought the key to much of the early history of the Titicaca depression. The Tihuanaco Valley and its celebrated ruins will be studied in relation to the supposed ancient levels of Lake Titicaca and to the limits of food production in the valley to-day.

The expedition sailed for Buenos Aires via Southampton, England, on April 26, on the *Oceanic* of the White Star Line.



ROUTE OF PROFESSOR BOWMAN'S EXPEDITION TO THE CENTRAL ANDES, 1913.

The routes he followed in the 1907 and 1911 expeditions are also indicated by the dotted and broken lines.

Geographical Aspects of the New Madeira-Mamore Railroad, by Isaiah Bowman, in the April Bulletin of the American Geographical Society, is an informative study of this recently completed triumph of railway engineering. Prof. Bowman gives an outline of the geographical and topographical features of the country; analyzes the commercial and industrial developments which made this great work a necessity; reviews the historical events that grew out of the treaty relations of the Governments of Brazil and Bolivia; deals with the settlement of the Acre territory by Brazilian rubber exploiters and gatherers; describes the difficulties that hindered transportation in the Beni, Mamore, and Madeira Rivers, particularly in getting rubber from eastern Bolivia to the markets of the world, and shows that this railroad became a fundamental condition in the successful conduct of this important business.

Rubber, however, is not the only industry that will benefit from this improvement in the transportation facilities of this section, and Prof. Bowman writes:

The possibilities of the region that the railroad and launches now serve are not limited to rubber, abundant and excellent as the Bolivian product has proved to be. Here are also extensive grass lands, reaching down nearly to the falls, and from Reyes, in the Beni Valley near the mountains, eastward beyond the Mamore. They are the northward prolongation of the grass lands of the Chaco, though here more frequently interrupted by forest tracts. In the palmy days of the Jesuit missions these pastures supported immense herds of eattle, and the happy conditions of the past can be restored. Hides, tallow, and meat products can be produced in great quantities. The shallow basin drained by the Beni, the Mamore, and their tributaries, variously called the Madeira Plate or the Mojos depression, is subject to overflow in the wet season, but "islands" of elevated land are scattered about, where game, stock, and man himself may seek refuge. The inundations favor the growth of the rubber trees and are not wholly detrimental to the grasses of the prairies. Chocolate, vanilla, sugar, hardwoods, and dyewoods are additional products. The easternmost and now remote valleys of the Cordillera on the border of the plains add coffee, cacao, and many other products to the list. For we are not now speaking of the typical wet forest of the Amazonian lowlands but of the transition type of forest which grows in the one-wet, one-dry season climate of the upper Madeira basin and of the tracts of grass lands interspersed through it in the south, as well as the true grass lands of the middle Mamore.

The Great Venezuelan Railway, in the Pan American Magazine for April, is a good description of the railway itself, of the beautiful sections of the country through which it passes, and of several of the towns along the route. The article also deals in an interesting manner with some of the products and agricultural possibilities of this portion of Venezuela. Some of the remarkable features of the railway are thus dealt with:

On leaving Caracas, in the early morning, by this great German railway, one notices with surprise the lighted lamps in the coaches, made necessary by the passing of the train through 86 tunnels aggregating a total length of 6,200 meters, or nearly 4 miles. One is hardly settled in one's seat, unfolding the Universal or El Diario, before one is whisked through tunnel No. 1 and on emerging may cast a lingering

glance upon the still sleeping town, now far below, and a look of wonder and appreciation up at the shadow-veils almost concealing the misty mountain tops. The longest and most important of these tunnels are those of Calvario, Corozal, and Canote, which have a length of 285, 267, and 263 meters, respectively. The greatest altitude is reached in the tunnel of Corozal, situated at 1,227 meters above sea level. From Caracas, 922 meters above sea level, the line runs to Antimano station and from there on to Las Adjuntas, when begins a climb up a 2 per cent grade to a point beyond the beautiful garden station of Los Teques, where it reaches its highest elevation among the hills.

From this point it descends in graceful curves round the mountain slopes to Las Mostazas and La Begonia, this part of the road through the wild mountainous region being the most expensive in construction on account of the number of tunnels and bridges. There are 212 bridges and viaducts containing a total of 5,500 tons of iron and a total length of 4,500 meters. The bulk of earth and rock which has been moved throughout the entire extension of the line amounted to 3,500,000 cubic meters and the masonry to 300,000 cubic meters.

Los Teques is one of the pretty little cities along the route, and after dwelling upon its fine natural surroundings and salubrious climate the author writes concerning its coffee industry:

Los Teques is surrounded by extensive coffee plantations; these fields—more properly called woods on account of the great trees shading the coffee—present the most enchanting vistas as the train progresses through their fresh verdure. In years of plenty the yield of coffee in this vicinity amounts to 10,000 bags of 46 kilos each, or a total of 460,000 kilos.

The valleys of the Tuy, Aragua, Guaire, and San Pedro and other coffee-producing districts traversed by the railway yield 7,500,000 kilos of coffee. The total coffee crop of the Republic of Venezuela is worth \$15,000,000.

One of the unique products of the country is thus described:

An interesting feature at Begonia is a plantation of some thousands of trees with enormous large leaves; these are the Ochroma Lagopus, locally known as Tambores, which produce in their curious pods a sort of kapok wool. Kapok is largely used, especially in Germany and Holland, as a filling for life-preservers, mattresses and cushions of all kinds, and is better adapted to this purpose than any other known material. In elasticity this fiber surpasses that of sea grass, crin d'Afrique and horse hair; it can be easily disinfected, for which reason the German Army administration tries to provide all military hospitals with mattresses filled with kapok. The principal European market for kapok—which is mostly imported from Java—is Amsterdam. In 1911 about 9,900 tons, valued at 30 cents the kilo, were exported from Java.

Javan kapok is produced by the Ceiba petandra, a tree requiring a very hot climate to bring it to perfection, as is the case of the Ceiba tree or Bombax ceiba in Venezuela, which produces a very similar quality of kapok. The great advantages of the Tambor, or Ochroma lagopus, over the other species of the family is that it grows better in a cool hill climate than in the heat, making the conditions of its cultivation easier for white men; it begins to bear in the third year, much earlier than other species, and develops into a very large tree which yields enormous quantities of fruit. There is a lucrative opening for the cultivation of these Tambor trees along the healthy mountain slopes following the Gran Ferrocarril.

Another experiment worthy of attention is being made by the railroad company at Begonia station with a species of mistletoe (Strutanthus syringifolius) whose berries contain rubber in the proportion of about 6 to 8 per cent of their own weight when fresh. One plant of 6 years yielded 14 pounds of fresh berries from which nearly 1 pound of rubber was extracted. * * * The discovery of the properties of this

berry aroused great interest in the rubber world and any quantity of berries could have been sold, but such a demand could only be supplied by regular plantations, and the mistletoe is not yet extensively cultivated. The railroad company has studied for years to find the best method for planting the mistletoe berries on the fostering trees as easily as the birds accomplish it, but the experiments have met with little success and have been suspended.

The Canyon of the Urubamba, in a recent issue of the Bulletin of the American Geographical Society, is an interesting account by Prof. Isaiah Bowman of his trip on muleback and in canoes for the purpose of exploring the little-known section of this valley between Rosalina and Pongo de Mainique. Prof. Bowman was the geographer-geologist of the Yale-Peruvian expedition of 1911, and his narrative gives the reader some idea of the difficulties and hardships encountered in pursuit of scientific knowledge in such unexplored wilds. The incentive to the journey is set out as follows:

Our chief object on the valley trip was to study the great canyon of the Urubamba below Rosalina, and to make a topographic and geologic map of it. We wished to know what secrets might here be gathered, what people dwelt along its banks, and if the vague tales of ruined cities at the top of unscalable cliffs had any basis in fact.

Among the unexplored regions of Peru none is more tempting to the geographer than the great region on the eastern border of the Andes, drained by this tributary of the Amazon. It is here that the powerful river, reenforced by hundreds of mountain-born tributaries, finally cuts its defiant way through the last of its great topographic barriers. More than 70 rapids interrupt its course; one of them, at the mouth of the Sirialo, is more than a half mile in extent, and long before one reaches its head he hears its roaring from beyond the forest-clad mountain spurs.

The great bend of the Urubamba in which the line of rapids occurs is one of the most curious hydrographic features in Peru. The river suddenly changes its northward course and striking south of west flows nearly 50 miles toward the axis of the mountains, where, turning almost in a complete circle, it makes a final assault upon the eastern mountain ranges. Fifty miles farther on it breaks through the long serrate chain of the eastern Andes in a splendid gateway more than a half mile deep, the famous Pongo de Mainique.

The author gives graphic pictures of the country traversed and the article is illustrated by eight cuts and a map of the region.

Improving a Harbor of Curacao, by Harry Chapin Plummer, in the Scientific American of May 24, 1913, is a clear and concise outline of the extensive improvements which are being made in the harbor of Willemstad, the capital of the Dutch West India island of Curacao. This little capital has long been known as "Spotless Town" because of its scrupulous cleanliness and the excellence of its water and drainage provisions, and the work contemplated is briefly outlined as follows:

Half a million dollars are now being expended jointly by the colonial government of Curacao and corporate interests of the island in the improvement of the harbor facilities of the famous seaport, which is distant 675 miles from Colon and 40 miles from the coast of Venezuela. * * *

The city of Willemstad is situated on the southerly shore of the island of Curacao, at the easterly side of a strait, known as Ste. Anne Bay, which leads from the ocean

into a great natural basin called the Schottegat, and the present scheme of improvement contemplates principally the widening and deepening of the channel approach from the sea and the construction of new docks. The strait, which now averages in its navigable width 120 feet, and in its depth from 60 to 80 feet, will be widened to 250 feet, with a minimum depth of 34 feet and of 60 feet in the channel.

Details of these improvements are given and the article is embellished by five illustrations and a map.

Costa Rica, by Fielding Provost, is a pleasing description of some of the delightful portions of this next-door neighbor to the Republic of Panama, which appears in the June number of the Pan American Magazine (New Orleans, La.). The following paragraphs are culled from Mr. Provost's description of the train ride of six hours, from the coast to San Jose:

As the train passes inland, crossing rivers as it goes, you are immersed in the beautiful tender green of banana groves, note the great mango trees and the ripe orange-colored pods on the cacao. * * *

Even on the lower levels we pass a very varied scene; here and there are swamps and jungles, teeming with life, full of great trees reaching to the skies their great branches veiled and draped with blossoming vines, while the ragged white swamp lilies stand like little ghosts half hidden in the undergrowth.

Presently comes a clearing, an open sunny field like some New England meadow, with grazing cattle and little homes near by. You could imagine yourself a long way from the Tropics, did not a great mango tree, hung with countless thousands of green and yellow fruit, undeceive you; then an orange grove and a little cacao plantation follow in quick succession.

When you begin to notice the river Reventazon plunging and swirling beside the railway track, greet it as a day-long companion; for henceforth that saucy and impetuous stream will play hide and seek with you. * * *

As the grades increase, you climb with the panting engine into a cooler region where the vast near-by walls and towers of moutain rock are clad in deep green drapery.

You will hear it said in Costa Rica that miles upon miles of beautiful forest have disappeared within the last generation, but when you look upon the serried ranks of sturdy trees rising terrace upon terrace up the face of these slopes you say to yourself that here are inexhaustible supplies of hardwoods for many years to come.

Coffee succeeds to banana and cacao, plantains and figs and peach trees, too. And before you reach the sweet valley where Cartago is a-building again in new grace, you find the stone fences twined with blackberries and trails of scented little pink roses.

Cartago, I said, is a-building. A new city has risen from the ashes of her misfortune, the earthquake of May, 1910. Her situation is comparable to that of another lovely city once subject to severe tremors, Antigua Guatemala. Both of these cities lie in delicious, sunny, cool valleys, protected by the marshaled shoulders of volcanos, their sweeping cones outlined high up in the serene sky.

I do not think any more delightful climate in the world is possible than that of these Central American valleys, nestled among mountains in the uplands. Here is the home of homes for the famous Central American coffee.

Between Cartago and the city of San Jose the train passes through miles of scented coffee plantations. If the coffee is in bloom, a snow of waxy stars lies thick on the slender arms of each tree, in contrast to the deep green of the polished leaves. Bright sunlight filters through feathery shade trees to the well-tended soil.

The article concludes with graphic descriptions of San Jose and Puntarenas and presents an altogether charming picture of life in the land of the "Rich Coast." Brazil is the title of the leading article in the South American of April 30, 1913, written by M. de Moreira, Ph. D., president of the American Manufacturers' Export Association. Dr. Moreira, while a native of Rio de Janeiro, has resided in the United States for many years and is the manager of the foreign department of John Boyle & Co. (Inc.), of New York, the well-known manufacturers and jobbers of cotton cloth for awnings and white cotton duck. His intimate knowledge of the resources and development of the great Republic of Brazil, as well as of the country's requirements, together with his long experience in exporting manufactures, lend authoritative value to this article, which deals comprehensively with the agricultural, commercial, and industrial situation of his native country.

In the same issue of the South American will be found an interesting summary of the work of Mr. John Nelson Wisner, director of fisheries of Uruguay, who is organizing this important department of the progressive Republic. Mr. Wisner, in addition to his scientific duties relating to fish culture, is demonstrating the commercial possibilities in the fish resources of Uruguay and is taking with him the necessary outfits to demonstrate methods of salting, curing, and canning in order to develop the industry. Tentative plans for a vessel of the trawler type have been drawn, and as soon as the final plans have been perfected they will be submitted to builders in all the important shipbuilding countries and the award of the contract will be made on the questions of time and cost. At certain seasons of the year mackerel and pilchard are said to be very abundant about 200 miles off the Uruguayan coast, and Mr. Wisner is very enthusiastic as to the future development of this important addition to Uruguay's natural resources.

Negro Rule in Haiti, by Lincoln S. Cornish, is a brief outline of the political history of Haiti from the time when Toussaint L'Ouverture started the movement for freedom up to the election of the late President Tancrede Auguste, on August 8, 1912, which appears in the June number of the Pan American Magazine.

La Illustracion Sud-Americana, of Buenos Aires, for April 30, contains several illustrations relating to the progress being made on the subways of that city. One of the pictures shows city officials and officers of the construction company on an inspection tour of the work, which has reached an advanced stage, and which when finished will be a great factor in the city's progressive march.

Mexico Agricola, for April, carries a well-written article on "Alfalfa and its cultivation," by Nemesio Sanchez. The various stages of the plant from its planting to its full growth are considered at some length and there are numerous suggestions that should interest those who are growing this important agricultural commodity. The continued article on the "Cultivation of Chile," by Ing. E. Ruiz Erdozain,

also occupies several pages and its several illustrations give excellent ideas about this food product.

Zig Zag, of Santiago, for April 19, contains as frontispiece a type of the beautiful North American lady, which makes a very attractive page and one that especially appeals to the young men. Fourteen pages of the same number of the magazine are devoted to the life and death of the unfortunate aviator Acevedo, who met death in an air flight on April 13. This young man, after studying the art of flying at Paris, had returned to Chile, where his daring had won him many laurels at the hands of high Government officials as well as the applause of the people at large, and his untimely death was a great loss to his country.

Revista Nacional de Colombia, of Bogota, for April 12, carries an illustrated article on the "Department of Narino," with pictures of the principal plaza in Pasto. Another picture shows the interior of the industrial exposition which was recently held in that city. Other pages show the new bridges over the Magdalena River at Honda and at Girardot, both of which will prove a great convenience to traffic at the two points.

A special edition of El Progreso, of Barranquilla, April 7, is devoted to the great progress that is awakening Colombia's prosperous city on the lower Magdalena. The front cover depicts the rising sun, while on the water are to be seen numerous ships of commerce; overlooking the beautiful scene is a female figure holding the Colombian colors, and under the picture are the words "Barranquilla mira hacia el Porvenir." The magazine carries a number of illustrations, along with several articles relative to the city's commercial and industrial progress.

El Figaro, of Habana, for May 18, contains full-page portraits of President Menocal and Vice President Varona, and also portraits of the cabinet officers and members of the new National Congress. The whole represents a splendid-looking body of able men under whose labors the Republic will advance along all lines of prosperity.

Variedades, of Lima, contains numerous portraits of the President elect of Bolivia, Don Ismael Montes, who recently returned from his diplomatic mission in Europe to again accept the highest office in the gift of the Bolivians. Sr. Montes received a most cordial reception in Argentina, Chile, and Peru, all of which countries he visited en route to his native land.

Lima is the title of a well-illustrated article by Sr. Jorge Igual appearing in Caras y Caretas for April 26. The writer pays a glowing tribute to the famous old city and its people, whose attractions and hospitalities have ever enjoyed an enviable reputation.



Indianerleben. By Erland Nordenskiöld. Leipzig, 1912. Albert Bonnier. Translated from the Swedish by Carl Auerbach. Price, 8.50 marks.

.This is a German translation of another remarkable contribution to the ethnography of several primitive tribes of Indians who inhabit that portion of the Gran Chaco which extends into southern Bolivia.

Nordenskiöld, who, in 1902, had made incursions into the remote and little-known regions of the Chaco through which flows the Rio Pilcomayo, again left Sweden, in February 1908, for another journey into the same territory with the view of making more detailed ethnographic studies of the savage tribes who dwell in the regions that but few white men have been able to penetrate. In the volume noted above he gives the result of investigations made under the most advantageous circumstances and covering a period of something like two years.

The following somewhat freely translated paragraph from his preface gives an inkling of the character of the work:

"I have attempted to become acquainted with the Indians, and have sympathized with them. As far as possible I have sought to live the life of the Indians, to really know them. I have fished with them, danced, sung, and drunk with them. I have regarded these Indians as fellowmen. Among many dry facts I have wished also to depict for the reader human beings worthy of his sympathy."

The author has unquestionably accomplished the desired result. He has depicted almost every phase of life of the Indian tribes he visited, with a wealth of detail and in a spirit of sympathetic comprehension not often met with in the work of scientists. He describes their intimate life, their sociology, their home life, their struggles for subsistence, their rearing, their primitive ideas of morality, their religions and superstitions, their traditions and folklore, in plain and unvarnished language. At times he dwells upon certain phases of life which are usually, through more or less affected modesty, left untouched in books for general circulation. Such details, however, are given in a plain, matter-of-fact manner devoid of all pruriency, and from the viewpoint of the scientific investigator who is interested in all the ethnographic features of a primitive people in all their relations.

Among the tribes most closely studied were the Chorotis, Matacos, Chiriguanos, Chanés, Ashluslays, and Tapietes. Something over 140 illustrations and photographs add much to the interest of the text, while the narrative is as fascinating as a well-told tale of fiction.

In his conclusion the author intimates that he hopes some day to penetrate still farther into the unknown wilds where no white man has yet succeeded in making an entrance even, and to study tribes who have never come in contact with civilized man. May his hopes be realized, and for the benefit of those who read neither Swedish nor German we trust that a good English translation of the present and of future works of his able pen may be published.

The Southland of North America. Rambles and Observations in Central America During the Year 1912. By George Palmer Putnam. With 96 illustrations from photographs by the author, and a map. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London. The Knickerbocker Press, 1913. Price, \$2.50 net.

This very interesting descriptive narrative deals with the observations and experiences of Mr. Putnam and his wife, who made quite an extended tour through the Republics of Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, and Guatemala. That the journey was surprisingly pleasant and well worth while is evidenced by the author's concluding paragraphs:

"Ours was a journey for pleasure and interest of new sights in strange lands. It was rewarded by both in full measure. Central America proved itself a rare terra

incognita for a ramble off the beaten paths. * * * To-morrow the canal will alter this; it will bring Central America infinitely closer, and by doing so will create a compelling fresh argument for the "see America first" enthusiasts, for no small area in America or abroad is more thoroughly worth seeing than is Central America."

Among the many agreeable surprises experienced by the travelers was the delightful

climate of the interior portions of Central America, and the author writes:

"That transcontinental journey was a rare lesson in geography. Among other things it taught us that there is as much diversity of climate in Central America as the most fastidious might desire. Believe no one who tells you that you 'suffocate from heat' in Costa Rica, for its heights offer the most delightful wintering climate imaginable. Indeed, when once travelers' accommodations are provided, North America has at its door an ideal pleasure place for winter excursioning, and one in no way excelled—climatically, scenically, or historically—by anything that much-traveled Europe has to offer."

The book abounds in charming descriptions of the scenic beauties of the several countries visited, depicts the manners and customs of the native types, and weaves in anecdotes, humorous incidents, and bits of romance with the more serious reflection on the economic and industrial conditions met with. Good-natured humor pervades the book, except perhaps when the author takes occasion to dwell rather gloomily on the political conditions which obtain in one or two of the countries visited. The New Englander's impatience with disorder and irregularity is evidenced by the author's caustic criticism.

The following paragraph will serve to show the powers of graphic description of the author, and there are many more in the book just as fine:

"A sunset on Panama Bay is always an artistic event. Our particular one was a natural triumph that beggars description. Far inshore, above the white roofs of the city, vagrant showers chased each other across the sky, clinging close to the emerald hills. In the very west slanting rays of sun filtered from beneath a cloud bank, above whose ragged outlines, themselves tinted with gorgeous golds and pinks and opalescent tints, the palest of fleckless blue extended to the zenith. The shore hills, where visible through the mists, were darkly green, and in the foreground of the broad picture the waters of the bay were painted in with as ample a variety of tone and shade as characterized the sky effects; near by the sea was calm and infinitely blue, merging shoreward into greens, and here and there darkened with rich ultramarine patches, branded by haphazard breezes. Finally the afterglow faded and night's purple cloak fell upon the waters, broken by the pinpoint illuminations of the city and the overhead brilliants of the tropical sky, dazzlingly bright as only near equatorial stars can be."

Panama Past and Present. By Farnham Bishop. New York. The Century Co. 1913. Price, 75 cents.

This is a most interesting and instructive little volume of 262 pages, excellently illustrated and written in plain, intelligible, good English that any high school boy can understand, and in a style that chains the reader's interest from the geographical introduction to the last paragraph. Mr. Bishop has had unusual facilities for gathering his information relative to the building of the great canal and the present conditions of Panama, and hence his statements of fact relative thereto may be relied upon. Aside from the accuracy of the information imparted, however, is the fact that the historical features of his narrative are presented in such an entertaining way that the book has all the charm of a tale of adventure and romance. His manner of stating even the dry facts of geography and geology is unique and calculated to arouse the interest of a youthful student as evidenced by his first paragraph.

"A hundred thousand years ago, when the Gulf of Mexico extended up the Mississippi Valley to the mouth of the Ohio, and the ice sheet covered New York, there was no need of digging a Panama Canal, for there was no Isthmus of Panama. Instead,

a broad strait separated South and Central America, and connected the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. This was the strait that the early European navigators were to hunt for in vain, for long before their time it had been filled up, mainly by the lava and ashes poured into it by the volcanoes on its banks."

That one paragraph would give a boy who had not yet studied geology much food for thought and would doubtless give "dad" occasion to brush up on his half-forgotten geological lore in order to explain all about the glacial epoch and the ancient sea which once covered the great valley of the Mississippi. Many paragraphs of this character may be found in the book, and the amount of valuable information it contains is remarkable and of such character that it will claim the interest of mature as well as youthful readers. One of the finest chapters in the book is the one entitled "How the Isthmus was made healthy." This story of the fight of the United States Army surgeons against the yellow fever scourge is told in such a manner that it would arouse the patriotic pride of the most cold-blooded American ever born, while the chapter "How we live on the Isthmus to-day," gives a faithful picture of present conditions and should be a revelation to those who have never been there to see for themselves.

The International Mind. An Argument for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes. By Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, president of The American Association for International Conciliation, etc., New York. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1912. Price, 75 cents.

In this little volume are collected the five annual opening addresses of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler as chairman of the Lake Mohonk Conferences on International Arbitration, beginning with 1907 and closing with that of May 15, 1912.

The success of the movement for international arbitration and its necessary consequent, international peace, depend upon the education of public opinion—the final arbiter against whose dictates not even the imbecility of vainglorious centuries of militarism will be able to prevail. Just as the great principles of international law have had to depend upon the consensus of public opinion for their enforcement, so will the principles of international arbitration receive their sustaining power from the same source. Let public opinion throughout the civilized world once realize that the substitution of justice for might is right, expedient, and profitable in international as well as in individual controversies the great battle for human intelligence will be won and "wars and rumors of wars" be laid away on the shelves of the past together with other archaic institutions.

To this end, that of the education of public thought, to the development of what Dr. Butler aptly terms the "International Mind," the dissemination of clear, logical, convincing argument among intelligent people is necessary; and in these addresses may be found so much to put even average intelligence upon inquiry and show it the absurdity of the generally used arguments against the settlement of all international controversies by an arbitral court, that it would be a blessing if this little volume could reach every man who can read English, both in this country and in Great Britain. The era of world-wide peace, destined to be forced on mankind eventually by the spread of intelligence, can be materially hastened by a general propoganda of plain logic such as is contained in these addresses.

Zone Policeman 88. A Close Range Study of the Panama Canal and Its Workers. By Harry A. Franck, author of "A Vagabond Journey Around the World" and "Four Months Afoot in Spain." New York. The Century Co. 1913.

When in the course of human events the building of the Panama Canal shall have become a remote, though still somewhat large, incident in American history, Harry A. Franck's "Zone Policeman 88" will perhaps find a thousand interested readers where more ambitious and more carefully planned and written tomes will find one. This because it portrays in vivid, natural colors the life of the Canal Zone as it is lived by the people who are actually doing the work. Mr. Franck has made their

personal acquaintance. He has lived among them and knows just how they live and move and have their being, and furthermore has the knack—we might be even more dignified and say genius—of giving his readers a remarkably realistic series of literary moving pictures. His narrative is unstilted, free-and-easy, natural conversation. A "corking" good story-teller is simply giving you the yarn of "the diggers of the ditch"; how they talk, how they live, incidentally dwelling a little on his own experiences and observations and adding some few interesting comments and reflections.

Mr. Franck strolled into Panama one day early in 1912 and decided to make a little study—not of the canal with its locks and dams, cuts and fills, engineering problems, and commercial features—but of the people who are gathered there from the ends of the earth; of that polyglot population of many shades whose thoughts are perhaps as variegated as the hues of their skins, gathered there by the magnetic attraction of Uncle Sam's currency. From blue-eyed Saxon to kinky-haired African, bright-yellow Mongolian to dark-brown Hindu, they are all there to make a living, very likely on easier terms and under pleasanter conditions than they have hitherto known. And "Policeman 88" circulates among them all, invades their homes, asks questions, laughs and jokes with them, as the census man and later as the "plain-clothes policeman," takes an inventory of them all, and tells you the result in 314 pages of quaint, humorous, delightful narrative.

The Stock Exchange from Within. By W. C. Van Antwerp. Garden City, New York. Doubleday, Page & Co. 1913.

To those uninitiated in the apparent mysteries of the New York Stock Exchange this volume will doubtless be more or less of a revelation. The author, who has been a member of this much-maligned institution for many years, gives a clear and comprehensive explanation in plain and forcible English of just what the Stock Exchange is, how it and other similar institutions came into existence, how they have grown in usefulness and influence, and just what their legitimate functions are.

While the Stock Exchange, as an institution absolutely necessary to the financial and commercial life of the Nation, may need no defense before that comparatively small portion of the American public which really understands its functions, the fact remains that the continued attacks of a certain class of political agitators added to the preachments of certain other perhaps honest reform zealots, have aroused much bitter prejudice in the minds of many honest and well-meaning people against it. To combat this prejudice and to enlighten the general public as to the real nature of the institution is a duty which its members owe not only to themselves but to the great business interests of the country as a whole.

The entire book is of absorbing interest, and especially illuminating are the chapters on "The Uses and Abuses of Speculation," "Panics, and the Crisis of 1907," "A Brief History of the Legislative Attempts to Restrain or Suppress Speculation," and "The Day on 'Change."

Coconuts: The Consols of the East. By H. Hamel Smith, editor of "Tropical Life," and F. A. G. Pape, F. R. G. S., F. R. H. S. (B. E. A.), etc. With foreword by Sir W. H. Lever, Br. London. "Tropical Life," Publishing Dept., 83-91 Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, W. Price, 10s. net; post free, 11s. net.

This volume of 483 pages, with 35 illustrations, by authors who have had many years experience in tropical planting, deals not only with the cultivation and growth of the coconut palm, but gives exhaustive details of the preparation and utilization of its by-products, as well as of the subsidiary industries, cattle breeding, etc. In this connection the authors have spared no pains to show how, on a well-managed coconut estate, where plenty of water abounds, and the space between the palms allows room for catch crops to flourish and cattle, hogs, etc., to breed and increase, the profits to be secured from these subsidiary industries can be made as important perhaps as those arising from the palms themselves. On large estates, in any case, the

suggestions thrown out by the authors, and the advice and instructions given as to how such estates can be managed to best advantage, are certain to place the book prominently on the shelves of those who are interested in coconuts. The several chapters dealing with the seed nuts, nurseries and diseases, need of manuring, questions of cattle and catch crops, with making copra, the extraction of fiber and oil, how to make vinegar, alcohol, etc., the possibilities of paper making even, are all full of valuable information to those interested in the industry. A full chapter dealing with coconut planting and cultivation in Mexico, together with those devoted to Panama and the West Indies add much to the value of the book to Latin-American coconut growers.

Silviculture in the Tropics. By A. F. Broun, commander of The Imperial Ottoman Order of the Osmania; formerly of the Indian forest service; later conservator of forests, Ceylon; and lately director of woods and forests, Sudan Government. Macmillan & Co. (Ltd.), St. Martins Street, London. 1912. Price, \$3 net.

The conservation of the natural forests of a country is a matter of vital importance to the welfare of its inhabitants usually neglected until the wasteful inroads upon this asset of national prosperity make themselves acutely felt. Even then it is generally the scarcity of timber for commercial exploitation that claims the attention of those whose interests are aroused, while the far-reaching effects on climate, rainfall, soil, flood areas, and other factors which accompany the denudation of forestal areas are ignored by all save the more thoughtful of our conservationists. The fact is that the general public is woefully ignorant regarding the value and importance of forests aside from their commercial and industrial features, and a treatise such as "Silviculture in the Tropics" should be found in every school and college as well as public library in the United States.

While the volume deals with silviculture in the tropical areas, i. e., the belt of the world included between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the treatment of the general features of the subject is extensive and thorough and much of it applicable to conditions in the Temperate Zones.

The work is divided into four parts as follows:

Part I. Factors governing and influencing the existence of forests;

Part II. Formation and regeneration of woodland crops;

Part III. Training and improvement of forests; and

Part IV. Special measures of maintenance and protection.

From four to nine chapters in each part deal comprehensively with these subjects, while nearly 100 illustrations embellish the text.

A History of South America. 1854–1904. With an Additional Chapter Bringing the History to the Present Day. By Charles Edmond Akers. With illustrations. New York. E. P. Dutton & Co. 1912.

The first edition of this well-known work appeared in August, 1904. Its value as a contribution to the historical literature of South America is so widely recognized that no additional comment is needed. A residence of 14 years in South America had qualified Mr. Akers with the requisite knowledge for the intelligent treatment of its history, and his work was done in a conservative and careful manner and with a sympathetic understanding of the people of whom he wrote. The attempt to cover the period since 1904 in one chapter, however, is disappointing and in many respects falls far short of the merits of the main body of the work.

Great Britain and the Panama Canal. A Study of the Tolls Question. By George C. Butte, M. A., member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. 1913.

This little volume of 76 pages is a study of the question raised by the British Government as to whether or not the granting of free passage through the Panama Canal to American vessels engaged in the coastwise trade is in violation of the terms of the

Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The subject is discussed in a very able and lucid manner and the conclusions arrived at are based on the natural and rational constructions of the terms of the treaty in the light of generally accepted principles of construction as laid down by writers on international law. The booklet is most certainly a strong brief for the position taken by the United States.

Latin-American Universities and Special Schools. By Edgar Ewing Brandon, vice president of Miami University. United States Bureau of Education: Bulletin, 1912, No. 30. Whole number 504. Washington. Government Printing Office, 1913.

In this volume of 153 pages will be found a general survey of the whole subject of higher and special education in Latin America by one of the foremost educators in this country. The timeliness and importance of such a work is very aptly stated in the letter of transmittal of Dr. P. P. Claxton, commissioner of education, to the Secretary of the Interior, from which the following is quoted:

"The relations between the United States and the Latin-American Republics south of us are constantly becoming closer, and the subjects of common interest more numerous. With increase of commercial interests there should come a like increase in intellectual and cultural interests. The value of commercial relations between two countries is not measured in dollars and cents alone. The exchange of ideas, the feeling of interdependence, the sentiments of friendship, fellowship, and brotherhood, and the broader outlook and fuller and richer life which come to the people of both countries are, or should be, no less important than the exchange of the products of mines, fields, forests, and factories and the material wealth gained thereby.

"The highest ideals of a country are to be found in its universities and colleges, the home of the best that has come down from the past, the birthplace of the best that is to go forth into the future. Established and controlled by the spirit of conservatism, they are the training ground for the leaders in all lines of future progresss, They are the power houses and transferring stations of civilization, in which new currents are generated and older currents and those generated elsewhere are transformed into the voltage required for the new work. Therefore, one learns the heart of a people most easily and most surely through a study of its colleges and universities."

Dr. Brandon's work is the result of personal observation and investigation. His eminent fitness to write a treatise of this character is so well known to readers of the Bulletin, through the series of able special articles dealing with the higher institutions of learning in no less than 13 of the Latin American Republics which have appeared in this magazine, that additional comment is unnecessary. His opportunities and facilities for gathering the information required for this work and the thorough manner in which he has made a study of his subject are revealed in the first paragraph of his prefatory note as follows:

"During the latter part of 1911 and the first part of 1912 I traveled in almost all the countries of Latin America, studying the institutions of higher and special education. I visited practically all the universities and a great many normal, commercial, industrial, and agricultural schools, with the ambition of observing at first-hand their organization, administration, curricula, methods, and physical equipment. In addition to interviews with administrative officers, instructors, and students I gathered all the printed matter available, such as official reports, curricula, laws, and statutes of the institutions, historical notes, university and student publications, and statistical memoranda. Even for institutions not visited I have had access in most cases to original official reports."

The book offers an interesting and comprehensive study of the educational systems of the Latin American Republics and incidentally throws additional light on their high ideals and cultural progress.

The Beginnings of Spanish-American Diplomacy. By William Spence Robertson, Ph. D., assistant professor of history in the University of Illinois. (Reprinted from Turner Essays in American History, pages 231-267. Copyright, 1910, by Henry Holt & Co.)

In this pamphlet of 36 pages may be found a study of the early diplomatic history of the Spanish-American colonies and the efforts of the revolutionists to establish diplomatic relations with foreign nations from 1810 to 1816, with special attention to Venezuela, which was for a time the "storm center of the early revolution." The author has evidently made quite an exhaustive study of the subject, and the result of his researches is given in an interesting manner. Of especial interest is his elucidation of the attitude assumed by the United States toward the young nations struggling for independence.

Glimpses of Panama and of the Canal. By Mary L. McCarty. Kansas City, Missouri. Tiernan-Dart Printing Co. 1913.

This bright little volume of 182 pages, embellished with some 30 illustrations and a map of the Canal Zone, contains a surprising amount of information anent the canal, its construction, and the life of the cities of Colon and Panama. The author gives her observations and impressions in an entertaining and vivacious manner that claims the reader's interest from start to finish. It is seeing the canal and its environment through a woman's eyes, a novelty which lends additional charm to the narrative for readers who have perhaps read weightier tomes dealing with the engineering, economic, commercial, and statistical features of the great enterprise.

The Republic of Chile. A Popular Description of the Country; Its People, and Its Customs. By David W. Caddick. Is. net. London: Arthur H. Stockwell, 29 Ludgate Hill, E. C.

In this pamphlet of 64 pages will be found brief sketches of the geography, history, history of the navy, resources and industries, leading cities, government, railways, social customs, sports, etc., of the Republic of Chile, compiled by Mr. Caddick, who resided in the country for four years.

A Bibliography of South America. Compiled by T. P. O'Halloran. Librerias Mackern, Buenos Aires. T. Fisher Unwin, 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 1912. Price, in the Argentine Republic, \$1. To other Republics in South America and any part of North America, \$0.50 oro.

In this pamphlet of 55 pages will be found quite a comprehensive bibliography of English books on South America, classified by authors and subjects. It is divided into two parts, the first containing an alphabetically arranged list of authors with only such works as they have written on South America included beneath their names; the second part contains a list of all these works rearranged and classified under their various subject headings. In the second part are also included many magazine articles upon subjects dealing with South America which have come within the view of the author. While the omission of many important articles that have appeared in leading magazines of the United States in recent years give evidence that the author's research in this field has been rather limited, the fact remains that this pamphlet will be of great service to those who are seeking special information anent South American subjects.

Latin America: Its Rise and Progress. By F. Garcia Calderon. With a preface by Raymond Poincaré, of the French Academy, president of the council of ministers. Translated by Bernard Miall. With a map and 34 illustrations. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. London: T. Fisher Unwin. 1913. Price, \$3 net.

No better appreciation of this valuable contribution to the historical literature of the Western World can be written than the first paragraph of the preface, in which the present President of France sums up its merits. He writes:

"Here is a book that should be read and digested by everyone interested in the future of the Latin genius. It is written by a young Peruvian diplomatist. It is full

of life and thought. History, politics, economic and social science, literature, philosophy—M. Calderon is familiar with all and touches upon all with competence and without pedantry. The entire evolution of the South American Republics is comprised in the volume which he now submits to the European public."

As a masterly exposition of Latin-American civilization as it was and as it now is, from the standpoint of a Latin-American scholar and thinker who has no hesitation in giving the reader his views of its faults as well as of its virtues, the book stands preeminent among recent historical works.

Memoir and Correspondence of Charles Steedman, Rear Admiral, United States Navy, with His Autobiography and Private Journals. 1811-1890. Edited by Amos Lawrence Mason, A. B., M. D., Harvard. Cambridge. Privately printed at The Riverside Press. 1912.

This interesting volume of 556 pages has been loaned to the Columbus Memorial Library by the Director General of the Pan American Union. It is to be regretted that only 100 copies of this valuable addition to the historical literature of the United States have been printed. The personal recollections, in the form of an autobiography, of one of the noblest and bravest naval officers this country has known form a narrative of absorbing interest not only for the personal element but also because of his association with many of the other great characters that have molded the destinies of the Nation and with whom he was on terms of intimacy. Admiral Steedman's career as an officer covered a period of 45 years, from 1828 to the day of his retirement for age in 1878. As a lieutenant on the St. Marys at the siege of Vera Cruz, as a commander in the Paraguay expedition (1858–1860), and, finally, in his services during the Civil War he distinguished himself and earned the plaudits of his countrymen. He died in Washington in his eightieth year, honored and beloved by a reunited Nation.

Of exceptional interest are his graphic descriptions of Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Corrientes, and the hospitalities of the people of these cities extended to the officers of the United States fleet during its visit in 1858–1860, as is the story of his last cruise embracing the cities of the west coast in 1872–73. It is to be hoped that the volume may at some time in the future be published for general circulation.

Bibliographie Trimestrielle de Droit International. Paris, 28 Rue Corvisart. (XIIIe.) Subscription price, 3 francs per year.

This valuable little publication gives not only alphabetically arranged lists of all French publications dealing with international law, but also summarizes the contents of publications relative to diplomacy, colonization, politics, and foreign laws which have appeared in the quarter immediately prior to its issue. Theses and articles of review are given attention, as well as books. It is published quarterly, and the subscription is payable after receipt of the last quarterly issue in each year. At the end of the year an alphabetical table of works and authors completes the annual volume. In many instances complete tables of contents of the more important publications are given.

Pocket Dictionary. Miskito-English-Spanish and English-Miskito-Spanish. By H. Berckenhagen, Moravian missionary. Published by the Moravian Mission in Bluefields, Nicaragua. 1906. Printed by Times Publishing Co., Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

This little volume includes a guide for the pronunciation of vowels and some of the consonants in the Miskito language, quite an extensive vocabulary, and an appendix showing the manner of conjugating the Miskito verb.

(Reviews by C. E. A.)

L'Amérique Latine—République Argentine. By Eugenio Garzón, introduction by Mr. Enrique R. Larreta, third edition, published by Bernard Grasset, 61 Rue des Saints-Pères, Paris, 1913. Price, 5 francs.

Mr. Eugenio Garzón, former senator in Uruguay and who to-day has become one of the most widely known editors of the foreign press through his association with the Figaro, of Paris, as editor in chief of its Latin American section, has recently published a new edition of his book on the Argentine Republic, which proves the author to be not only a master of the intricacies of the French language but an able historian and deep student of economic conditions as well, with a clear insight into the present situation and future of this great Republic. The book is prefaced by a pen portrait of Mr. Garzón by Mr. Enrique R. Larreta and an introduction by the author. The first part of this interesting work is devoted to a historical sketch of San Martin, the liberator of southern South America and who with Bolivar and Washington completes the trilogy of the great republican liberators of the New World, and the important rôle played by San Martin in the emancipation of the hispano-American colonies, the action taking place, as the author so aptly states, on a vast stage extending from the extreme southern end of the continent to the Tropic of Cancer within the space of two decades of struggle. The second part, which deals with the commercial, financial, and economic conditions of the Argentine Republic and its wonderful industrial development, contains the latest available statistics and fulfills the ever-present need of an up-to-date handbook which should be of interest and value to the student of economics and to the capitalist looking for new fields for investment in foreign lands. The book is illustrated with diagrams showing the progress in cattle raising, value of exports, commerce in cereals, cultivated areas, cold-storage industry, railroads, public instruction, etc. Two of the latest maps of the Argentine Republic have been inserted in the text, one of which shows the population, area, railroads, cattle raising, and agricultural production by Provinces.

L'Argentine Telle Qu'elle Est (Argentina as It Is). By Paul Walle, sent on special mission by the ministry of commerce. 120 illustrations and 3 maps. Librarie Orientale and Américaine. E. Guilmoto, editor, 6 Rue de Mézières, Paris, France. Price, 8 francs 50.

Mr. Paul Walle has been intrusted with numerous missions to South America by the French Government, the results of which have been embodied in three books on Brazil, entitled "From Uruguay to the São Francisco River," "From the São Francisco River to the Amazon," and "Rubber of Brazil," and one on Peru published under the title of "Economical Peru." In this latest book of Mr. Walle, "L'Argentine Telle Qu'elle Est," the opening chapters are devoted to a very interesting historical, geographical, administrative, and political sketch of this great country, which for years to come will offer a vast field of action to energy and capital. Other chapters deal with agriculture; commerce; stock raising; colonization; real-estate values; investments of European capital; character, habits, and customs of the people; public instruction; and the press, followed by a general review of the different Provinces. It would be difficult to find a better or more complete handbook of the Argentine Republic than this book of Mr. Walle, which is written in such an interesting and entertaining style and is so profusely illustrated that it appeals equally to those interested in the study of economic conditions of the countries of South America and to the reader who finds pleasure in books of travel in foreign lands.

Monroïsme? Notes-Etudes sur la Politique continentale americaine à l'égard de l'Europe par F. Capella y Pons, docteur en droit, secrétaire honoraire de la légation de l'uruguay à Berlin. Paris. Emile Larose, libraire-editeur, 11 Rue Victor-Cousin, 1913.

This is a study of the Monroe doctrine by a prominent Latin American jurist and diplomat. It is a very able exposition of the principles enunciated by President

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Monroe in 1823, the "pure Monroism" which receives the approbation and indorsement of the writer. Its attack is leveled against the developments and accretions which have been added thereto and which, to the Latin American mind, seem to involve a claim on the part of the United States to a special right of protection and consequently a sort of hegemony over the other American Republics.

Monroism, as Sr. Capella conceives it, should connote the common aspirations of all American peoples toward independence, liberty, and fraternity. It is a moral tie joining them in economic and intellectual comradeship. It is not and it should not be construed as animosity toward the European countries from which all the American peoples have their origin. It is not and should not mean the preponderance or superiority of any one country or group of countries over the others. One chapter deals with the liberation of the island of Cuba, in which the author sets forth the disinterestedness of the motives inspiring the intervention of the United States and the subsequent withdrawal in face of the dire predictions of outremer relative to its motives. Another chapter is devoted to the Pan American Union, its origin, its purpose, scope, and accomplished results. The author, while criticizing the term "Union," gives unstinted praise to the present administration and refers to the true spirit of Americanism which inspires the present director in his dealings with the South American countries and his profound knowledge of the true policy to be followed in international relations and appreciation of the legitimate susceptibilities of different peoples which should be carefully respected.

(Reviews by M. MacN.)



REPORTS RECEIVED UP TO AUGUST 15, 1913.1

Title.	Date.	Author.
ARGENTINA.		
Industrial census, telephones	May 28	R. M. Bartleman, consul
Publication, "General Description of the Argentine Republic,"	June 3	general, Buenos Aires. Do.
1913. Copy "Review of the River Plate" Foreign commerce of Argentine for 1912	June 16 June 18	Do. Do.
BRAZIL.		
Copy of Diario Official (June 15, 1913) containing details of construction work. $$_{\rm CH/LE}$.$	June 18	Julius G. Lay, consul general, Rio de Janeiro.
Trade and industrial notes: Savings-bank deposits at beginning, 1913—Number of public schools and enrollment, 1912—The industries—Foreign public debt—Revenue collected—Bill to re-	June 25	A. A. Winslow, consul, Valparaiso.
serve iron-ore deposits. Increase of the duty on undressed lumber. First National and Industrial Congress of Chile. Increase of duty on lard.	ao	Do. Do. Do.
COLOMBIA.		
Copal gum	June 16	Leland Harrison, chargé d'affaires, Bogota.
Oil drilling	June 19	Do.

¹ This does not represent a complete list of the reports made by the consular officers in Latin America, but merely those that are supplied to the Pan American Union as likely to be of service to this institution.

Reports received up to August 15, 1913—Continued.

Title.	Date.	Author.
CUBA.		
Annual report on the foreign trade for 1912	July 4	James L. Rodgers, consulgen-
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.		eral at Havana.
Annual report on commerce and industries from the district	May 10	Charles M. Hathaway, con-
Coffee exports from the northern half of the Dominican Republic.	July 7	sul, Puerto Plata. Do.
GUATEMALA.		
Soap	June 25	Geo. A. Bucklin, ir., consul general, Guatemala City.
Vacuum cleaners	do	Do. Do.
Ice plants Automobile traffic regulations. Vital statistics	June 28 July 7	Do. Do.
HAITI.	July 1	D0.
General commercial situation during the first six months of 1913.	July 11	J. B. Ferres, consul, Port au
HONDURAS.	July 11	Prince.
	Toules -	A. T. Hacharla consul Torus
Motor car and traffic regulations.	July 5	A. T. Haeberle, consul, Tegu- cigalpa.
MEXICO.		
Commerce and industries in district, calendar year 1911	May 1	Alonzo B. Garrett, consul, Nuevo Laredo.
"The maguey plant and its multitudinous uses"	May 27	Theodore C. Hamm, consul, Durango. Clarence S. Edwards, consul,
Land	June 17	Acapulco.
Hats	June 18	Do. Do.
Oil of linaloe Cattle, prices of land, agriculture	June 18 June 20 June 21	Do. Do.
Knit goods and knitting machinery	ldo	Do.
Motor vehicles		Veracruz. John B. Glenn, consular agent, Guanajuato. John R. Silliman, vice consul, Saltillo. Arnold Shanklin, consul general Verice City
Paper dress patterns	June 28	John R. Silliman, vice con-
Auto traffic regulations	June 30	sul, Saltillo. Arnold Shanklin, consul gen-
Do	July 2	Gaston Schmutz, consul,
Do	July 10	Aguascalientes. J. W. Germon, vice and dep-
State of exports for six months ending June 30, 1913	July 14	greso. Luther T. Ellsworth, consul Ciudad Porfirio Diaz. Wilbert I. Bonnov consul
Arsenic	do	i white i L. Donney, consul-
Cattle shipments	July 16	San Luis Potosi. Clarence A. Miller, consul,
Motor traffic regulations	July 21	Tampico. Claude E. Guyant, vice con-
PARAGUAY.		sul, Ensenada.
Tools and machinery	June 11	Cornelius Ferris, jr., consul,
Exporters of scrap metal. Scientific apparatus	do	Asuncion. Do.
Electric power plants	June 12	Do. Do.
URUGUAY.		
Uruguay live stock statistics	June 14	Frederic W. Goding, consul,
		Montevideo.
VENEZUELA.		
VENEZUELA. Possibilities of a direct steamship line	July 7	Thomas W. Voetter, consul,
	July 7 July 8	Thomas W. Voetter, consul, La Guaira. Do. Do.

COMMERCE OF DOMINICAN REPUBLIC FOR 1912 ::

HE total foreign commerce of the Dominican Republic for the year 1912, according to the report of the receiver general of dominican customs, amounted to \$20,603,146, of which \$8,217,898 were imports, and \$12,385,248 were exports. The figures for the year 1911 were: Imports, \$6,949,662; exports, \$10,995,546; total, \$17,945,208. The increase for the year was, therefore: Imports, \$1,268,236; exports, \$1,389,702; total, \$2,657,938.

The balance of trade in favor of the Republic for the year 1912 was \$4,167,350. For the year 1911 it was \$4,045,884.

IMPORTS.

The imports for the last four years, by countries of origin, were as follows:

	1909	1910	1911	1912
United States. Germany. United Kingdom France. Spain Italy. Porto Rico Cuba. Other countries	911,976 576,516 188,948 69,216 103,444 124,393 6,213	\$3,739,025 1,080,241 715,400 210,269 123,453 102,169 124,613 2,710 159,811	\$4,120,483 1,266,249 775,802 213,455 152,461 139,448 84,941 8,262 188,561	\$5, 100, 001 1, 628, 286 720, 242 224, 912 149, 784 131, 356 41, 901 6, 578 214, 888
Total	4, 425, 913	6, 257, 691	6,949,662	8,217,898

The imports by principal articles for 1909, 1910, 1911, and 1912 were as follows:

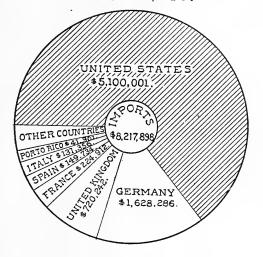
	1909	1910	1911	1912
Iron and steel.	\$609,416	\$863,334	\$998,010	\$1,626,800
Cotton manufactures.	925,970	1,481,344	1,616,921	1,608,465
RiceFlour, wheat	414,271	497,046	540,204	772,982
Flour, wheat	309,282	410,705	406, 536	453, 177
Meat and dairy products	242,055	416, 291	415,346	420, 978
Wood and manufactures	153,600	204,734	256, 369	.343, 429
Oils	226,065	337,550	320, 867	312,070
Vegetable fibers and manufactures, other than cotton	128,776	171,299	229, 180	236, 250
Leather and manufactures	140,751	208, 587	237,076	201,312
Fish, preserved, and fish products	108,453	184,779	193,911	189, 864
Fish, preserved, and fish products Chemicals, drugs, and dyes.	88,307	143,275	157,797	165,843
Vehicles	49,341	51,019	109,878	154,403
Agricultural implements.	29,032	39, 135	54,469	139, 352
Sugar, refined, and confectionery	79,055	96,540	96, 292	128,260
Beer, bottled	68,702	88,669	87,991	107, 091
Beer, bottled	52,846	74,465	80,025	105, 152
Soap	68,669	75,560	88,249	75, 119
Hats and caps	42,068	58, 245	75,906	70,760
Metals and manufactures, other than iron and steel	12,768	31,799	51,283	68,562
Wines and liquorsBreadstuffs, other than wheat flour	45,264	51,342	53,043	64, 155
Breadstuffs, other than wheat flour	44,405	58,655	57,313	63,755
Materials used in the manufacture of soap	58, 569	40,092	29,226	59,908
Silk, manufactures of	(1)	(1)	(1)	58, 262
Wool and manufactures	41,079	30,550	56,835	57,339
Coal	29,894	49,625	47, 791	53,430
Vegetables	43, 221	63,984	56,980	51,636
Earthen, stone, and china ware	25,072	21,234	33,682	49,741

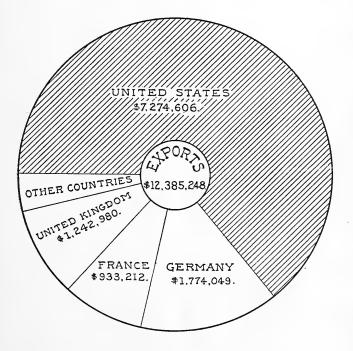
The imports by articles and countries for the year 1912 were as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
and steel, manufactures			Vegetable fibers other than		
Inited States		Ø1 949 697	cotton:		0107.04
Inited States		\$1,343,637	United States		\$105,64
lormony		129,966 118,668	United Kingdom Germany	1	43,02
ranca		9,975	France		66, 27 7, 04
nain		3,650	Snain		7,04
talv		1,053	Italy		93
uba		1,400	Cuba		30
orto Rico		2,576	Porto Rico.		4,25
Inited States. Inited Kingdom lermany rance pain Laly uba. Orto Rico. ther countries.		15, 875	France. Spain. Italy. Cuba. Porto Rico. Other countries.		2,00
Total		1,626,800	Total	<u></u>	236, 250
n, manufactures of: Inited States. Inited Kingdom. Fermany. Pance. pain. Laly.		850 456	Leather, and manufactures of:		
Inited Kingdom		859, 456 474, 733	United States		168,67
ermany.		135, 135	United Kingdom		8.46
rance		29,984	Germany.		8,46 16,01
pain		54,657	Germany France		1,84
taly		29,029	Spain.		1,84 3,31
uba		30	Italy		1,01
orto Ricother countries		9,083	U CHDa		5
ther countries		16,358	Porto RicoOther countries		1,49
Total		1,608,465	Other countries		450
=	Kilos.		Total		201,312
Inited States	155, 555	12,057 $2,861$ $742,026$	Fish, preserved, and fish products:		
nited Kingdom	49,131	749 006	products:		179 050
ermanypain.	11,662,380 599	742,020	United States		173,950
taly	197	22	United Kingdom		588 7,822
ther countries	241,248	15,942	Germany		1,460
Line Countries	211,210	10,012	Spain		4,804
Total	12,109,110	772,982	I Italy		184
=			Porto Rico		15
, wheat:	7 054 111	450 505	Other countries		1,041
nited States	7,254,111	452,785	(Pote)		100.00
ermanyther countries	30	200	Total		189,864
thei countries	6,242	389	Chemicals, drugs, and dyes:		
Total	m 000 000				
	7 26O 3X3 I	453 177	United States		110 086
	7,260,383	453, 177	United States		110,086 2,053
		453, 177	United States		2,053
			United States. United Kingdom Germany France		2,053 11,653
		453,177 240,157 415	United States. United Kingdom Germany France		2,053 11,653 34,063 1,247
		240, 157 415 88, 074	United States. United Kingdom Germany France		2,053 11,653 34,063 1,247
		240, 157 415 88, 074 3, 206	United States. United Kingdom. Germany. France. Spain Italy. Cuba.		2,058 11,658 34,068 1,247 4,180
and dairy products: Inited States Inited Kingdom Inited Kingdom Inited Ringdom Inited Ringdom		240,157 415 88,074 3,206 901	United States United Kingdom Germany France Spain Italy Cuba Porto Rico		2,053 11,653 34,063 1,247 4,180 29
and dairy products: Inited States Inited Kingdom Inited Kingdom Inited Ringdom Inited Ringdom		240, 157 415 88, 074 3, 206 901 2, 179	United States. United Kingdom. Germany. France. Spain Italy. Cuba.		2,053 11,653 34,063 1,247 4,180 29
and dairy products: Inited States Inited Kingdom Inited Kingdom Inited Ringdom Inited Ringdom		240, 157 415 88, 074 3, 206 901 2, 179 236	United States United Kingdom Germany France Spain Italy, Cuba Porto Rico Other countries.		2,058 11,658 34,068 1,247 4,180 29 1,970 562
and dairy products: Inited States Inited Kingdom Inited Kingdom Inited Ringdom Inited Ringdom		240, 157 415 88, 074 3, 206 901 2, 179	United States United Kingdom Germany France. Spain Italy. Cuba. Porto Rico. Other countries.		2,053 11,653 34,063 1,247 4,180 29 1,970 562
and dairy products: Inited States Inited Kingdom Fermany Fance pain Jaly Juba Orto Rico ther countries		240, 157 415 88, 074 3, 206 901 2, 179 236 1, 280 84, 530	United States United Kingdom Germany France Spain Italy Cuba Porto Rico Other countries. Total Vehicles:		2, 055 11, 655 34, 065 1, 247 4, 186 29 1, 970 562 165, 845
and dairy products: Inited States Inited Kingdom Inited Kingdom Inited Ringdom Inited Ringdom		240, 157 415 88, 074 3, 206 901 2, 179 236 1, 280	United States United Kingdom Germany France Spain Italy Cuba Porto Rico Other countries. Total Vehicles: United States		2,055 11,655 34,065 1,247 4,186 29 1,976 562 165,843
and dairy products: nited States nited Kingdom ermany. rance pain aly uba orto Rico. ther countries.		240, 157 415 88, 074 3, 206 901 2, 179 236 1, 280 84, 530	United States United Kingdom Germany France Spain Italy Cuba Porto Rico Other countries Total Vehicles: United States Germany		2,055 11,655 34,065 1,247 4,180 20 1,970 562 165,843
and dairy products: Inited States. Inited Kingdom Fermany France pain Fally Fill Fill Fill Fill Fill Fill Fill F		240, 157 415 88, 074 3, 206 901 2, 179 236 1, 280 84, 530 420, 978	United States United Kingdom Germany France Spain Italy Cuba Porto Rico Other countries. Total Vehicles: United States Germany France		2,055 11,655 34,063 1,247 4,186 29 1,977 562 165,843 117,085 11,646 1,878
and dairy products: Inited States. Inited Kingdom ermany rance pain taly uba orto Rico ther countries. Total I, and manufactures of: inited States.		240, 157 415 88, 074 3, 206 901 2, 179 236 1, 280 84, 530 420, 978	United States United Kingdom Germany France Spain Italy Cuba Porto Rico Other countries. Total Vehicles: United States Germany France Italy		2,05; 11,65; 34,06; 1,24; 4,18; 1,97; 56; 165,84; 117,08; 11,64; 1,878; 55
and dairy products: Inited States Inited Kingdom ermany rance pain aly uba orto Rico ther countries Total I, and manufactures of: nited States inited Kingdom		240, 157 415 88, 074 3, 206 901 2, 179 236 1, 280 84, 530 420, 978	United States United Kingdom Germany France Spain Italy. Cuba. Porto Rico Other countries. Total. Vehicles: United States Germany France Italy. Porto Rico		2,055 11,655 34,063 1,247 4,180 1,970 562 165,843 117,085 11,646 1,878 53
and dairy products: Inited States. Inited Kingdom ermany rance pain laly uba orto Rico ther countries. Total. I, and manufactures of: inited States inted Kingdom ermany		240, 157 415 417 417 418 88, 074 3, 206 901 2, 179 236 1, 280 84, 530 420, 978 301, 810 302 29, 352	United States United Kingdom Germany France Spain Italy Cuba Porto Rico Other countries. Total Vehicles: United States Germany France Italy		2,055 11,655 34,063 1,247 4,180 1,970 562 165,843 117,085 11,646 1,878 53
and dairy products: nited States nited Kingdom ermany. rance pain aly uba orto Rico ther countries Total. 1, and manufactures of: nited States nited Kingdom ermany. rance		240, 157 415 88, 074 3, 206 901 2, 179 236 1, 280 420, 978 301, 810 302 29, 352 3, 853	United States United Kingdom Germany France Spain Italy, Cuba Porto Rico Other countries. Total Vehicles: United States. Germany France Italy, Porto Rico Other countries.		2,055 11,655 34,065 1,247 4,186 25 1,977 562 165,843 117,085 11,646 1,878 35 23,706
and dairy products: Inited States. Inited Kingdom ermany. rance. pain laly. uba. orto Rico. ther countries. Total. I, and manufactures of: nited States. inited Kingdom ermany. rance. pain		240, 157 415 88, 074 3, 206 901 2, 179 236 1, 280 84, 530 420, 978 301, 810 302 29, 352 3, 853 1, 947	United States United Kingdom Germany France Spain Italy. Cuba. Porto Rico Other countries. Total. Vehicles: United States Germany France Italy. Porto Rico		2,055 11,655 34,065 1,247 4,186 25 1,977 562 165,843 117,085 11,646 1,878 35 23,706
and dairy products: Inited States. Inited Kingdom ermany rance pain laly uba orto Rico ther countries. Total l, and manufactures of: inited States. Inited Kingdom ermany rance		240, 157 415 88, 074 3, 206 901 2, 179 236 1, 280 84, 530 420, 978 301, 810 302 29, 352 3, 853 1, 947 329	United States United Kingdom Germany France Spain Italy Cuba Porto Rico Other countries. Total Vehicles: United States Germany France Italy Porto Rico Other countries.		2,055 11,655 34,065 1,247 4,186 25 1,977 562 165,843 117,085 11,646 1,878 35 23,706
and dairy products: Inited States. Inited Kingdom ermany rance pain taly uba orto Rico ther countries. Total I, and manufactures of: Inited States Inited Kingdom ermany rance pain taly uba		240, 157 415 415 417 417 417 417 417 417 417 417 417 417	United States United Kingdom Germany France Spain Italy. Cuba Porto Rico Other countries. Total. Vehicles: United States Germany France Italy. Porto Rico Other countries.		2, 055 11, 655 34, 063 1, 247 4, 188 2, 2, 1, 977 562 165, 842 117, 088 11, 646 1, 878 53 35 23, 706
and dairy products: Inited States. Inited Kingdom ermany rance pain taly uba orto Rico ther countries. Total I, and manufactures of: Inited States Inited Kingdom ermany rance pain taly uba		240, 157 415 415 417 417 417 417 417 417 417 417 417 417	United States United Kingdom Germany France Spain Italy, Cuba Porto Rico. Other countries. Total Vehicles: United States. Germany France. Italy Porto Rico. Other countries. Total Agricultural implements: United States.		2, 055 11, 655 34, 065 1, 247 4, 188 4, 188 2, 2, 1, 970 165, 842 117, 088 11, 646 1, 875 35 23, 706 154, 403
and dairy products: Inited States. Inited Kingdom ermany rance pain laly uba orto Rico ther countries. Total l, and manufactures of: inited States. Inited Kingdom ermany rance		240, 157 415 88, 074 3, 206 901 2, 179 236 1, 280 84, 530 420, 978 301, 810 302 29, 352 3, 853 1, 947 329	United States United Kingdom Germany France Spain Italy, Cuba Porto Rico. Other countries. Total Vehicles: United States. Germany France. Italy Porto Rico. Other countries. Total Agricultural implements: United States.		2, 055 11, 655 34, 063 1, 247 4, 188 22 1, 977 562 165, 843 117, 085 11, 646 1, 878 23, 706 154, 403
and dairy products: Inited States. Inited Kingdom ermany rance pain taly uba orto Rico ther countries. Total I, and manufactures of: Inited States Inited Kingdom ermany rance pain taly uba		240, 157 415 88, 074 3, 206 901 2, 179 236 1, 280 84, 530 420, 978 301, 810 29, 352 3, 853 1, 947 329 1, 139 2, 962 1, 735	United States United Kingdom Germany France. Spain Italy. Cuba. Porto Rico. Other countries. Total Vehicles: United States. Germany France. Italy. Porto Rico. Other countries. Total Agricultural implements: United States. United States. Germany France. Germany France.		2, 055 11, 655 34, 063 1, 247 4, 188 2, 2, 1, 97 562 165, 842 117, 085 11, 646 11, 878 23, 706 154, 403 97, 176 4, 792 35, 985
and dairy products: Inited States. Inited Kingdom ermany. rance pain taly. uba. orto Rico. ther countries. Total. I, and manufactures of: nited States. nited Kingdom ermany. rance. pain taly. uba. orto Rico. ther countries.		240, 157 415 415 417 417 417 417 417 417 417 417 417 417	United States United Kingdom Germany France. Spain Italy. Cuba. Porto Rico. Other countries. Vehicles: United States. Germany France. Italy. Porto Rico. Other countries. Total Agricultural implements: United States. United States. Spain		2, 055 11, 655 34, 063 1, 247 4, 188 22 1, 977 562 165, 842 117, 086 11, 646 1, 875 55 23, 706 154, 403 97, 176 4, 792 35, 985
and dairy products: inited States. inited Kingdom ermany. rance pain aly uba orto Rico. ther countries. Total. i, and manufactures of: inited States. inited Kingdom ermany. rance. pain aly uba orto Rico. ther countries.		240, 157 415 415 417 417 417 417 417 417 417 417 417 417	United States United Kingdom Germany France. Spain Italy. Cuba. Porto Rico. Other countries. Total. Vehicles: United States. Germany France. Italy. Porto Rico. Other countries. Total Agricultural implements: United States. United Kingdom Germany France. Spain. Italy.		2, 055 11, 655 34, 065 12, 247 4, 188 4, 188 12, 29 1, 970 165, 842 117, 085 11, 646 1, 875 53 23, 706 154, 403 97, 176 4, 792 35, 985 482 13 1
and dairy products: Inited States. Inited Kingdom ermany. rance pain aly uba orto Rico. ther countries. Total. I, and manufactures of: nited States nited Kingdom ermany. rance pain aly uba orto Rico. Total. I, and manufactures of: nited States Total. Inited States Total.		240, 157 415 88, 074 3, 206 901 2, 179 236 1, 280 84, 530 420, 978 301, 810 302 29, 352 29, 352 1, 947 329 1, 139 2, 962 1, 735 343, 429	United States United Kingdom Germany France. Spain Italy. Cuba. Porto Rico. Other countries. Vehicles: United States. Germany France. Italy. Porto Rico. Other countries. Total Agricultural implements: United States. United States. Spain		2, 05: 11, 65: 34, 06: 34, 06: 1, 24' 4, 18: 4, 18: 17, 08: 11, 64: 1, 87: 55: 34: 23, 70: 154, 40: 97, 17: 4, 792: 35, 988: 482: 13: 11:
and dairy products: Inited States. Inited Kingdom ermany. rance pain laly uba orto Rico ther countries. Total. I, and manufactures of: nited States. Inited Kingdom ermany. rance pain laly uba orto Rico ther countries. Total. I, and manufactures of: Inited States. Inited Kingdom Total. Total. Total. Total.		240, 157 415 88, 074 3, 206 901 2, 179 236 1, 280 84, 530 420, 978 301, 810 302 29, 352 3, 853 1, 947 329 1, 139 2, 962 1, 735 343, 429	United States United Kingdom Germany France. Spain Italy. Cuba. Porto Rico. Other countries. Total. Vehicles: United States. Germany France. Italy. Porto Rico. Other countries. Total. Agricultural implements: United States. United Kingdom Germany France. Spain Italy. Other countries.		2, 05: 11, 65: 34, 06: 1, 24' 4, 18: 4, 18: 1, 97' 56: 165, 84: 117, 08: 11, 64' 1, 87' 5, 55 33: 23, 706' 154, 403 97, 17' 4, 792 35, 98: 482 13 13 19 903
and dairy products: Inited States. Inited Kingdom ermany. rance pain laly uba orto Rico ther countries. Total. I, and manufactures of: nited States. Inited Kingdom ermany. rance pain laly uba orto Rico ther countries. Total. I, and manufactures of: Inited States. Inited Kingdom Total. Total. Total. Total.		240, 157 415 88, 074 3, 206 901 2, 179 236 1, 280 84, 530 420, 978 301, 810 302 29, 352 3, 853 1, 947 329 1, 139 2, 962 1, 735 343, 429 277, 064 4, 083 5, 493	United States United Kingdom Germany France. Spain Italy. Cuba. Porto Rico. Other countries. Total. Vehicles: United States. Germany France. Italy. Porto Rico. Other countries. Total Agricultural implements: United States. United Kingdom Germany France. Spain. Italy.		2, 055 11, 655 34, 063 1, 247 4, 188 4, 188 11, 977 165, 843 117, 085 11, 646 11, 878 23, 706 154, 403 97, 176 4, 792 35, 985 482 13 1903
and dairy products: Inited States. Inited Kingdom ermany. rance pain fally uba. orto Rico ther countries. Total. I, and manufactures of: nited States. nited Kingdom ermany. rance pain taly uba. orto Rico ther countries. Total. Inited States. Inited Kingdom ermany. Total. Total. Inited States. Inited Kingdom ermany. Total.		240, 157 415 88, 074 3, 206 901 2, 179 236 1, 280 84, 530 420, 978 301, 810 302 29, 352 3, 853 1, 947 329 1, 139 2, 962 1, 735 343, 429 277, 064 4, 083 5, 493	United States United Kingdom Germany France. Spain Italy. Cuba. Porto Rico Other countries. Total Vehicles: United States Germany France. Italy. Porto Rico Other countries. Total Agricultural implements: United States. United Kingdom Germany France. Spain Italy. Other countries.		2, 05: 11, 65: 34, 06: 1, 24' 4, 18: 4, 18: 1, 97' 56: 165, 84: 117, 08: 11, 64' 1, 87' 5, 55 33: 23, 706' 154, 403 97, 17' 4, 792 35, 98: 482 13 13 19 903
and dairy products: nited States nited Kingdom ermany. rance pain aly uba orto Rico ther countries Total. l, and manufactures of: nited States nited Kingdom ermany. rance pain aly uba orto Rico ther countries Total Total.		240, 157 88, 074 3, 206 901 2, 179 236 1, 280 84, 530 420, 978 301, 810 302 29, 352 3, 853 1, 947 1, 139 2, 962 2, 735 343, 429 277, 064 4, 083 5, 493 3, 733 16, 313	United States United Kingdom Germany France. Spain Italy. Cuba. Porto Rico. Other countries. Total. Vehicles: United States. Germany France. Italy. Porto Rico. Other countries. Total Agricultural implements: United States. United States. United Kingdom Germany France. Spain Italy. Other countries Total. Sugar, refined, and confec-		2, 05: 11, 65: 34, 06: 1, 24' 4, 18: 4, 18: 1, 97' 56: 165, 84: 117, 08: 11, 64' 1, 87' 5, 55 33: 23, 706' 154, 403 97, 17' 4, 792 35, 98: 482 13 13 19 903
and dairy products: Inited States. Inited Kingdom ermany. rance pain tally uba. orto Rico. ther countries. Total. I, and manufactures of: nited States. nited Kingdom ermany. rance pain tally uba. orto Rico. ther countries. Total. I, and manufactures of: nited States. Total. I ally uba. I ally uba. I ally uba. I ally uba. I ally I al		240, 157 415 88, 074 3, 206 901 2, 179 236 1, 280 84, 530 420, 978 301, 810 302 29, 352 29, 352 3, 853 1, 947 329 1, 139 2, 962 1, 735 343, 429 277, 064 4, 083 5, 493 3, 733 16, 813 906	United States United Kingdom Germany France. Spain Italy. Cuba. Porto Rico. Other countries. Vehicles: United States. Germany France. Italy. Porto Rico. Other countries. Total Agricultural implements: United States. United States. United Kingdom Germany France. Italy. Total Agricultural implements: United States.		2, 055 11, 655 34, 063 1, 247 4, 188 2, 29 1, 977 562 165, 843 117, 085 11, 646 1, 878 23, 706 154, 403 97, 176 4, 792 35, 985 482 13 13 13 9, 352
and dairy products: Inited States. Inited Kingdom ermany. rance pain taly uba. orto Rico ther countries. Total. I, and manufactures of: nited States. nited Kingdom ermany. rance pain taly uba. orto Rico ther countries. Total. I inited States. Inited Kingdom ermany. Total. I inited States. I		240, 157 415 88, 074 3, 206 901 2, 179 236 1, 280 84, 530 420, 978 301, 810 302 29, 352 3, 853 1, 947 329 1, 139 2, 962 1, 735 343, 429 277, 064 4, 083 5, 493 3, 733 16, 313 906 1, 973	United States United Kingdom Germany France. Spain Italy. Cuba. Porto Rico. Other countries. Total. Vehicles: United States. Germany France. Italy. Porto Rico. Other countries. Total. Agricultural implements: United States. United Kingdom Germany France. Spain Italy. Other countries. Total. Sugar, refined, and confectionery: United States.		110, 086 2, 053 34, 063 11, 653 34, 1063 12, 29 1, 970 165, 843 117, 085 11, 646 1, 877 53 33, 706 154, 403 97, 176 4, 792 35, 985 482 13, 1 903 139, 352
and dairy products: Inited States. Inited Kingdom ermany. rance pain tally uba. orto Rico. ther countries. Total. I, and manufactures of: nited States. nited Kingdom ermany. rance pain tally uba. orto Rico. ther countries. Total. I, and manufactures of: nited States. Total. I ally uba. I ally uba. I ally uba. I ally uba. I ally I al		240, 157 415 88, 074 3, 206 901 2, 179 236 1, 280 84, 530 420, 978 301, 810 302 29, 352 29, 352 3, 853 1, 947 329 1, 139 2, 962 1, 735 343, 429 277, 064 4, 083 5, 493 3, 733 16, 813 906	United States United Kingdom Germany France. Spain Italy. Cuba. Porto Rico. Other countries. Total Vehicles: United States. Germany France. Italy. Porto Rico. Other countries. Total Agricultural implements: United States. United Kingdom Germany France. Spain Italy. Other countries. Total Sugar, refined, and confectionery: United States. United States.		2,055 11,635 34,063 11,247 4,188 29 11,977 562 165,843 117,085 11,646 1,878 53 23,706 154,403 97,176 4,792 35,985 42,703 139,352
and dairy products: Inited States. Inited Kingdom ermany. rance pain taly uba. orto Rico ther countries. Total. I, and manufactures of: nited States. nited Kingdom ermany. rance pain taly uba. orto Rico ther countries. Total. I inited States. Inited Kingdom ermany. Total. I inited States. I		240, 157 415 88, 074 3, 206 901 2, 179 236 1, 280 84, 530 420, 978 301, 810 302 29, 352 3, 853 1, 947 329 1, 139 2, 962 1, 735 343, 429 277, 064 4, 083 5, 493 3, 733 16, 313 906 1, 973	United States United Kingdom Germany France. Spain Italy. Cuba. Porto Rico. Other countries. Total. Vehicles: United States. Germany France. Italy. Porto Rico. Other countries. Total. Agricultural implements: United States. United Kingdom Germany France. Spain Italy. Other countries. Total. Sugar, refined, and confectionery: United States.		2,055 11,655 34,063 12,247 4,185 22 1,977 562 165,843 117,085 11,646 1,878 53 35 23,706 154,403 97,176 4,792 35,985 482 13 1 1903 139,352

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
ugar, refined, and confec-			Breadstuffs, other than		
tionery—Continued.			wheat flour:		
Italy.		\$943	United States		\$53,4
Porto RicoOther countries		11	United Kingdom		1,3
Other countries		823	France		1,7
Total		128, 260	Germany France. Spain. Italy. Porto Rico Other countries.		2
Total		120,200	Italy		2,6
eer, bottled:	Liters.		Porto Rico		2,7
United States	67,789	10,233 1,150	Other countries		´6
United Kingdom	67,789 6,162	1,150			
Germany	452,007	92,617	Total		63,7
France	32	10	Afternation and in the many		
Porto Rico	883	223	Materials used in the manu-	Kilos.	
Other countries	16,687	2,858	facture of soap: United States	424,319	45,4
(Dotal	544, 220	107,091	United Kingdom	3,514	10,
Total	344, 220	107,031	Germany	32, 193	5,
aper, and manufactures of:			France	23	
United States		43,092	Italy	10,100	2,0
United Kingdom		1,017	Porto Rico	23,295	3,:
Germany		47,652	Other countries	18,694	3,
France		2,288	m	F10 100	
Spain		7,404	Total	512,138	59,9
Italy		1,352	Gill- monufactures of		
aper, and manufactures of United Kingdom Germany France Spain Italy Cuba Porto Rico Other countries		124 404	Silk, manufactures of:		20,
Porto Rico			United States		2,
Other countries		1,819	Garmany		2, 15,
Total		105,152	France		9,
1001			Spain		3.
oap:	Kilos.		United Kingdom. Germany France. Spain. Italy		2,
United States	674,433	70,361			
United Kingdom	43	38	Porto RicoOther countries		
Germany	1,585	848	Other countries		3,
France	2,697	2,010			
SpainItaly	692	143	Total		58,
Italy	218	58	777 - 1 3		
Cuba	2	280	Wool, and manufactures of United States		17,
Porto Rico	497		United Kingdom		5,
Other countries	13,672	1,379	Germany		5, 23,
Total	693,839	75,119	France		7,
10131	090,009	10,113	Snain		
Hats and caps:			ItalyCuba		2,
United States		6,013	Cuba		
United Kingdom		432	Porto Rico		
United Kingdom Germany France		4,553	Other countries		
France		4,974 764	(Model		57,
Spain			Total		J,
Italy		49,714	Coal:	Tons.	
Spain		2,795	United States		37,
Other countries		1,488	United Kingdom	1,674	8,
Other countries		1,100	Other countries	1,407	7
Total		70,760			
			Total	. 11,716	53,
Metals, and manufactures of, other than iron and			********		
steel:			Vegetables:		31,
United States		52,982	United States United Kingdom		01,
United States United Kingdom		2,454	Germany		1,
GermanyFrance		9,619	France		2
France		1,537	Spain		9
SpainItaly		158	Italy		1 '
Italy	.	295	ItalyCuba		
Cuba		280	Porto Rico		3
Porto Rico		57 1,175	Other countries		2,
Other countries			matal.		51,
Total		68,562	Total		31,
			Earthen, stone, and china		
Wines and liquors:		2,772	ware:		
United States United Kingdom		155	United States		3
Germany		10,933	United Kingdom		3
France		24 067	Germany	-1	. 41
Spain		11 634	France.		
Tfoly	į.	9,766	Spain		
Cuba		. 56	Italy		-
Porto Rico		. 56	Porto Rico		
Other countries		4,719	Other countries		. 2
			Total		49
Total		64,155			

*DOMINICAN-REPUBLIC--COMMERCE-1912, #20,603,146.





Note.

PAN'AMERICAN UNION

Exports and imports of money not included

EXPORTS.

The exports for the last four years by countries of destination were as follows:

	1909	1910	1911	1912
United States Germany United Kingdom. France. Porto Rico Italy. Cuba. Other countries	2, 182, 127 76, 915 924, 015 16, 327 15, 616	\$7,661,303 2,094,033 141,947 723,834 63,443 22,014 9,115 133,934 10,849,623	\$5,751,464 2,946,858 763,881 1,080,706 51,529 8,897 20,907 371,304	\$7, 274, 606 1, 774, 049 1, 242, 980 933, 212 48, 220 26, 999 15, 429 1, 069, 753

The exports by articles for the last four years were as follows:

	1909	1910	1911	1912
Sugar, raw. Cacao. Leaf tobacco.	2,759,191	\$5,590,536 2,849,585 958,441	\$4,159,733 3,902,111 1,421,424	\$5,841,357 4,248,724 670,337
Dear Whatever Coffee. Beeswax Hides of cattle.	128, 202 123, 769	323, 749 148, 804	319,142 165,317	566, 167 148, 700
Bananas Cotton Vegetable fibers other than cotton.	125,766	123,732 288,647 17,674 7,845	104,303 194,759 46,866 19,546	122,391 $111,746$ $101,298$ $18,262$
Goatskins Honey Lignum-vitæ	60,361 43,045	86, 084 53, 322 79, 974	79,542 58,846 60,703	97, 181 77, 451 63, 142
Live animals. Woods, other than specified. Drugs and dye materials.	33, 765 78, 567	48,398 56,104 80,509	93,986 64,288 101,986	60, 038 51, 53 49, 40
Coconuts. Cigars and cigarettes. Mahogany	1,638 16,768	4,020 22,103 13,579	11,681 35,730 16,246	12,538 11,820 11,738
Gums and resins. Copra. Other exports.	2,208 5,812	1,762 14,543 80,212	8,259 5,922 125,156	8,66 1,89 110,87

The exports by articles and countries of destination for the year 1912 were as follows:

	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
Sugar (raw): United States. United Kingdom France Other countries ¹ . Total. Cacao: ²	1,524,075 14,815,696 88,775,297	\$3,647,075 1,135,045 104,500 954,737 5,841,357	Coffee: United States	Kilos. 1, 056, 631 391, 174 659, 086 134, 990 17, 266 2, 259, 147	\$277, 184 106, 724 151, 035 26, 995 4, 229 566, 167
United StatesGermanyFrance	2,832,965	2,937,987 742,106 568,631	United States Germany France	17,930 227,845 21,026	9,971 127,974 10,755
Total Leaf tobacco: United States Germany France Other countries	65,090 5,085,129 560,452 43,978	12,521 588,058 60,211 9,547	Total Hides of cattle: United States. United Kingdom Germany. France. Porto Rico.	6,519 1,641 267,464 36,143 35,565	148,700 1,902 300 95,912 11,943 12,334
Total	5,754,649	670,337	Total	347,332	122,391

 ¹ Practically all the sugar exported to "Other countries" went to Canada; only 24,960 kilos, value \$645, went to other countries.
 2 Much cacao is exported subject to order, and final destination may vary some from above table.

	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
Bananas: United States Other countries		\$111,500 246	Drugs and dye materials: United States United Kingdom		\$13,574 500
Total	223, 492	111,746	Germany France		31,822 3,503
Cotton: United States	Kilos. 213,259	67,435	Total		49,401
United Kingdom Germany France	12,310 34,865	20, 389 3, 054 10, 420	Coconuts: United States Germany France	157,237	7,665 2,753 2,102
Total	350,042	101,298	Other countries	900	15
Vegetable fibers other than cotton:			Total	650,580	12,535
GermanyFranceCubaPorto Rico		73 409 15,429 2,351	Cigars and cigarettes: United States. United Kingdom Other countries		50 180 11,590
Total		18,262	Total		11,820
Goatskins: United States United Kingdom Germany	118,696 1,535 13,053	90,788 768 5,625	Mahogany: United States United Kingdom Germany	129	2,333 3,530 100
Total	133, 284	97, 181	France	. 14	4,043 572
Honey: United States United Kingdom Germany	Gallons. 33,838 300 123,092	17,053 150 58,335	TotalGums and resins:		1,160
France	3,900 161,130	77,451	United States United Kingdom Germany	14, 476	5,980 1,351 1,152
Lignum vitæ: United States	Tons. 709	11,118	France	893	180
United Kingdom Other countries	2,006 506	38, 143 13, 881	Copra:		8,663
Total	3,221	63, 142	United States Germany	9, 107 13, 831	911 988
Live animals		60,035	Total	22,938	1,899
Woods, other than specified: United States United Kingdom Germany France Porto Rico Other countries		7,777 19,645 3,311 1,543 18,615 640	All other exports: United States United Kingdom Germany France Italy Porto Rico Other countries		51,782 22,979 6,062 2,022 4 14,348 13,673
Total		51,531	Total		110,870

The following tables show the entrances and clearances of steamships and sailing vessels engaged in foreign trade during the year 1912 at the nine Dominican ports:

Entrances.

	Steamships.				Sailing vessels.			
	With cargo.		In ballast.		With cargo.		In ballast.	
	Num- ber.	Regis- tered tonnage.	Num- ber.	Regis- tered tonnage.	Num- ber.	Regis- tered tonnage.	Num- ber.	Registered tonnage.
Azua Barahona La Romana Macoris Monte Cristi Puerto Plata Samana	1 1 27 35 27 39 28 13	699 171 40,600 57,093 80,399 2,775 28,164	7 3 24 11 68 1 8	5, 700 202 17, 505 22, 523 54, 819 1, 544 16, 908	2 11 3 17 3 20 28 5	129 885 292 3,390 235 1,957 586 444	15 8 40 51 21 9	2, 110 794 7, (80 1, 042 278 33
Santo Domingo		26, 599	29	23, 838	28	4,837	15	1,517
Total	172	236, 500	151	143, 039	117	12,755	159	13, 454

Clearances.

	Steamships.				Sailing vessels.			
	With cargo.		In ballast.		With cargo.		In ballast.	
	Num- ber.	Regis- tered tonnage.	Num- ber.	Regis- tered tonnage.	Num- ber.	Regis- tered tonnage.	Num- ber.	Regis- tered tonnage.
Azua		6, 257	10	9, 240	40 25	4, 658 2, 244		
La Romana. Macoris. Monte Cristi	41	32, 153 54, 171	1 21 17	202 24,551 36,637	 8 3	6,832 1,062	1 44 46	249 3, 865 218
Puerto Plata	30 3	46,342 4,551 50,577	19	50, 996 789	6	120	27	780
Sanchez	26	26, 491	34	33, 167	6	1, 171	8	1,824
Total	160	220, 542	103	135, 582	88	16,087	126	6,936



COMMERCE OF HAITI FOR

1912

HE total foreign commerce of Haiti for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1912, according to the communication addressed to the National Congress by M. Lespinasse, minister of finance, published in the Official Gazette "Le Moniteur" of July 2, 1913, amounted to \$27,162,040, of which \$9,876,555 were imports and \$17,285,485 were exports.

IMPORTS

The imports by countries for the last four years were as follows:

	1909	1910	1911	1912
United States France. United Kingdom Germany. All other countries	644,315 586,190 196,886 182,241	\$5,702,065 805,924 301,770 398,848 473,139	\$5,790,203 331,849 886,517 439,732 499,816	\$7,302,484 1,050,416 761,206 484,915 277,534
Total	5,880,678	7,681,746	7,948,117	9,876,555

Although M. Lespinasse gives the figures of imports by countries for 1912 as above, which are derived from customshouse reports, he states that the figures for all countries except the United States should be increased by 50 per cent on account of under valuation of imports, and on this basis he announces that the total imports for the year were \$11,165,590 and the total trade \$28,449,075.

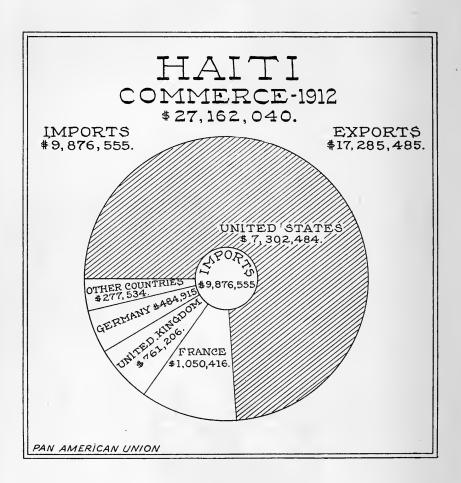
There are no published statistics of imports for 1912 either by articles or by value.

EXPORTS.

There are no published statistics of Haitian exports by values for the year 1912 except in gross, as given above.

The exports by articles and quantities for the last two fiscal years ending September 30, 1911, and September 30, 1912, were as follows:

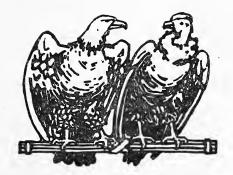
	1911	1912
T. Cr.		
Coffeepounds	51,795,659	78, 168, 179
acaododo	3.228.350	6,905,338
Cottondo	4, 198, 227	4,388,837
Cotton seeddo	8,058,080	8, 459, 274
Campeche logsdo	74, 608, 092	93, 383, 693
Campeche rootsdodo	589,000	1,486,500
dodo	83,000	121, 150
Mahoganycubic feet	29, 180	13,374
laiac woodpounds	5,583,346	12, 455, 649
Cedardo	72, 758	210,000
Candelon wooddo	32,890	
_atanier wooddodo		4,806
Jaiac gumdo	3,892	7,075
Rubberdo	304	188
Orange peeldo	462, 725	559, 200
Mangrove barkdodo	102, 120	3,717
Castor oil beansdo	2,888	530



	1911	1912
Coconuts pounds. Honey gallons. Beeswax pounds	7,546 190,148 100,971	1,167 34,320 71,711
Cattle hides do Goatskins do Horsehair do	230, 163	132,846 250,977 1,696
Horns. do. Sponges do.	9,483 1,768	7,723 4,057
Tortoïse shell do Indian corn do Peas do	14,880 4,921	2, 140 2, 192
Annoto. do Serap zine. do Serap lead. do		1,038 4,564 6,614
Scrap copper do	27,475	73, 905 100

The export of the four principal Hatian products for the last nine years has been as follows:

Year.	Coffee.	Cacao.	Cotton.	Campeche logs and roots.
1904 905 906 907 907 908 909 910 911	45, 244, 235 56, 395, 276 58, 827, 657 60, 649, 613 39, 136, 535 77, 417, 662	Pounds. 5,028,615 4,924,383 4,582,403 4,392,661 5,918,968 4,433,282 4,152,660 3,228,350 6,905,338	Pounds. 3,017,014 3,287,669 3,865,216 4,353,468 3,062,440 3,527,359 3,778,118 4,198,227 4,338,837	Pounds. 154, 460, 718 112, 050, 758 120, 252, 960 155, 487, 53- 109, 237, 876 88, 408, 031 96, 861, 630 75, 197, 099 94, 870, 198



COMMERCE OF MEXICO FOR 1912 ...

HE total foreign trade of Mexico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, amounted to 480,651,440.61 pesos gold, a decrease of 18,976,472.77 pesos from 499,627,913.38 pesos, the figures for the preceding year. The value of the imports was 182,662,311.20 pesos, compared with 205,874,273.39 pesos for the preceding year, a decrease of 23,211,962.19 pesos. The value of the exports was 297,989,129.41 pesos, as against 293,753,639.99 pesos for the year before, a gain of 4,235,489.42 pesos. The balance of trade in favor of the Republic for the fiscal year 1912 was 115,326,818.21 pesos, as compared with 87,879,366.60 pesos in 1911.

Valuing the Mexican gold peso at 50 cents U. S., the imports for 1912 amounted to \$91,331,155.60, as compared with \$102,937,136.70 in 1911, a decrease of \$11,605,981.10. The exports for 1912 on the same basis amounted to \$148,994,564.70, as compared with \$146,876,819.99 in 1911, a gain of \$2,117,744.71, or a decrease in the total trade of \$9,488,236.39.

IMPORTS.

The imports for the fiscal year 1912 and for the three preceding fiscal years, by world divisions and by principal countries, were as follows:

World divisions.	1908–9	1909–10	1910-11	1911-12
North America	\$45,998,989	\$57, 569, 929	\$56, 958, 354	\$49,695,126
Europe	30, 816, 038	37, 161, 975	43, 234, 655	39, 035, 729
Asia	909, 039	1,366,194	1,571,330	1,523,969
South America	305, 249	1,059,235	746, 462	788,097 81,955
West Indies	81,990 39,064	120, 210 44, 343	101,639 153,906	55, 861
Africa		52,925	73,078	51, 272
Central America.	15,430	58,079	97,712	49, 146
Total	78, 266, 513	97, 432, 890	102, 937, 136	91, 331, 155
Principal countries.	1908-9	1909–10	1910–11	1911–12
United States	\$45, 280, 775	\$56, 421, 551	\$56,573,492	\$49, 212, 836
Germany		10, 134, 038	12,781,095	11, 922, 609
United Kingdom	9,897,204	11, 125, 808	11,984,485 9,336,642	11, 922, 609 10, 753, 154
France	6,178,696	8,715,422	9, 336, 642	7, 809, 138
Spain	2,588,671	2,641,202	2, 839, 288	2, 950, 217
		,,		
Belgium	952, 442	1,241,466	2, 155, 837	1,639,630
BelgiumItaly	952, 442	1,241,466 967,227	2, 155, 837 1, 188, 452	1,639,630 974,731
Belgium Italy India	952, 442 900, 470 491, 598	1, 241, 466 967, 227 766, 181	2, 155, 837 1, 188, 452 1, 049, 411	1,639,630 974,731 971,490
Belgium Italy India	952,442 900,470 491,598 609,497	1,241,466 967,227 766,181 706,666	2, 155, 837 1, 188, 452 1, 049, 411 1, 093, 390	1,639,630 974,731 971,490 1,045,399
Belgium Italy . India . Austria-Hungary . Switzerland .	952, 442 900, 470 491, 598 609, 497 419, 763	1, 241, 466 967, 227 766, 181 706, 666 573, 327	2, 155, 837 1, 188, 452 1, 049, 411 1, 093, 390 725, 788	1,639,630 974,731 971,490 1,045,399 782,278
Belgium Italy India Austria-Hungary Switzerland Canada	952, 442 900, 470 491, 598 609, 497 419, 763 718, 214	1,241,466 967,227 766,181 706,666 573,327 1,148,377	2, 155, 837 1, 188, 452 1, 049, 411 1, 093, 390	1,639,630 974,731 971,490 1,045,399 782,278 482,289 204,337
Belgium Italy India Austria-Hungary Switzerland Canada Chile	952,442 900,470 491,598 609,497 419,763 718,214 148,778	1, 241, 466 967, 227 766, 181 706, 666 573, 327 1, 148, 377 78, 192 272, 675	2,155,837 1,188,452 1,049,411 1,093,390 725,788 384,861 281,580 282,993	1, 639, 630 974, 731 971, 490 1, 045, 399 782, 278 482, 289 204, 337 272, 762
Belgium Italy India Austria-Hungary Switzerland Canada Chile Netherlands Japan	952, 442 900, 470 491, 598 609, 497 419, 763 718, 214 148, 778 220, 977 291, 154	1, 241, 466 967, 227 766, 181 706, 666 573, 327 1, 148, 377 78, 192 272, 675 229, 578	2, 155, 837 1, 188, 452 1, 049, 411 1, 093, 390 725, 788 384, 861 281, 580 282, 993 230, 461	1, 639, 630 974, 731 971, 490 1, 045, 399 782, 278 482, 289 204, 337 272, 762 279, 700
Belgium Italy. India Austria-Hungary. Switzerland Canada Chile. Netherlands. Japan Norway.	952, 442 900, 470 491, 598 609, 497 419, 763 718, 214 148, 778 220, 977 291, 154 195, 216	1, 241, 466 967, 227 766, 181 706, 666 573, 327 1, 148, 377 78, 192 272, 675 229, 578 248, 116	2, 155, 837 1, 188, 452 1, 049, 411 1, 093, 390 725, 788 384, 861 281, 580 282, 993 230, 461 269, 198	1, 639, 630 974, 731 971, 490 1, 045, 399 782, 278 482, 289 204, 337 272, 762 279, 700 217, 631
Belgium Italy. India Austria-Hungary Switzerland Canada Chile. Netherlands. Japan Norway China	952, 442 900, 470 491, 598 609, 497 419, 763 718, 214 148, 778 220, 977 291, 154 195, 216 95, 628	1, 241, 466 967, 227 766, 181 706, 666 573, 327 1, 148, 377 78, 192 272, 675 229, 578 248, 116 45, 823	2, 155, 837 1, 188, 452 1, 049, 411 1, 093, 390 725, 788 384, 861 281, 580 282, 993 230, 461 269, 198 213, 355	1, 639, 630 974, 731 971, 490 1, 045, 399 782, 278 482, 289 204, 337 272, 762 279, 700 217, 631 207, 819
Belgium Italy. India Austria-Hungary Switzerland Canada Chile. Netherlands Japan Norway.	952, 442 900, 470 491, 598 609, 497 119, 763 718, 214 148, 778 220, 977 291, 154 195, 216 95, 628 164, 204	1, 241, 466 967, 227 766, 181 706, 666 573, 327 1, 148, 377 78, 192 272, 675 229, 578 248, 116	2, 155, 837 1, 188, 452 1, 049, 411 1, 093, 390 725, 788 384, 861 281, 580 282, 993 230, 461 269, 198	1, 639, 630 974, 731 971, 490 1, 045, 399 782, 278 482, 289 204, 337 272, 762 279, 700 217, 631

The imports for the last four years, by customs districts, were as follows:

			1	······································
	1908-9	1909–10	1910-11	1911-12
GULF PORTS. Campeche Coatzacoalcos. Chetmul Frontera Isla del Carmen La Ascencion Progreso Tampico Tuxpam Vera Cruz Total of Gulf.	\$123, 387 1,927, 230 179, 049 440, 350 57, 484 37, 289 2,174, 532 13, 582, 226 38, 410 27, 788, 213	\$164, 835 1,545,729 219, 120 505, 287 101, 802 50, 740 2,760,527 18,477,785 28,250 34,676,086 58,530,161	\$164,537 1,288,586 271,088 595,025 128,344 51,024 3,899,681 22,082,100 45,495 38,538,353	\$142,667 1,810,443 250,448 554,817 118,024 59,914 4,242,618 19,112,559 79,789 36,456,029
PACIFIC PORTS. Acapulco Altata Bahia de la Magdalena Ensenada Guaymas La Paz Manzanillo Mazatlan Puerto Angel Salina Cruz San Blas Santa Rosalia Topolobampo	287, 865 42, 899 1, 512 117, 837 1,768, 310 80, 374 879, 818 1, 844, 601 117, 971 111, 918 979, 752 96, 668	267, 963 25, 226 1, 298 158, 856 2, 408, 060 106, 130 1, 538, 339 1, 767, 912 5, 629 397, 868 136, 040 1, 006, 679 77, 903	352,701 3,082 7,146 150,975 1,495,879 109,392 758,119 1,640,552 4,290 291,670 140,383 815,502 64,078	229, 810 6, 124 199, 629 1, 384, 215 127, 730 956, 516 1, 385, 949 3, 606 428, 432 90, 569 797, 924 70, 617
Total of Pacific	6,331,471	7,897,903	5,833,769	5,681,121
NORTHERN FRONTIER DISTRICTS.				
Agua Prieta Boquillas Camargo Ciudad Juarez Ciudad Porfirio Diaz Guerrero La Morita Laredo Las Vacas Los Algodones Matamoros Mexicali Mier Nogales Tijuana	1,527 2,429 5,618,250 3,783,578 4,594 1,449,021 10,792,623 20,962	521, 595 20, 328 4, 830 7, 496, 655 4, 654, 796 4, 464 1, 539, 975 13, 415, 335 29, 005 1, 259 131, 808 220, 826 16, 487 2, 580, 231 271, 488	594, 274 2, 319 6, 675 6, 355, 101 4, 731, 739 3, 671 1, 741, 854 13, 689, 438 37, 133 11, 056 446, 621 13, 532 1, 874, 485 355, 288	549, 307 3, 696 3, 819, 497 2, 663, 747 10, 384, 772 109, 836 16, 477 1, 027, 526 219, 874 61, 380, 816 302, 658
Total of northern frontier districts	25, 497, 183	30,909,082	29,978,452	22,801,008
SOUTHERN FRONTIER DISTRICTS. Soconusco	1,881	85,403 10,341 95,744	58,464 2,218 60,682	18,734 2,985 21,719
				91,331,155
Grand total	78, 266, 513	97,432,890	102,937,136	91, 001, 100

The imports for the last four years under 11 major classifications were as follows:

•	1908-9	1909–10	1910–11	1911-12
Mineral substances. Vegetable substances. Machinery and apparatus Textiles and manufactures thereof Animal substances Chemical and pharmaceutical products. Cars, carriages, wagons, etc Wines, spirits, etc. Paper and manufactures. Arms and explosives Miscellaneous	14,683,290 10,060,756 7,952,336 6,284,203 4,827,860 2,156,646 2,783,193 2,324,231 1,266,050	\$27,929,814 21,355,726 10,470,848 10,110,462 7,506,442 5,619,186 2,877,097 3,276,408 2,523,450 1,450,892 4,312,565	\$26, 015, 294 19, 300, 111 12, 905, 588 12, 320, 135 8, 716, 625 6, 495, 125 4, 547, 603 3, 406, 673 2, 804, 470 1, 606, 284 4, 819, 228	\$23, 355, 989 15, 642, 782 11, 691, 906 10, 640, 786 8, 233, 156 6, 037, 044 2, 300, 445 3, 372, 042 2, 560, 385 2, 694, 172 4, 802, 448
Total	78, 266, 513	97, 432, 890	102, 937, 136	91, 331, 115

Four of the major classes given above are subdivided as follows:

	1910-11	1911–12
Mineral substances:		
Gold, silver, and platinum.	\$829,035	\$753,363
Copper and alloys	2,827,745	3,822,391
Tin, lead, and zinc	686, 278	698,583
Iron and steel	13, 224, 446	11,658,698
Other metals	39,776	34,603
Stone and earthy products.	8,408,012	6,388,349
Vegetable substances:	0, 100, 012	0,000,010
Textile fibers	1,074,554	1,682,082
Fruits and grains	8,554,147	5, 289, 794
Miscellaneous vegetable substances.	860,406	867,095
Miscellaneous products	2,454,619	2,873,411
Wood and lumber	3, 264, 970	2,618,478
Manufactures	2,591,414	2, 311, 921
Textiles and manufactures:	2,001,111	2,011,021
Cotton	7,062,956	6,311,159
Linen, hemp, and the like.	670, 222	578,000
Wool		1,824,666
Silk	1, 239, 081	987,618
Silk mixed with other fibers.	742,519	713, 735
Imitation or artificial silk.	159,958	226, 106
Animal substances:	109, 900	220, 100
Live animals	532,090	562 250
Maet wool ato	1,027,290	563,358 947,496
Meat, wool, etc	4 921 970	
Manufactures (Dutter, Cheese, etc.)	4,231,870	3,770,277
Manufactures	2,925,376	2, 952, 034

MINERAL SUBSTANCES.

The principal items under the subhead "Gold, silver, and platinum" were: Jewelry and trinkets, \$305,831, of which \$126,515 was from Germany, \$101,041 from France, and \$17,131 from the United States; and foreign gold and silver coin, \$472,873 of which \$467,646 was from the United States.

The principal items under the subhead "Copper and alloys" were: Ingots, untreated ore, and matte, \$1,710,895, nearly all from the United States; plates, sheets, and tubing, \$190,336, of which \$53,558 was from the United States, \$53,385 from Germany, and \$30,127 from the United Kingdom; wire, covered, 885 metric tons, worth \$262,601, of which \$228,839 was from the United States and \$32,171 from Germany; other wire, 435 tons, worth \$143,399, of which \$99,244 was from the United States, \$29,964 from Germany, and \$8,924 from France; cable, insulated, 992 tons, worth \$182,884, of which 495 tons were from Germany, 234 tons from the United States, 231 tons from the United Kingdom, and 30 tons from France; cable, not insulated, covered and uncovered, 1,017 tons, worth \$278,301, of which 955 tons were from the United States and 54 tons from Germany.

The principal items under the subhead "Tin, lead, and zinc" were: Bar tin, 320 tons, worth \$200,620, of which 221 tons were from the United States, 74 tons from the United Kingdom, 12 tons from Germany, and 11 tons from the Argentine Republic; zinc in bars, 569 tons, worth \$66,925, of which 301 tons were from Germany, 210 tons from the United States, and 47 tons from Belgium; zinc in sheets, 1,868 tons, worth \$266,914, of which 1,568 tons were from Belgium, 223 tons from Germany, and 70 tons from the United States.

The subhead "Iron and steel" is divided into two classes—structural and industrial material, and manufactures. The principal items in the first class were: Steel in bars and rods, 2,761 tons, worth \$225,858, of which 1,484 tons were from the United States, 626 tons from the United Kingdom, 320 tons from Germany, and 196 tons from Sweden; wire, plain, 4,342 tons, worth \$237,149, of which 2,770 tons were from the United States and 1,401 tons from Germany; fence wire and packing wire, 10,835 tons, worth \$514,218, of which 9,583 tons were from the United States; plows, plow castings, hoes, scythes, and other agricultural hardware, 3,717 tons, worth \$607,170, of which 2,859

tons were from the United States, 475 tons from Germany, and 351 tons from the United Kingdom; wire cable, 1,165 tons, worth \$181,187 of which 994 tons were from the United States and 195 tons from the United Kingdom; iron piping, 34,152 tons, worth \$1,965,233, of which 23,876 tons were from the United States, 4,120 tons from the United Kingdom and 3,117 tons from Germany; round and square and T bars, 2,555 tons, worth \$159,810, of which 1,098 tons were from the United States, 561 tons from Belgium, and 480 tons from the United Kingdom; iron and steel in sheets, including roofing, 17,474 tons, worth \$921,158, of which 14,642 tons were from the United States and 1,881 tons from the United Kingdom; tin plate, 7,289 tons, worth \$478,291, of which 4,427 tons were from the United Kingdom and 2,855 tons from the United States; posts and crosspieces for electrical installation, 1,641 tons, worth \$154,150, of which 893 tons were from the United States and 736 tons from Germany; steel rails, 44,847 tons, worth \$1,332,666, of which 39,332 tons were from the United States, 2,807 tons from Germany, and 1,545 tons from Belgium; fishplates, spikes, and their fittings, 11,482 tons, worth \$527,706, of which 10,369 tons were from the United States; columns, beams, and other structural pieces, 16,094 tons, worth \$915,991, of which 11,432 tons were from the United States, 2,088 tons from Belgium, and 1,545 tons from Germany.

The principal items in the second class of iron and steel, viz, manufactures, were: Manufactures not specified of sheet iron, tin plate, nickeled, painted, coppered, or enameled ware, 8,088 tons, worth \$2,587,642, of which 4,798 tons were from the United States, 2,209 tons from Germany, 705 tons from the United Kingdom, and 206 tons from France; nails, bolts, and nuts not specified, 6,253 tons, worth \$544,587, of which 4,797 tons were from the United States, 473 tons from Germany, 437 tons from France, and 366 tons from the United Kingdom; stoves, cooking and heating, 797 tons, worth \$104,242, of which 760 tons were from the United States.

The principal items under the subhead "Stone and earthy products" were: Clay, sand, refractory earth, and tripoli, amounting to \$240,436, of which \$155,012 was from the United States and \$136,986 from Germany; lime, hydraulic lime, cement, carbonated lime, and whiting, 51,128 tons, worth \$416,209, of which 18,016 tons were from the United Kingdom, 17,939 tons from the United States, and 10,460 tons from Germany; coal, 390,160 tons, worth \$1,686,463, of which 290,264 tons were from the United States, 47,165 tons from Canada, and 38,370 tons from the United Kingdom; crude mineral oils, 85,432 tons, worth \$509,502, all from the United States except 1 ton; refined mineral oils, benzine, mineral wax and paraffine, 10,424 tons, worth \$717,889, of which 8,200 tons were from the United States, 1,435 tons from Austria-Hungary, and 547 tons from Germany; coke, 284,965 tons, worth \$1,020,819, of which 217,753 tons were from the United States and 66,057 tons from Germany; pencils of all kinds, amounting to \$116,860, of which \$72,494 was from the United States and \$37,244 from Germany; glass bottles and demijohns, 7,754 tons, worth \$402,688, of which 3,989 tons were from Germany, 2,936 tons from the United States, and 366 tons from Sweden; chinaware and porcelain in pieces not enumerated, 2,214 tons, worth \$388,742, of which 1,121 tons were from Germany, 461 tons from the United Kingdom, 175 tons from the United States, 111 tons from the Netherlands, and 100 tons from Austria-Hungary; glassware, undecorated, 1,844 tons, worth \$303,145, of which 1,266 tons were from the United States and 360 tons from Germany; glassware, engraved, 159 tons, worth \$56,794, of which 52 tons were from Germany, 41 tons from the United States, 32 tons from France, and 16 tons from Austria-Hungary; glassware decorated with gold, silver, or in colors, 260 tons, worth \$95,685, of which 110 tons were from Germany, 68 tons from Austria-Hungary, 66 tons from the United States, and 10 tons from France; sheet glass, common, 3,119 tons, worth \$162,913, of which 1,683 tons were from Belgium, 923 tons from the United States, 202 tons from Germany, and 154 tons from the United Kingdom.

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VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

The principal imports under the general heading "Vegetable substances" were: Ginned cotton, 3,812 tons, worth \$930,976, of which 3,736 tons were from the United States and 73 tons from Egypt; jute and like fibers, 6,597 tons, worth \$620,146, of which 5,663 tons were from India and 933 tons from the United Kingdom; caraway and anise seed, shelled almonds, cacao, and pepper, together amounting to \$358,938, which \$86,252 from India, \$68,108 from Venezuela, \$59,271 from Spain, \$35,863 from Ecuador, and \$29,926 from the Dominican Republic; cinnamon and vanilla, worth \$223,452, of which \$147,012 from India and \$40,514 from the United States; dried fruits, not specified, 1,904 tons, worth \$280,702, of 701 tons were from the United States, 650 tons from Spain, 268 tons from France, and 152 tons from Greece; fresh fruits and vegetables, valued at \$341,956, of which \$239,870 from the United States; tinned fruits and vegetables, 1,078 tons, worth \$191,198, of which 631 tons were from the United States, 153 tons from Spain, and 119 tons from France; Indian corn, 39,329 tons, worth \$1,171,518, of which 39,217 tons were from the United States; other grains not enumerated, 57,319 tons, worth \$2,219,192, of which 39,929 tons were from the United States, 9,228 tons from Argentina, 5,874 tons from Canada, and 2,053 tons from Austria-Hungary; hops, 210 tons, worth \$221,233, of which 133 tons were from Germany, 68 tons from Austria-Hungary, and 19 tons from the United States; leaf tobacco, 787 tons, worth \$251,255, of which 752 tons were from the United States, 13 tons from Cuba, 12 tons from Sumatra, and 7 tons from India; olive oil, 607 tons, worth \$201,968, of which 451 tons were from Spain and 137 tons from France; wheat and other flours, 3,178 tons, worth \$279,195, of which 2,884 tons were from the United States, 106 tons from Germany, and 41 tons from the Philippine Islands; opium, 9,270 kilos, worth \$191,761, of which 4,567 kilos were from India, 2,677 kilos from China, 793 kilos from Persia, 404 kilos from the United Kingdom, and 284 kilos from Turkey; vegetable oils, principally linseed and cottonseed, in bulk, 12,163 tons, worth \$1,152,018, all from the United States; the same, including coconut and corn oils, in drums or tins, 2,501 tons, worth \$330,775, of which 1,634 tons were from the United States, 732 tons from the United Kingdom, 86 tons from Germany, and 25 tons from Austria-Hungary; ordinary lumber, in beams, studding, and boards, 236,821 tons, worth \$2,335,923, practically all from the United States; ordinary lumber, in matched boards, 17,012 tons, worth \$265,613, of which 16,792 tons were from the United States; ordinary wooden boxes, set up or knocked down, 14,142 tons, worth \$381,140, of which 14,107 tons were from the United States; empty barrels and kegs, 1,659 tons, worth \$109,302, of which 1,622 tons were from the United States; furniture, valued at \$721,103, of which \$457,548 were from the United States, \$102,520 from Austria-Hungary, \$77,590 from France, and \$47,794 from Germany; manufactures of wood and lumber not otherwise specified, 2,191 tons, worth \$506,440, of which 1,524 tons were from the United States, 255 tons from Germany, and 64 tons from France; rope and cordage, 692 tons, worth \$150,770, of which 507 tons were from the United States, 50 tons from Spain, and 41 tons from Germany; straw braid for hat making, 116 tons, worth \$108,863, of which 62 tons were from France, 20 tons from Switzerland, 18 tons from Italy, and 7 tons from China.

MACHINERY AND APPARATUS.

The principal imports under this general heading were: Incandescent electric plants, 319,730 kilos, worth \$323,738, of which 208,541 kilos were from the United States and 97,449 kilos from Germany; arc electric lamps, 69,430 kilos, worth \$43,366, of which 40,136 kilos were from Germany and 28,902 kilos from the United States; incandescent-light globes, switches, commutators, shut-offs, and the like, 519,530 kilos, worth \$340,129, of which 335,035 kilos were from the United States and 176,860 kilos from Germany; industrial, agricultural, mining, and the like machinery not

enumerated, and spare parts, 60,229 tons, worth \$10,624,365, of which 43,128 tons were from the United States, 8,468 tons from the United Kingdom, 6,746 tons from Germany, 566 tons from Belgium, 563 tons from France, and 416 tons from Switzerland; 21,349 watches, worth \$73,576, of which 15,298 were from Switzerland, 2,327 from France, 1,850 from the United States, and 1,766 from Germany.

TEXTILES AND MANUFACTURES.

Under the general heading "Textiles, and manufactures thereof," the principal items under the subhead "Cotton" were: Thread in balls or hanks, 153,219 kilos, worth \$249,765, of which 122,818 kilos were from the United Kingdom, 21,495 kilos from Germany; on spools, \$1,081,857, nearly all from the United Kingdom. Lace, 113,401 kilos, worth \$539,458, of which 72,151 kilos were from the United Kingdom, 24,990 kilos from Germany, 13,094 kilos from France, and 1,140 kilos from Spain; handkerchiefs, \$185,339, nearly all from the United States; piece goods, bleached, unbleached, and colored, 12,487,372 square meters, worth \$1,909,350, of which 8,010,064 meters were from the United Kingdom, 1,987,110 meters from the United States, 707,144 meters from Germany, 591,549 meters from France, and 333,690 meters from Spain; cotton cloth, printed, stamped, and dyed, 4,615,552 square meters, worth \$504,754, of which 3,598,263 meters were from the United Kingdom, 404,850 meters from the United States, 198,834 meters from Germany, 159,302 meters from Spain, and 149,929 meters from France; cotton manufactures, principally underclothing, shirts, and stockings, \$1,677,929. of which \$553,441 was from Germany, \$299,012 from the United States, and \$102,566 from the United Kingdom.

The principal items under the subhead "Linen, hemp, and the like" were: Linen and hemp thread, in hanks or on spools or reels, 287,860 kilos, worth \$111,282, of which 120,188 kilos were from Germany, 66,035 kilos from Italy, 41,434 kilos from Austria-Hungary, and 22,244 kilos from the United States; linen piece goods, 724,094 square meters, worth \$238,448, of which 405,578 square meters were from the United Kingdom, 123,336 square meters from France, 82,714 square meters from Germany, 61,087 square meters from Belgium, and 10,817 square meters from the United States.

The principal items under the subhead "Wool" were: Piece goods, weighing up to 150 grams per square meter, 185,833 kilos, worth \$562,748, of which 114,138 kilos were from France, 34,608 kilos from Germany, 34,343 kilos from the United Kingdom; the same, weighing from 150 to 450 grams per square meter, 167,976 kilos, worth \$561,882, of which 99,976 kilos were from the United Kingdom, 28,397 kilos from France, 16,986 kilos from Germany, and 16,371 kilos from Belgium; the same, weighing more than 450 grams per square meter, 34,320 kilos, worth \$77,661, of which 15,360 kilos were from the United Kingdom, 7,261 kilos from France, 5,139 kilos from Belgium, 3,372 kilos from Germany, and 2,625 kilos from the United States; rugs and carpets, 119,296 square meters, worth \$156,965, of which 77,788 square meters were from the United Kingdom, 14,470 square meters from Germany, 12,924 square meters from France, and 11,734 square meters from the United States; ready-made clothing, 28,849 kilos, worth \$171,236, of which 12,355 kilos were from the United States, 10,741 kilos from France, and 3,259 kilos from Germany.

The principal items under the subhead "Silk" were: Pure silk, in hanks or on reels or spools, 4,719 kilos, worth \$64,082, of which 2,001 kilos were from Germany, 1,924 kilos from the United States, 543 kilos from the United Kingdom, and 140 kilos from France. Piece goods, pure silk, 24,921 kilos, worth \$342,179, of which 11,363 kilos were from France, 6,946 kilos from Japan, 2,735 kilos from Switzerland, 1,075 kilos from Germany, 1,042 kilos from the United States, and 913 kilos from China; ready-made clothing, pure silk, 3,691 kilos, worth \$119,214, of which 2,524 kilos were from France, 508 kilos from the United States, 285 kilos from Germany, and 266 kilos from Japan. Manufactures of pure silk not otherwise specified, 28,480 kilos, worth \$420,014, of which 10,992 kilos were from France, 5,642 kilos from Switzerland, 4,589

kilos from Germany, 3,476 kilos from the United States, and 2,873 kilos from Japan; piece goods, mixed silk, 73,482 kilos, worth \$418,759, of which 41,096 kilos were from France, 11,381 kilos from the United Kingdom, 10,401 kilos from the United States, 7,478 kilos from Germany, and 1,772 kilos from Switzerland; manufactures of mixed silk not enumerated, 17,999 kilos, worth \$171,703, of which 8,060 kilos were from France, 4,882 kilos from Germany, 2,823 kilos from Switzerland, and 1,201 kilos from the United States; piece goods, artificial silk, 213,247 square meters, worth \$56,014, of which 170,107 square meters were from the United Kingdom, 17,684 square meters from the United States, and 16,008 square meters from Germany.

ANIMAL AND ANIMAL SUBSTANCES.

Under this general heading the principal imports were live animals, not specified, to the value of \$563,358, of which \$535,422 was from the United States; meats and fish, salted, smoked, or in brine, 534,270 kilos, worth \$134,288, of which 335,844 kilos were from the United States, 124,787 kilos from Norway, and 43,491 kilos from the United Kingdom; wool, unwashed, 406 metric tons, worth \$156,756, of which 283 tons were from the United Kingdom, 58 tons from the United States, 32 tons from Germany, and 25 tons from India; carded wool, 286 tons, worth \$350,603, of which 116 tons were from the United Kingdom, 110 tons from France, and 60 tons from the United States; lard, 7,023 tons, worth \$1,373,027, of which 6,959 tons were from the United States, and 61 tons from China; butter, 323 tons, worth \$155,437, of which 216 tons were from the United States, 58 tons from Denmark, 21 tons from Spain, and 18 tons from France; animal fats, not specified, 533 tons, worth \$84,075, of which 491 tons were from the United States, and 29 tons from Germany; cheese, 719 tons, worth \$258,694, of which 434 tons were from Holland, 189 tons from the United States, 46 tons from Switzerland, 19 tons from Italy, and 17 tons from France; tinned meats, 4,712 tons, worth \$1,203,703, of which 2,337 tons were from the United States, 1,108 tons from Spain, 302 tons from Switzerland, 288 tons from Portugal, 215 tons from France, 162 tons from Norway, and 116 tons from Germany; eggs, 607,584 kilos, worth \$101,950, all from the United States; stearine, 1,323 tons, worth \$245,019, of which 812 tons were from Belgium, 417 tons from the United States, and 79 tons from the Netherlands; glycerine, 327 tons, worth \$122,029, of which 269 tons were from the United States, 28 tons from Germany, and 18 tons from France; raw silk, 16,674 kilos, worth \$97,302, of which 4,850 kilos were from China, 3,512 kilos from Japan, 3,370 kilos from the United States, and 2,892 kilos from France.

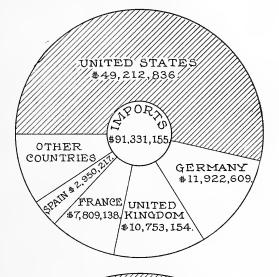
Tanned leather, 145 tons, worth \$489,248, of which 75 tons were from the United States, 56 tons from Germany, and 12 tons from France; boots, shoes, and slippers, 827,369 pairs, worth \$1,671,190, of which 776,456 pairs were from the United States; leather bands and cables, 109 tons, worth \$154,505, of which 63 tons were from the United States and 37 tons from the United Kingdom; manufactures of leather, not specified, 103 tons, worth \$207,972, of which 63 tons were from the United States, 18 tons from Germany, and 11 tons from the United Kingdom; manufactures of whalebone, horn, and bone not specified, 70,053 kilos, worth \$108,218, of which 17,174 kilos were from France, 20,513 kilos from Germany, 15,744 kilos from Italy, 7,317 kilos from the United Kingdom, and 5,122 kilos from the United States; manufactures of mother of pearl, coral, ivory, and tortoise shell, 26,109 kilos, worth \$103,334, of which 9,483 kilos were from France, 7,192 kilos from Germany, 4,106 kilos from Japan, 2,306 kilos from Austria-Hungary, and 1,855 kilos from the United States.

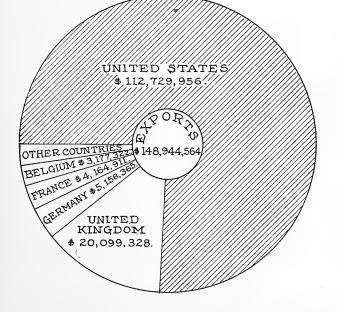
CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.

The principal imports were acetates of aluminum, ammonia, lime, copper, chromium, iron, lead, and soda, 519,705 kilos, worth \$62,603, of which 260,701 kilos were from Germany, 123,831 kilos from the United States, and 94,844 kilos from the United Kingdom; sulphuric acid, 3,128 metric tons, worth \$70,739, of which 2,561 tons were

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from the United States and 529 tons from the United Kingdom; acetic, boric, citric, chromic, nitric, oxalic, pyrolenic, and tartaric acids, 648 tons, worth \$88,942, of which 423 tons were from the United States, 149 tons from Germany, 32 tons from the United Kingdom, and 31 tons from France; absorbent cotton and gauze, 194,766 kilos, worth \$115,492, of which 187,957 kilos were from the United States; ammonia, 411 tons, worth \$75,421, of which 324 tons were from the United States, 53 tons from Germany, and 32 tons from the United Kingdom; alkaline cyanide, 4,697 tons, worth \$1,549,023, of which 2,240 tons were from the United Kingdom, 1,566 tons from Germany, and 813 tons from the United States; creolin and other disinfectants, 365,761 kilos, worth \$68,625, of which 150,670 kilos were from Germany, 93,936 kilos from the United States, 66,609 kilos from Belgium, and 42,327 kilos from the United Kingdom; yeasts of all kinds, 240,725 kilos, worth \$82,565, of which 235,187 kilos were from the United States; salts and oxides not specified, 142 tons, worth \$99,716, of which 62 tons were from Germany, 24 tons from Italy, 21 tons from France, 18 tons from the United Kingdom, and 15 tons from the United States; nitrate of soda and of potash, 4,724 tons, worth \$248,202, of which 4,282 tons were from Chile and 354 tons from Germany; caustic soda and potash, 7,090 tons, worth \$349,913, of which 5,587 tons were from the United Kingdom and 1,455 tons from the United States; sulphate of aluminum, of magnesia, potash, and of soda, 906 tons, worth \$83,525, of which 447 tons were from the United Kingdom, 290 tons from Germany, and 124 tons from the United States; medicinal wines and elixirs, 188,762 kilos, worth \$200,404, of which 84,528 kilos were from France, 67,172 kilos from Spain, and 31,380 kilos from the United States; drugs, medicines, chemical and pharmaceutical products not specified, 493,216 kilos, worth \$1,032,864, of which 199,341 kilos were from the United States, 189,416 kilos from France, 43,475 kilos from Germany, and 26,994 kilos from the United Kingdom; paints, in powder or crystals, 2,221 tons, worth \$585,435, of which 1,188 tons were from Germany, 282 tons from Belgium, 249 tons from the United Kingdom, 218 tons from the United States, and 213 tons from France; prepared paints, 1,296 tons, worth \$287,155, of which 1,014 tons were from the United States, 188 tons from the United Kingdom, and 49 tons from Germany; white and colored varnishes, blacking, and polish, in paste or liquid, 592 tons, worth \$201,579, of which 462 tons were from the United States, 100 tons from Germany, and 16 tons from the United Kingdom.

CARS, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, ETC.

The principal imports under this heading were: Carts and wagons in weight up to 200 kilos each, 518 tons, worth \$87,643, of which 514 tons were from the United States; the same of over 200 kilos each, 716 tons, worth \$108,734, of which 669 tons were from the United States and 35 tons from Germany; handcarts and wheelbarrows, 1,533 tons, worth \$134,883, of which 843 tons were from the United States, 551 tons from Germany, and 133 tons from France; railway cars and coaches, 11,075 tons, worth \$502,914, of which 10,547 tons were from the United States and 507 tons from Germany; carriages and automobiles of weight below 250 kilos each, 177 tons, worth \$152,729, of which 141 tons were from the United States, 16 tons from France, and 12 tons from Italy; the same weighing from 250 to 750 kilos, 210 tons, worth \$246,195, of which 142 tons were from the United States, 31 tons from France, and 22 tons from Italy; the same, weighing over 750 kilos, 322 tons, worth \$423,772, of which 158 tons were from the United States, 67 tons from Germany, 49 tons from France, and 40 tons from Italy; boats and vessels of all kinds, 1,580 tons, worth \$187,260, of which 1,169 tons were from the United States and 391 tons from the United Kindgom; rubber tires, 150 tons, worth \$298,982, of which 101 tons were from the United States, 24 tons from France, and 21 tons from Germany; bicycles and velocipedes, 81,389 kilos, worth \$120,583, of which 32,952 kilos were from the United States, 32,129 kilos from the United Kingdom, and 11,642 kilos from Germany.

WINES, SPIRITS, ETC.

The principal imports under the general heading "Wines, spirits, etc.," were: Spirits, in bottles, 1,367,633 liters, worth \$1,035,195, of which 920,175 liters were from France, 100,337 liters from the United Kingdom, 97,349 liters from the United States, 95,897 liters from Spain, and 67,864 liters from Belgium; spirits, in wood, 240,935 liters, worth \$141,959, of which 133,526 liters were from France, 95,994 liters from the United States, and 12,368 liters from the United Kingdom; mineral waters, natural and artificial, 1,138 tons, worth \$134,857, of which 365 tons were from France, 357 tons from Germany, 307 tons from the United States, and 48 tons from Spain; beer and cider, in bottles, 557 tons, worth \$145,878, of which 261 tons were from Spain, 127 tons from the United States, 87 tons from the United Kingdom, and 58 tons from Germany; bitters, 134,446 kilos, worth \$57,814, of which 104,524 kilos were from France, and 7,022 kilos fro m Spain; liquors, 287,485 kilos, worth \$156,369, of which 130,320 kilos were from Spain, 75,886 kilos from France, 25,163 kilos from Germany, and 23,751 kilos from the United Kingdom; wines, still, in wood, 8,186 tons, worth \$869,684, of which 5,540 tons were from Spain, 2,078 tons from France, 397 tons from the United States, 76 tons from Italy, and 67 tons from Portugal; the same, in bottles, 1,495 tons, worth \$615,394, of which 560 tons were from France, 459 tons from Spain, 351 tons from Italy, 54 tons from Germany, 42 tons from Portugal, and 20 tons from the United States; wines, sparkling, 129 tons, worth \$197,779, of which 114 tons were from France, 7 tons from Italy, and 4 tons from Germany.

PAPER AND MANUFACTURES.

Under this general heading the principal items were: Scrap cuttings and like stock, 12,627 tons, worth \$465,075, of which 6,399 tons were from Sweden, 3,785 tons from Norway, 1,386 tons from Russia, 407 tons from Germany, and 237 tons from the United States; paper and cardboard, not cut or stamped, 3,318 tons, worth \$416,190, of which 1,532 tons were from the United States, 737 tons from Germany, 366 tons from Spain, and 133 tons from Italy; paper, cut, ruled, engraved, lithographed, or tinted, 1,588 tons, worth \$593,505, of which 489 tons were from the United States, 438 tons from France, 254 tons from Germany, and 186 tons from Spain; maps, books, periodicals, and music, unbound, 717 tons, worth \$158,752, of which 397 tons were from the United States, 114 tons from Spain, 109 tons from France, 36 tons from Italy, and 35 tons from Germany; prints, chromos, and lithographs, 45,202 kilos, worth \$75,192, of which 15,194 kilos were from Germany, 14,803 kilos from the United States, and 6,503 kilos from Switzerland; books and music, bound, 578 tons, worth \$305,846, of which 210 tons were from France, 205 tons from Spain, 115 tons from the United States, and 20 tons from Germany; manufactures of paper not specified, 597 tons, worth \$353,764, of which 252 tons were from Germany, 196 tons from the United States, 45 tons from the United Kingdom, 31 tons from Spain, and 28 tons from France.

ARMS AND EXPLOSIVES.

Under this heading the principal imports were: Firearms of all kinds, 175,555 kilos, worth \$755,192, of which 71,531 kilos were from the United States, 57,657 kilos from Spain, 13,301 kilos from France, 10,370 kilos from Switzerland, and 10,351 kilos from Denmark; cartridges and caps for firearms, 1,617 tons, worth \$1,218,099, of which 559 tons were from Germany, 529 tons from Belgium, 318 tons from the United States, and 169 tons from Austria-Hungary; dynamite, mining powder, and other explosives not specified, 3,122 tons, worth \$474,061, all from the United States; mining fuses and caps, 457 tons, worth \$116,580, of which 188 tons were from the United States, 111 tons from the United Kingdom, 90 tons from Germany, and 58 tons from Belgium.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The principal items of import under the general heading "Miscellaneous" were: Lubricating oils, 5,838 tons, worth \$341,427, of which 5,709 tons were from the United States; manufactures not specified of celluloid, gutta-percha, rubber, and rubber cloth, 290,211 kilos, worth \$487,157, of which 121,250 kilos were from Germany, 87,576 kilos from France, and 70,266 kilos from the United States; machinery belting of rubber, 336 tons, worth \$279,083, of which 239 tons were from the United States, and 68 tons from the United Kingdom; rubber tubing, 192 tons, worth \$145,887, of which 174 tons were from the United States and 12 tons from the United Kingdom; machine packing, 221 tons, worth \$127,539, of which 175 tons were from the United States, 23 tons from Germany, and 16 tons from the United Kingdom; tools not enumerated, 1,816 tons, worth \$723,200, of which 1,271 tons were from the United States, 331 tons from the United Kingdom, and 183 tons from Germany; musical instruments, 636,810 kilos, worth \$594,758, of which 308,913 kilos were from the United States and 303,196 kilos from Germany; soaps, 305 tons, worth \$118,192, of which 178 tons were from the United States, 64 tons from the United Kingdom, 31 tons from France, and 32 tons from Germany; roofing board, asbestos, and tarred felt, 1,147 tons, worth \$152,721, of which 1,014 tons were from the United States and 102 tons from the United Kingdom; perfumery, 243,408 kilos, worth \$382,552, of which 149,019 kilos were from France, 52,052 kilos from the United States, and 34,613 kilos from Germany; 237,019 hats, unfinished, worth \$255,581, of which 109,845 were from Italy, 92,539 from the United States, and 16,345 from France; 117,594 hats, finished, worth \$256,403, of which 63,577 were from the United States, 16,773 from France, 12,724 from Ecuador, and 10,762 from Italy; rubber cloth, 280 tons, worth \$115,036, of which 167 tons were from the United States, 76 tons from the United Kingdom, and 27 tons from Germany.

EXPORTS.

The exports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, and for the three preceding years, by world divisions and by principal countries, were as follows:

World divisions.	1908–9	1909–10	1910–11	1911–12
North America	\$86, 736, 431 27, 550, 863	\$98,951,040 29,555,678	\$113, 167, 055 31, 648, 271	\$112,729,956 34,079,550
West Indies	806, 035 420, 921	29, 555, 678 860, 855 619, 069	1, 105, 415 901, 385	979,005 1,078,827 84,909
South America	26, 052 7		34,687 20,006	33, 221 9, 096
Total	115,550,309	130, 023, 135	146, 876, 819	148, 994, 564
Principal countries.	1908-9	1909–10	1910-11	1911–12
United States.		\$98, 432, 859	\$113,167,055	\$112,729,956
United KingdomGermany		14, 267, 251 4, 219, 785	17,941,176 4,354,171	20,099,328 5,158,365
France.	5,504,985	6, 141, 824	4,354,171 4,654,939	4, 164, 911
Belgium	2,903,474	3,820,041	3,680,792	3,177,322
Spain	614,504	1,025,720	792,150	1,180,286
Cuba	805, 285 264, 087	852, 655 518, 180	1,102,185 917,862	968,713 678,345
British Honduras			412, 159	412, 457
			413,677	398, 585

The exports for the last four years by customs districts were as follows:

	1908-9	1909–10	1910–11	1911–12
GULF PORTS.				
Campeche	\$1,076,036	\$801,784	\$876,934	\$1,330,755
Coatzacoalcos	1, 100, 014	1,234,105	1,470,983	1,903,845
Chetmul	159,440	320,138	404, 279	411,055
Frontera	333, 368	893, 878	883,976	1,041,661
Isla del Carmen	333,368 977,790	893,878 1,381,865	1,760,981	1,519,469 8,372
La Asencion	50, 187	5,770	5,644	8,372
Progreso	11,570,971	10,907,151	13,057,632	10,445,557
Tampico Tuxpam	37, 465, 147	41,440,691	46,281,456	46, 378, 205
Tuxpam	161,429	332,711	278,055	310,662
Vera Cruz	19, 459, 580	19,846,212	26,831,399	43,789,240
Total of Gulf.	72,353,962	77,164,305	91,851,339	107, 138, 821
PACIFIC PORTS.				
Acapulco	94,155	126,727	141,372	215,883
Altata	22,604	3,344	606	,
Bahia de la Magdalena	1,930	2, 294	8,243	3,814
Ensenada.	87,609	154, 782	223, 497	156,087
Guaymas	169 815	404,967	627,949	1,462,769
La Paz	254, 247	303,801	264, 298	261,606
Manzanillo.	47, 793	32,526	60,748	270,382
Mazatlan	3,058,484	2,064,927	965,946	1,566,621
Puerto Angel	148,672	154,807	254,839	267, 294
Salina Cruz	318, 495	207,031	439, 422	807,615
San Blas	117, 426	56,472	73,527	123,163
Santa Rosalia	3,446,278	3,300,224	3, 164, 894	3,400,372
Topolobampo	108,376	228, 539	287,607	359,812
Total of Pacific	7,866,884	7,040,441	6,512,948	8, 895, 418
NORTHERN FRONTIER DISTRICTS.				
Agua Prieta	2,594,686	4,092,383	2,601,365	3,900,628
Boquillas	119	9,187	30,258	0,000,000
Camargo	1,780	2,574	2,250	4,697
Ciudad Juarez	8,689,364	14, 475, 697	14,643,439	3,900,054
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz	6,670,400	11,220,589	10, 566, 423	6,956,201
Guerrero	0,010,200	,,	,,	15,038
La Morita	656, 934	1,604,759	2,112,631	4,173,766
Laredo	656, 934 11, 693, 795	8,734,418	12, 320, 228	6,916,247
Las Vacas	39,498	5,389	185,678	242,667
Los Algodones		258	2,116	7,784
Matamoros	60,068	99,352	206,629	208, 530
Mexicali	95,735	113,749	78,908	241,499
Mier	1,631	736	1,134	1,308
Nogales	4,209,492	5,046,372	5,340,881	5,819,668
Tijuana	39,134	74,804	35,110	244, 894
Total of northern frontier	34, 752, 636	45, 480, 267	48, 127, 050	32,632,981
SOUTHERN FRONTIER DISTRICTS.				
Decembrace	410 010	177, 473	200,927	151,724
SoconuscoZapaluta	418,612 149,215	160,649	184,556	175,620
Total of southern frontier	567,827	338,122	385,483	327,344
	115, 550, 309	130,023,135	146, 876, 820	148,994,564

The exports for the last four years under five major classifications were:

	1908-9	1909-10	1910–11	1911–12
Mineral products. Vegetable products Animal products Manufactured products Miscellaneous	33,965,277	38,857,899 10,052,092	8,401,070	\$93, 103, 401 41, 793, 475 9, 930, 598 3, 301, 789 865, 301
Total	115, 550, 309	130,023,135	146,876,826	148,994,564

MINERAL PRODUCTS.

Mineral products are subdivided into three classes: Precious metals and ore containing the same, of which the exports in 1911–12 amounted to \$69,736,735, and of this \$24,952,558 represented gold and \$44,784,177 silver; industrial metals and ore containing the same, \$21,215,684; mineral combustibles, \$487,225; miscellaneous, \$1,663,758.

The principal gold exports were: Gold ore, 1,419 kilos, worth \$946,258, of which 1,417 kilos went to the United States; gold dust and bars, 35,223 kilos, worth \$23,481,771, of which 31,647 kilos went to the United States, 2,411 kilos to the United Kingdom, and 714 kilos to Belgium.

The principal silver exports were: Ore, 194,804 kilos, worth \$3,440,621, of which 193,903 kilos went to the United States; bar silver, 1,119,137 kilos, worth \$20,165,225, of which 812,802 kilos went to the United States, and 279,938 kilos to the United Kingdom; silver combined with lead, 694,263 kilos, worth \$12,451,185, of which 408,464 kilos went to the United States, 195,790 kilos to the United Kingdom, and 78,842 kilos to Belgium; silver combined with copper, 453,132 kilos, worth \$8,147,051; of which 427,297 kilos went to the United States and the remainder to the United Kingdom; silver cyanides, 4,707 kilos, worth \$86,063, of which 4,391 kilos went to the United States and the remainder to Germany; silver sulphides, 7,189 kilos, worth \$129,679, all to the United States.

Under industrial metals the principal were: Antimony, 3,440 metric tons, worth \$859,876, of which 2,825 tons went to the United Kingdom and the remainder to the United States; mercury, 135 tons, worth \$136,533, of which 52 tons went to the United Kingdom, 39 tons to the United States, 25 tons to Germany, and 15 tons to France, copper, 59,421 tons, worth \$13,285,192, of which 42,200 tons went to the United States, 13,105 tons to the United Kingdom, and 3,105 tons to France; copper ore, 121,441 tons, worth \$3,465,744, of which 110,943 tons went to the United States, 5,251 tons to France, and 5,247 tons to the United Kingdom; lead, 116,758 tons, worth \$3,009,060, of which 71,734 tons went to the United States, 19,617 tons to the United Kingdom, and 17,392 tons to Belgium; zinc ore, 42,257 tons, worth \$441,897, of which 15,199 tons went to Belgium, 13,742 tons to the United States, and 13,244 tons to Germany.

Of other mineral products the principal were: Asphalt, 19,241 tons, worth \$321,240, of which 9,582 tons went to the United Kingdom, 2,939 tons to Germany, 2,771 tons to Belgium, and 2,145 tons to Canada; coal, 50,777 tons, worth \$163,983, practically all to the United States; marble in the rough, 1,699 tons, worth \$97,397, of which 1,628 tons went to the United States.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The principal vegetable products were: Coffee, 24,385 tons, worth \$6,781,522, of which 16,382 tons were exported to the United States, 3,598 tons to Germany, 2,393 tons to France, and 856 tons to the United Kingdom; rubber, 5,532 tons, worth \$5,988,899, of which 5,155 tons were exported to the United States, 198 tons to Belgium, 69 tons to the United Kingdom, and 59 tons to Germany; barley, 49,184 tons, worth \$829,397, of which 23,814 tons went to the United Kingdom, 22,293 tons to Germany, and 3,046 tons to the United States; chicle, 2,898 tons, worth \$1,581,563, of which 1,624 tons went to the United States, 695 tons to Canada, and 552 tons to British Honduras; Chile peppers, 1,014 tons, worth \$268,566, practically all to the United States; frijoles (beans), 6,474 tons, worth \$518,795, of which 5,413 tons went to Cuba, 830 tons to the United States, and 130 tons to Spain; fresh fruits, 17,913 tons, worth \$392,036, of which 16,087 tons went to the United States and 1,806 tons to Canada; dried fruits, 1,283 tons, worth \$196,177, of which 1,279 tons went to the United States; garbanzos (chick peas), 27,853 tons, worth \$2,231,865, of which 13,876 tons went to Spain, 9,651 tons to the United States, and 4,027 tons to Cuba; Guayule rubber, 4,130

tons, worth \$4,967,560, of which 3,691 tons went to the United States, 554 tons to Germany, and 163 tons to France; henequen, 107,355 tons, worth \$10,715,040, of which 99,324 tons went to the United States and 7,331 tons to the United Kingdom; ixtle, 20,666 tons, worth \$1,896,339, of which 12,610 tons went to the United States, 4,578 tons to Germany, 1,704 tons to Belgium, and 699 tons to France; vegetables, 3,928 tons, worth \$139,836, of which 3,396 tons went to the United States and 517 tons to Canada; cedar and other building woods, 298,483 cubic meters, worth \$488,167, of which 90,947 meters went to the United Kingdom, 86,507 meters to the United States, 79,161 meters to Germany, and 35,493 meters to France; cabinet woods, mahogany, ebony, and the like, 124,390 cubic meters, worth \$1,296,042, of which 55,963 meters were exported to the United States, 47,383 meters to British Honduras, and 18,716 meters to the United Kingdom; Indian corn, 5,249 tons, worth \$212,098, of which 2,615 tons went to Salvador, 2,142 tons to Guatemala, and 490 tons to the United States; logwood, 19,340 tons, worth \$228,920, of which 8,081 tons were exported to the United Kingdom, 4,177 tons to France, 3,817 tons to Russia, and 2,063 tons to the United States; zaceton root, 3,453 tons, worth \$849,307, of which 1,633 tons went to France, 1,339 tons to Germany, and 318 tons to the United States; leaf tobacco, 577 tons, worth \$350,820, of which 201 tons went to Belgium, 141 tons to Germany, 74 tons to France, 64 tons to Canada, 52 tons to the Netherlands, 23 tons to the United States, and 20 tons to Cuba; vanilla, 166,431 kilos, worth \$1,077,082, of which 150,059 kilos went to the United States and 15,032 kilos to France; sarsaparilla, 292,611 kilos, worth \$63,013, of which 181,042 kilos went to the United States and 69,419 kilos to Germany.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

The principal exports under this heading were: 282,452 head of cattle, worth \$3,767,082, of which 267,061 head were exported to the United States and the remainder to Guatemala; bones, 7,333 tons, worth \$162,739, of which 7,219 tons went to the United States; goatskins, 2,551 tons, worth \$1,381,985, of which 2,496 tons went to the United States and 35 tons to France; cattle hides, 14,803 tons, worth \$3,586,038, of which 13,178 tons went to the United States, 910 tons to Germany, and 589 tons to France; deerskins, 293 tons, worth \$221,393, of which 290 tons went to the United States and the remainder to Germany.

MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS.

The principal manufactured products were: Sugar, 24,082 tons, worth \$1,245,702, of which 23,832 tons went to the United Kingdom; beer, 1,199 tons, worth \$114,170, of which 306 tons went to the United States, 272 tons to Nicaragua, 267 tons to Guatemala, and 221 tons to Salvador; cottonseed meal and cake, 18,206 tons, worth \$364,496, of which 9,052 tons went to the United Kingdom, 7,455 tons to Germany, and 1,049 tons to Belgium; leather, 115 tons, worth \$80,356, of which 100 tons went to the United Kingdom; bran, 4,628 tons, worth \$89,705, of which 2,264 tons went to Germany and 1,860 tons to the United States; palm-leaf hats, 906,579 kilos, worth \$337,003, of which 888,640 kilos went to the United States and 17,015 kilos to Canada; manufactured tobacco, 179,721 kilos, worth \$206,483, of which 49,243 kilos went to France, 45,917 kilos to the United States, 32,181 kilos to the United Kingdom, and 26,239 kilos to Peru.



COMMERCE OF SALVADOR FOR 1912

HE total foreign commerce of the Republic of Salvador for the year 1912, according to the report of the director of the bureau of fiscal accounts, Sr. N. Castro Morán, published in the Diario Official of May 2 and of May 31, 1913, amounted to \$6,774,859.43 gold imports and 22,341,987.23 colones silver exports.

Estimating the average gold premium for the year at 125, the value of the colon in United States gold would be 44.5 cents. On this basis the exports would amount to \$9,942,184.32 and the total trade to \$16,717,043.75.

The statistics of foreign trade for the year 1911, as revised and published in the report of the minister of finance, Sr. Don R. Guirola D., were: Imports, \$5,113,518.06; exports, \$9,438,561.30 (22,208,-379.54 colones, converted on the basis of gold premium of 135); total trade, \$14,552,079.36.

There was therefore an increase for the year 1912, as compared with preceding year, of imports, \$1,661,341.37, and of \$503,623.02 in exports, or a total increase of \$2,164,964.39.

IMPORTS.

The imports by countries for the last four years were as follows:

	1909	1910	1911	1912
United States		\$1,346,597.13	\$1,815,051.13	\$2,627,700.22
United Kingdom		1, 165, 992. 80	1,543,827.54	1,904,546.16
Germany	482, 341.70	407, 391. 97	533, 127. 56	664, 674. 45
France		262, 294. 21	386, 026. 53	397, 252. 05
Italy		133, 699. 78	191,400.08	288, 399. 60
Mexico	8, 202, 74	8,999.24	85, 298. 32	239, 930. 56
Belgium	104, 550, 13	65, 613. 37	128,068.81	224, 274. 52
Spain		67, 185.04	83, 291.05	87, 631. 21
China		73, 618. 86	74, 249. 40	21 972 RR
Netherlands	38, 196, 40	63, 413, 65	61,674.23	74, 717, 55
Japan		62, 172. 48	79, 952. 43	55, 839, 38
Ecuador		10,656.00	16,665.50	74,717.55 55,839.38 24,294.80 23,297.55 15,911.81
Austria-Hungary	16,583.87	12, 468, 21	29, 488. 80	23, 297, 55
Nicaragua	12,368.42	19, 214. 44	9,044.00	15 911 81
Honduras		13, 414. 74	28, 778. 64	12,755.90
Sweden		15, 179. 35	17, 213. 83	12,625.53
Portugal 1		2, 238. 55	6, 856, 74	9,825.17
Portugal ¹ . Switzerland	3,443.82	4,356.36	5,369.27	7, 184. 19
	5,445.84	4,000.00	6, 165, 40	5, 723. 60
Denmark	5,425.64 1,597.62	2,607.33 812.50		3, 516, 69
Cuoa	1,597.02	812.00	2,599.47	
Cuba Norway 1		1,706.18	1,434.26	2, 893. 18
			23.65	2,413.52
India ² Costa Rica ¹ Jamaica ² Panama ² Russia ²	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		5, 767. 75	2, 218. 70
Costa Rica 1		268.00	404.80	1,585.24
Jamaica 2			7.25	1, 237. 75
Panama 2			80.00	1,086.50
Russia ²			21. 25	916.77
Guatemala 1		763.00	1,149.72	451.15
Canada 2			44.00	363.25
Other countries	6,649.43	4, 586.00	436.65	313.55
Total	4, 176, 931. 56	3, 745, 249. 19	5, 113, 518.06	6, 774, 859. 43

¹ In 1909 included in "Other countries."

The following table shows the imports by articles for the last four years:

Articles.	1909	1910	1911	1912
Cotton cloth and manufactures	\$1 492 999 74	\$1,091,245.75	\$1,767,579.63	\$2,016,953.2
Hardware	199, 427. 10	229, 429. 23	279, 335. 64	564, 283.5
Drugs and medicines.	193, 213. 82	214, 509. 67	207,981.63	418, 983, 5
Flour	260, 708. 27	247 437 65	263, 402, 88	392, 883. 2
Boots, shoes, and findings	145, 961. 76	247, 437. 65 174, 888. 02	259, 285. 59	213, 724. 1
Cotton yarn	128, 362, 99	131, 372.00	174, 851. 74	101 040 0
Machinery	53, 149. 39	53, 856, 46	88, 273, 87	181, 240. 9 214, 716. 3
Wines	78,041.25 117,904.06	63,909.72 59,315.66	110,044.98 102,077.79	112, 159. 6 117, 073. 0
Bags for coffee Woolen fabrics, and manufactures thereof	60 204 62		102,077.79	
woolen labries, and manufactures thereof	68, 304. 63	53,032.51	86,076.00	100, 209. 0
Provisions	102, 863.38	62,950.74	81,877.67	114, 787.5
Silk fabrics, and manufactures thereof	89,098.85	68, 809. 80	91,299.96	102, 739. 1
Soap and cándle grease	89,059.65	93, 986. 53	138,011.13	178,091.0
Haberdashery and notions	22, 217. 36	29,125.47	52,312.54	36,564.4
Distilled liquors	25, 389.06	30, 709. 22	42,910.80	56, 231. 7
Beer and ginger ale	22, 299. 32	24, 939.02	41,025.96	45, 757. 7
Beer and ginger ale	29,099.49	23, 278. 17	40, 118, 76	36,857.8
Glassware	23, 811.91	19, 435.06	33,612,13	48,879.0
Fence wire 1		22, 833. 79	35,664.74	62, 236. 2
Agricultural machinery 2		16, 752. 35	32, 399, 84	60,956.5
Lumber and cork		3,393.96	9,885.76	25, 119. 3
Stone and china ware	32, 466, 93	26,691.97	30,075,87	41,315.0
Paper and stationery	26, 329.04	28, 484. 30	28, 563. 38	52,483.4
Silk thread	22,790.06	33,666.51	26,630.00	28, 415. 0
Perfumery	17, 563.47	21,958.37	25, 872, 92	24, 762, 1
Matches	34, 165, 84	20, 648, 72	24, 840, 90	26, 863. 8
Coin	74, 897. 22	12, 224.00	30, 284. 90	8,664.6
Fertilizers	2,661.50	8, 870. 87	22, 373. 87	130, 426. 4
Indian corn	2,001.00	0,010.01	22,313.31	190,716.1
Illuminating oils	23, 645, 79	14 610 60	10 075 77	
	23,645.79	14,610.68	19,875.77	21,794.6
Printed books	6,841.93	5,836.66	15,420.67	6,602.7
Panama hats	7,075.00	9,826.00	16,665.50	24,062.8
Lime and cement	11,472.83	10, 167. 84	12,678.01	33, 178. 6
Furniture and cabinet work	12,006.41	. 10, 112.68	13,605.69	21,658.6
Marble	7,842.75	5,503.57	10, 955. 99	4,008.2
Cheese and butter	13,045.65	19,640.08	12,744.51	22,608.3
Candles	3,542.98	5, 155. 17	5,092.43	13,706.4
[ewelry	4, 270. 75	8,097.25	10, 251, 23	3,749.1
Fancy articles	7, 123.66	9,141.39	6,836.06	2,980.2
Hemp, manufactures	4,780.34	7,071.69	8,690.37	12,467.2
Linen cloth, and manufactures thereof	11,621.52	5,466.75	8,467.59	10,667.1
Leather goods	3,312.14	4,317.02	6,534.35	17,424.2
Spices and tea	4,804,45	4,209.01	5,374.37	8,786.4
l'obacco		3, 164. 89	2,010.90	3,704.3
Mineral waters	3, 352, 55	2, 388, 81	1,522.80	6, 110. 7
Woolen varn	210.36	1,930.89	737.72	165.7
Woolen yarn Live animals ¹	210.00	90.00	746.00	4.797.0
Plants and seeds 1.		285. 88	593.63	1,647.9
Chocolate.		48.56	28.40	463.4
inen thread.		40.00	28.40	324.7
Miscellaneous 1.	204 107 50	246 019 24	477 001 00	
A rejolog admitted from		346,912.34	477, 231. 39	573,697.4
Articles admitted free	389, 087. 12	403, 516. 51	350, 783. 80	376, 158. 3
Total	4, 176, 931. 56	3,745,249.19	5 113 519 00	6 774 SEO 4
10001	7,110,931.50	0,740,249.19	5, 113, 518.06	6, 774, 859. 4

¹ Included for 1909 in "Miscellaneous articles." ² Included for 1909 in "Articles admitted free."

The imports by articles and principal countries for the year 1912 were as follows: Cotton cloth and manufactures: United Kingdom, 1,299,980 kilos, worth \$1,059,888:

Cotton cloth and manufactures: United Kingdom, 1,299,980 kilos, worth \$1,059,888; United States, 1,131,210 kilos, worth \$628,758; Italy, 205,215 kilos, worth \$166,635; France, 62,364 kilos, worth \$51,275; Germany, 56,366 kilos, worth \$45,467; Spain, 26,121 kilos, worth \$31,106; Belgium, 23,372 kilos, worth \$16,133.

Hardware: United States, 2,663 tons, worth \$261,865; Germany, 921 tons, worth \$142,178; United Kingdom, 1,074 tons, worth \$128,566; Belgium, 142 tons, worth \$15,214.

Drugs and medicines: United States, 360,312 kilos, worth \$136,593; United Kingdom, 372,518 kilos, worth \$110,123; France, 130,423 kilos, worth \$82,162; Germany, 197,901 kilos, worth \$63,550; Belgium, 34,740 kilos, worth \$16,133.

Flour: All the flour was imported from the United States.

Boots, shoes, and findings: United States, 87,988 kilos, worth \$150,664; Germany, 31,684 kilos, worth \$37,217; United Kingdom, 8,551 kilos, worth \$11,426.

Cotton yarn: United Kingdom, 256,141 kilos, worth \$157,226; United States, 19,882 kilos, worth \$7,280; Germany, 7,413 kilos, worth \$6,922; France, 5,650 kilos, worth \$5,611.

Machinery: United States, 768 tons, worth \$178,752; United Kingdom, 108 tons, worth \$17,155; Germany, 45 tons, worth \$10,594.

Wines: France, 191 tons, worth \$44,304; United States, 190 tons, worth \$18,101; Italy, 70 tons, worth \$15,741; Spain, 101 tons, worth \$13,931; Germany, 117 tons, worth \$13,046.

Bags for coffee: United Kingdom, 526 tons, worth \$93,437; Netherlands, 47 tons, worth \$6,183; Germany, 28 tons, worth \$4,953; Belgium, 62 tons, worth \$4,679.

Woolen fabrics and manufactures thereof: United Kingdom, 31,749 kilos, worth \$48,344; Italy, 11,030 kilos, worth \$24,508; France, 13,785 kilos, worth \$11,776; Germany, 10,466 kilos, worth \$11,546.

Provisions: United States, 222 tons, worth \$39,959; France, 50 tons, worth \$17,785; United Kingdom, 46 tons, worth \$13,648; Germany, 24 tons, worth \$8,380; Italy, 31 tons, worth \$8,268.

Silk fabrics and manufactures thereof: Japan, 4,188 kilos, worth \$43,239; China, 3,562 kilos, worth \$40,565; United States, 997 kilos, worth \$6,506.

Soap and candle grease: Belgium, 533 tons, worth \$99,166; Netherlands, 364 tons, worth \$57,619; United States, 75 tons, worth \$7,294.

Haberdashery and notions: Germany, 38,775 kilos, worth \$22,688; France, 8,070 kilos, worth \$7,157.

Distilled liquors: France, 55,453 kilos, worth \$30,822; United States, 22,224 kilos, worth \$7,994; Mexico, 35,108 kilos, worth \$5,564.

Beer and ginger ale: Mexico, 162,627 kilos, worth \$25,101; Germany, 134,535 kilos, worth \$9,962; United States, 50,307 kilos, worth \$4,613.

Hats other than Panama: Italy, 8,439 kilos, worth \$21,233; France, 7,470 kilos, worth \$8,790; United States, 1,220 kilos, worth \$4,099.

Glassware: Germany, 156 tons, worth \$21,284; France, 14 tons, worth \$6,344; United States, 26 tons, worth \$6,267; Belgium, 50 tons, worth \$6,107.

Fence wire: Nearly all the fence wire was imported from the United States.

Agricultural machinery: United States, 119 tons, worth \$28,527; United Kingdom, 102 tons, worth \$24,138.

Stone and chinaware: Germany, 248,320 kilos, worth \$31,510; France, 7,523 kilos, worth \$2,815; United Kingdom, 15,714 kilos, worth \$2,370.

Paper and stationery: Germany, 99,954 kilos, worth \$28,472; United States, 40,126 kilos, worth \$9,459; Belgium, 23,677 kilos, worth \$5,115; France, 8,361 kilos, worth \$3,397.

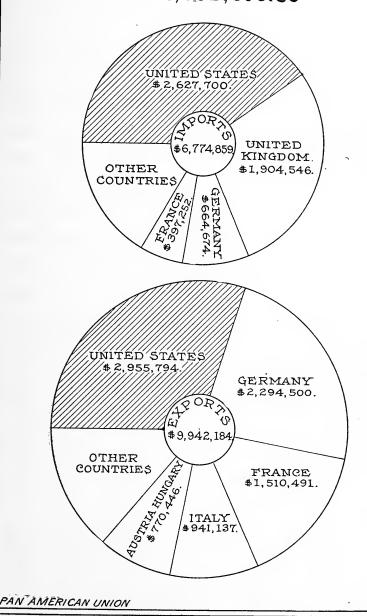
Fertilizers: United States, 1,874 tons, worth \$80,856; United Kingdom, 521 tons, worth \$23,680; Germany, 534 tons, worth \$20,194.

Indian corn: Mexico, 1,886,205 kilos, worth \$158,205.66; United States, 1,436,086 kilos, worth \$32,060.46.

Imports by ports.

	1911	1912
Acajutla	\$3,356,038.24 1,150,181,94	\$4,032,148.34 1,652,968.41 810,707.47 279,035.21
Total		6, 774, 859. 43

SALVADOR COMMERCE - 1912 # 14,552,079.36



EXPORTS.

The exports for the last four years, by countries, were as follows:

	1909	1910	1911	1912
United States. Germany France. Italy. Austria-Hungary. United Kingdom. Sweden Norway. Panama. Spain Nicaragua. Denmark Chile. Ecuador. Costa Rica Russia. Switzerland Peru. Honduras.	\$1,879,453.87 1,061,315.73 1,629,063.15 430,811.49 317,021.07 449,894.35 40,614.64 28,161.11 118,321.95 214,157.51 9,082.99 	\$2, 279, 668. 59 1, 584, 632. 26 1, 097, 118. 04 1, 097, 118. 04 1, 097, 118. 04 1, 097, 118. 04 1, 097, 118. 04 1, 097, 118. 04 1, 097, 197, 53 1, 007, 107, 107, 107, 107, 107, 107, 10	\$3,090,081.32 1,669,232.64 2,272,190.32 4,65,411.38 347,359.17 555,709.75 115,259.02 83,081.75 148,411.29 235,324.52 10,642.05 27,370.10 105,740.00 51,707.50 112,409.53 38,967.82 46,494.24	\$2, 955, 794, 29 2, 294, 500. 18 1, 510, 491. 99 941, 137. 35 770, 446. 94 445, 456. 23 295, 874. 23 295, 874. 36 243, 592. 51 103, 614. 95 68, 058. 16 58, 276. 79 38, 543. 54 36, 718. 50 36, 708. 20 30, 149. 99 20, 425. 50 19, 068. 26 14, 452. 96 12, 634. 02
Belgium	6,037.50	660. 48 6, 367. 86 3, 051. 44	1,498.13 8,230.98 1,066.42	11, 107. 77 8, 617. 18 6, 087. 60
Curação.: Netherlands. Other countries.	43,921.74	43, 015. 36 689. 60		
Total	6,361,340.72	7, 297, 836. 07	9, 438, 561. 30	9,942,184.31

The following table shows the exports, by articles, for the last four years:

	1909	1910	1911	1912
Coffee:	24 500 504 65	24 010 104 00	00 001 007 10	AT 010 010 01
Clean	34, 590, 704. 05	\$4,819,184.28	\$6,681,687.48	\$7,610,818.31
In parchment	000 F00 F4	309, 576. 77 601, 318, 67	188, 923, 72	154, 466. 06
Gold in barsGold and silver amalgams, concentrates, etc	688, 509, 54 111, 584, 14	167, 800, 40	973, 368. 62 124, 770, 15	607, 603. 08
Gold and suver amaigams, concentrates, etc	126 575 00	279, 107, 00	388, 879, 81	799, 255, 42 168, 458, 79
Sugar	136, 575, 00 257, 246, 61	314,843.30	261,031,45	94, 940, 03
Indigo		487, 063, 41	523, 233, 62	
Silver in bars	300, 745, 35 103, 681, 12	487,003.41	87, 682, 60	148, 115, 90 78, 175, 37
Balsam	51,600.07	81, 120, 00 76, 429, 18	56, 965, 90	69, 930, 34
Hides of cattle	91,000,07	76, 429. 18		
Rubber	20, 289. 84	38, 698. 10	28, 353. 45	37, 518. 61
Leaf tobacco	25, 701. 70	19, 370. 30 7, 710. 37	21, 634. 09	22, 414. 00
Rice	13, 179. 91	7,710.37	16, 410. 89	31, 785, 65
Hats, palm leaf		8, 736. 70	14,769.38	3,622.96
WoodsPanela (a kind of sugar)		3,850.00	0.000.04	4, 288, 46
Panela (a kind of sugar)		13,647.87	8,003.04	15, 922. 66
Deerskins		7,023.10	7,233.25	7, 468. 77 752. 31
Horns		10,034.94	2,072.24	752.31
Indian corn		9, 891. 54	2,062.36	0.054.70
Jute cordageAlligator skins		348, 60	1,354.05	2,854.78
Alligator skins		376.00	311.43	167.80
Pigskins		298.00	297. 50	
Henequen		540.00	275, 40	12, 251. 53
Coconuts		169. 70	5, 968. 81	284. 80
Lard		2,417.40	388.88	6, 264. 79
Pobacco, manufactured		452,00	169. 57	300.37
Boots and shoes		83, 60	136. 42	
Starch		109. 40	76.85	3, 428. 19
Sole leather		22, 00	267. 93	
Goatskins		68.00	81.09	
Honey		62. 60	36. 99	1,701.64
Steel in bars				311.50
Sheepskins. Hammocks				301. 35
Hammocks			92.01	140. 73
Beans			11,615.53	1,657.83
Provisions				24, 399. 90
Miscellaneous	61, 522. 79	37, 482. 84	30, 406. 79	32, 582, 38
Total	6, 361, 340, 72	7, 297, 836, 07	9, 438, 561, 30	9, 942, 184. 31

The exports of the principal articles to the leading countries in 1912 were as follows: Coffee, clean: To Germany, \$2,117,870.56; to France, \$1,477,168.82; to the United States, \$1,469,404.86; to Italy, \$941,087.95; to Austria-Hungary, \$712,682.27; to Sweden, \$295,874.18; to Norway, \$243,592.51; and to the United Kingdom, \$152,149.95.

Coffee, in parchment: To Austria-Hungary, \$57,208.42; to the United Kingdom, \$55,168.20; to the United States, \$36,908.74; and to Germany, \$21,750.71.

Gold and silver: To the United States, \$1,405,969.47, and to the United Kingdom, \$143,568.15.

Sugar: To Panama, \$99,769.66; to the United Kingdom, \$38,822.69; and to Ecuador \$28,495.13.

Indigo: To the United Kingdom, \$35,068.35; to Peru, \$19,068.25; to Mexico, \$11,986.43; to Germany, \$11,448.62.

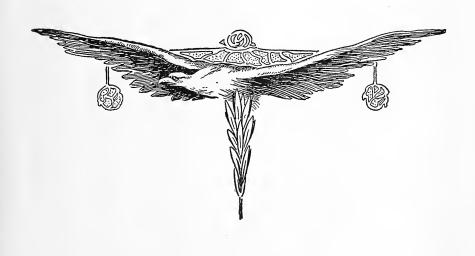
Balsam: To Germany, \$46,369; to the United States, \$22,450.25; and to France, \$7,120.

Hides of cattle: To Germany, \$59,493.42, and to the United States, \$9,922.49.

Exports by ports.

	1911	1912
Acajutla. La Union. La Libertad. El Triunfo.	\$4,063,382.63 2,260,349.43 1,638,119.63 1,920,877.20	\$4,860,510.85 1,818,310.79 1,405,314.55 1,858,048.12
Total	9, 882, 728. 89	9,942,184.31

4649°-Bull. 3-13-9





At a recent meeting of the Society of National Engineers of the Argentine Republic, Engineer Benigno Benigni submitted a plan for a SUBFLUVIAL TUNNEL under the River Plate between Buenos Aires and Colonia, Uruguay, the object being to connect by an electric railway the capital of the Argentine Republic with the city of Montevideo, Uruguay. The tunnel as planned is to be 52 kilometers long, 48 kilometers of which are to be under the bed of the Rio de la Plata. The interior dimensions of the tunnel or tubes are 4 meters high by 3.2 meters wide. The tunnel is to be ventilated by large metal towers placed along the line at distances of 6 kilometers. It is calculated that this tunnel could be constructed in seven years at an approximate cost of \$75,000,000. The construction and operation of the tunnel as planned would place Buenos Aires within two hours of Montevideo.—In 1912 the exports of FROZEN AND CHILLED MEATS from the Argentine Republic consisted of 3,584,927 frozen wethers and lambs, as compared with 4,104,515 in 1911; 2,269,474 chilled beef quarters in 1912, as compared with 2,131,791 in 1911, and 2,086,780 frozen quarters of beeves in 1912, as compared with 1,693,494 in 1911.—On May 30 last the Government of the Province of Buenos Aires officially opened to public traffic four of the network of CANALS which have been under construction during the last three years in and around the islands of the delta of the Parana River. The property value of these islands is estimated at 85,000,000 pesos. and the number of inhabitants at 22,000. Since 1910 about 20 steamers have been in operation in the coastwise trade between the ports of Tigre and San Fernando, and in addition to a large tonnage of freight have carried annually about 140,000 passengers between the ports of Tigre and San Fernando. The islands have an area of 23,000 square kilometers of fertile land, and large quantities of fruits and vegetables are raised for the Buenos Aires markets. The canals referred to have a length of 70 kilometers.—Law No. 5559 authorized the president of the Republic to survey, construct, and exploit a RAILWAY from the port of San Antonio in the territory of Rio Negro to Lake Nahuel Huapi. A topographic and geologic map of the high table lands crossed by this railway in the central part of the territory of Rio Negro has been made by order of the department of public works, and it has been planned to extend this railway to the port of Valdivia, Chile. The highest point on the line is at Cajon Negro in Argentine territory. The railway will enter Chile at the Portezuelo of the Cajon Negro River through a tunnel about 11/2 kiloBOLIVIA. 439

meters long and constructed at an elevation of 1,180 meters above the level of the sca. The Southern Railway proposes to construct a BRANCH LINE between Azul and Tendril, thereby opening up one of the richest agricultural and stock-raising sections of the country.—Recent statistics show that the number of NATURAL-IZED FOREIGNERS in the Argentine Republic is 25,651, nearly four-fifths of whom are Italians and Spaniards. ——A law has been promulgated authorizing the president to construct a NAVAL HOSPITAL in Buenos Aires to cost 2,541,130 pesos.—The FOR-EIGN COMMERCE of the Argentine Republic during the first quarter of 1913 consisted of imports amounting to 108,652,009 gold pesos (not including coin), and exports 154,894,362 gold pesos. One of the results of the agricultural exposition held in Buenos Aires in 1910 was the establishment of an AGRICULTURAL MUSEUM in the exposition building. This museum has now more than 20,000 samples on exhibition.—In the Tercero River Valley near Pueblito, State of Cordoba, an IRRIGATION RESERVOIR is to be constructed with a capacity of 300,000,000 cubic meters of water. reservoir will cost 7,900,000 pesos, and will irrigate 77,000 hectares of land.—An executive decree of May 9, 1913, regulates the exploration and exploitation of the Rividavia PETROLEUM deposits.— The unveiling of the STATUE erected in honor of President Avellaneda took place in Buenos Aires on June 8 last.



The Bulletin is in receipt of a letter from the BANK OF THE BOLIVIAN NATION calling attention to an error in the May edition in which it was stated that "steps have been taken for the fusion of the Industrial and National Banks of Bolivia." The National Bank of Bolivia is not the same as the Bank of the Bolivian Nation; it is this latter institution which has absorbed three banks since its establishment about two and one-half years ago, namely: The Bank of Bolivia and London, the Agricultural Bank, and the Industrial Bank, so that it now has a capital of £1,517,000, which is the largest capital of any bank in the Republic. Before the Bank of the Bolivian Nation was in operation two years a dividend of 5 per cent was paid to its shareholders despite the fact of the expense incurred in the fusion of the three banks referred to. The Bank of the Bolivian Nation now has branches in Oruro, Potosi, Cochabamba, Sucre, Santa Cruz, Tarija, and Riberalto.——Recent investigations in the Provinces of Larecaja, Mun-

ecas, and Caupolican of the department of La Paz show that tagua or VEGETABLE IVORY, so highly prized in Ecuador, Colombia, and Venezuela, also exists in large quantities in certain parts of Bolivia. The Republic of Uruguay has established a LEGATION at La Paz.—A cable from La Paz, dated August 14, announces the following cabinet selected by President Montes: Foreign affairs, Sr. Don Cupertino Arteaga; government, Sr. Don Claudio Pinilla; treasury, Sr. Don Casto Rojas; instruction, Sr. Don Carlos Calvo; justice, Sr. Don Placido Sanchez; war, Sr. Don Nestor Gutierrez. --- Within the last few months a number of petitions have been presented to the Bolivian Government for permission to exploit SALT MINES. In the Republic, especially in the western part of the country, salt exists in the form of veins, brine, and saline springs. deposits of Bolivia have been celebrated from time immemorial. The Lipes rock salt and the Garci-Mendoza salt springs have been known and exploited for a long time. Near Yullona, in the Province of Pacajes, there are a number of heavily charged salt springs. Many of the saline springs of the country were worked in the time of the Incas, and with modern methods could be made to produce enormous quantities of salt. The mining of salt in the country can easily be developed, should sufficient demand arise for the product, into a great industry capable of supplying the local needs of the country and leaving a large surplus for export.—Sr. Adolfo Ballivian, consul general of Bolivia in New York, has compiled statistics showing that the EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE from the port of New York to Bolivia in May, 1913, consisted of 5,018 packages, weighing 309,208 kilos, valued at \$101,895.72. These values were made up of cotton goods, \$43,036.33; hardware, \$17,101.01; machinery, \$11,882.14; groceries and liquors, \$4,432.41; drugs and medicines, \$1,102.45; and miscellaneous articles, \$24,341.38. Most of these goods entered the country through the ports of Mollendo and Antofagasta.—The minister of public instruction has authorized the prefect at Sucre to purchase the Ruck LIBRARY in the sum of 50,000 bolivianos.——The GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY of La Paz has elected Dr. Claudio Pinilla honorary president, Sr. M. V. Ballivian president, and Dr. Castro F. Pinilla general secretary. On May 12, 1913, the ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY of the publication of the first newspaper in Bolivia was celebrated throughout the country. Gold and silver medals were awarded to persons engaged in the printing industry for length of service and activity in the printing The principal newspapers of the Republic issued special business. editions in honor of the event. Oruro is said to have been the first Bolivian city to have a printing press.



The MARINE HOSPITAL on Cobras Island was inaugurated early in July.—The inaugural session of the NATIONAL CON-GRESS OF INSTRUCTION was held in Bahia on July 4 of the present year. The number of immigrants arriving at Sao Paulo from January 1 to July 2, 1913, was 58,346.—The Superior SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE and veterinary science at Rio de Janeiro was opened on August 8 of the present year. --- At a meeting of the National GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY of Rio de Janeiro on July 3 last Dr. Lucas Ayarragaray, minister of the Argentine Republic near the Government of Brazil, was elected an honorary member of the organization. Many members prominent in the political and literary circles of Brazil were present at the meeting. The president of the society, Baron Homem de Mello, Dr. Avarragaray, and Dr. Sebastian Sampaio made short addresses.—The secretary of agriculture of the State of Sao Paulo has authorized the Oriental & Imperial Co., of Tokyo, to bring into the State up to the last of October of the present year 4,500 JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS.—The inspection service and agricultural defense bureau has been making investigations for the purpose of learning the area under COCONUT CULTI-VATION in the country, the economic and sanitary condition of the plantations, and other interesting facts. According to the data obtained the zones appropriate for cultivation in the State of Pernambuco comprise the municipalities of Recife, Olinda, Iguarassu, Gotanna, Jaboato, Cabo, Serinhaem, Rio Formoso, and Barreiros. The species cultivated are the Bahia coconut and the white coconut, comprising an area of 2,817,500 square meters, and containing 230,000 trees planted at a distance varying from 6 to 10 meters. tree begins to bear at from 6 to 10 years of age and produces four crops annually. The production per tree is 40 coconuts, or 6,280 coconuts per hectare.—According to data compiled in the inspection and agricultural defense office the LIVE STOCK on hand in the State of Maranhao at the present time numbers, approximately, 422,000 head of cattle, 67,000 horses, 16,000 mules and asses, 109,000 goats and sheep, and 111,000 hogs. In Pernambuco there are in the neighborhood of 812,416 head of cattle, 284,138 horses, 135,701 mules and asses, 1,867,779 goats, 934,615 sheep, and 286,772 hogs, and in Espiritu Santo the estimated number of live stock is 154,506 head of cattle, 65,780 horses, 66,214 mules, 36,257 goats, 25,153 sheep, and 328,798 hogs.—From the 12th to the 15th of July last an EXPO-SITION of aviculture, apiculture, floriculture, horticulture, and pomiculture was held in the municipal park of Bello Horizonte, capital

of the State of Minas. The governor of the State and high civil and military officials attended the opening and closing sessions.—An AVIATION SCHOOL is to be established at Sao Paulo under the management of the well-known aviator, Eduardo Chavez. More than 45 officials have registered for entry to same.—Sr. Alexandrino de Alençar has been appointed Secretary of the NAVY to take the place of Sr. Belfort Vieira, resigned.—A popular subscription has been opened for the purpose of securing funds with which to erect a STATUE at Campinas in honor of the late Dr. Campos Salles, who was born at that place.



The first CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE of Chile will meet in Santiago on October 7 of the present year under the auspices of the Society for the Encouragement of Manufacture and of the Commercial Union of Santiago. The congress will consider questions concerning the establishment, protection, and development of domestic industries, and will consider plans and measures for increasing manufacturing of all kinds in the country.---It is estimated that the Tofo IRON MINES of Chile, which the Corral Iron Smelter has made proposals to exploit, have deposits of iron ore available aggregating 40,000,000 tons, or a sufficient supply at the present rate of consumption by the smelter to last for a period of 25 years. A principal characteristic of many of the iron ores of Chile is the presence of copper, this element increasing in quantity in the ores with the depth of the mines, the percentage of copper at a distance of a few meters from the surface often running over 3 per cent. This fact has caused mining engineers to believe that many of the iron beds of Chile cover large masses of copper ores in different parts of the country.--The new CIRCUS-THEATER at Valparaiso, which is expected to be completed before October next, has a capacity for seating 2,100 persons. The theater faces Merced Plaza and is one of the most solidly constructed and artistic structures in the Republic. Owing to delay in the arrival of a considerable part of the rolling stock of the Arica to La Paz RAILWAY, the line will not be open to traffic up to its full capacity until the latter part of the present year. Large quantities of ores are now being offered for transportation from the Corocoro and Colacoto mines, and until the new rolling stock arrives it is probable that the hauling of these ores will tax to the utmost the present freight transportation facilities of the railway. The tariff rates for passenger and freight traffic have been fixed as follows: Passengers, first class, 8 centavos per kilometer; second class, 5

centavos per kilometer. Freight, first class, 20 centavos per quintal per kilometer; second class, 17 centavos per quintal; third class, 14 centavos per quintal; fourth class, 12 centavos per quintal; and fifth class, 10 centavos per quintal per kilometer.—The port and town of ARICA are picturesquely situated at the foot of a chain of low hills surrounding the bay and which terminates in one extremity in the Morro Hill, a mass of giant rocks rising to the height of 156 meters and directly opposite Alacran island about 400 meters distant. the opening to public traffic of the Arica to La Paz Railway on May 14, 1913, this port has been the scene of great activity and plans are under discussion for improving it by building a breakwater and driveway from Morro Hill to Alacran Island, protecting in this way the southern part of the bay. It is further planned to extend this breakwater about 1,200 meters, so as to better protect the port and at the same time to reclaim a strip of land about 150 meters long by 1,000 meters wide. These and other improvements which are contemplated would make Arica a fine commercial and naval port with a protected area of about 86 hectares. The cost of the principal improvements planned are estimated at £900,000. WIRELESS TELEGRAPH stations are at present in operation at Valparaiso, Talcahuano, Mocha, and Arica. The Valparaiso and Mocha stations will communicate over a distance of more than 300 miles, the Talcahuano station more than 700 miles, and the Arica station more than 500 miles. Wireless installations are being constructed at Antofagasta, Coquimbo, Puerto Montt, Punta Arenas, and Juan Fernandez. All of these stations are able to send messages to a distance of about 500 miles.—The MUSEUM to be established at Valparaiso is to be enriched by a gift of the duplicate specimens of the collection of the National Museum in Santiago. Sr. John Juger, director of the museum in Valparaiso, recently visited Santiago and secured numerous articles for the museum as well as the approval by the Government of the budget of the museum for the coming year both as to current expense and construction funds.—The TRAMWAYS of the city of Punta Arenas are to be improved, the municipality having borrowed 150,000 pesos for that purpose. The roadbed and rolling stock will be put in first-class condition and the betterment of the service in every respect will be made.



The National Government has contracted with Pearson & Son, an English firm, to draw up plans and estimates of the work necessary to be done to give the PORT OF BUENAVENTURA the facilities

and conveniences of a modern harbor. The plans include the dredging of the canal and of the bay, the construction of wharves, buildings, cranes, lighthouses, and buoys for the port and customhouse, and the installation of an electric light and power plant, a sanitary station, sewers, and an aqueduct.—The VESSEL acquired by the Government of Colombia at a cost of \$10,000 to ply between the Archipelago of San Andres, Providencia, and Cartagena has been christened Presidente Restrepo. ---- According to official data there are in Bogota 2,314 FOREIGNERS. On August 11, 1913, the first Colombian gold was coined at the mint in Medellin. —The WIRE-LESS telegraph station at Cartagena was completed early in July last and was officially inaugurated on the 20th of the same month. By order of the department of public works SAMPLES OF DOMES-TIC SEEDS AND PRODUCTS have been placed on exhibition in the following cities of the Republic: Bogota, Medellin, Bucamaranga, Cali, Barranquilla, Cartagena, and Pasto. The department of foreign relations has arranged to have exhibits of this kind installed abroad at the consulates and information offices of the Colombian Government.—The legislature of the department of Boyaca has approved a law providing for the construction of a RAILWAY from Tunja to the Magdalena River, and from the southern to the northern boundary of said department, via Tunja, Paipa, Duitama, Santa Rosa, Belen, and Soata, with a branch to Sogamoso. — The legislature of the department of Narino has enacted a law establishing a departmental AGRONOMIC INSTITUTE in the city of Pasto. —The EXPORTS OF BANANAS in 1912 consisted of 4,541,701 bunches, weighing 105,262,498 kilos. During the first three months of the present year the banana exports were 1,791,516 bunches, weighing 41,768,138 kilos.—A large modern boat has been installed in the SANITARY SERVICE of the port of Buenaventura.—The FLU-VIAL TRANSPORT CO. has been organized at Manizales for the navigation of the Cauca River. Sr. Francisco Jaramillo is manager of the company. — The Antioquia German Bank at Medellin has arranged with the National Government to establish, in accordance with the provisions of law 24 of 1905, a MORTGAGE DEPART-MENT.—A FLUVIAL NAVIGATION CO. has been organized at Cali. The company has acquired land for the construction of dry docks, warehouses, stations, etc.—An INDUSTRIAL BANK has been incorporated at Cartagena with a capital of \$500,000 divided into shares of \$100 each.—An organization of BOY SCOUTS has been established at Bogota. José Maria Samper was elected president and Cenon Escobar secretary of the organization. —The sessions of the National CONGRESS of 1913 were opened on July 20 last, the anniversary of the independence of Colombia. The following officers

of the Senate were elected: Dr. José Vicente Concha, president; Sres. Neira and Luis Suarez Castillo, vice presidents; and Sr. Julio H. Palacio, secretary. The officers of the House are as follows: Gen. Marcelino Velez, president; Sres. Nicanor G. Insignares and Ignacio Rengifo, vice presidents; and Sr. Daniel J. Reyes, secretary.—On July 16 last the first FLAG CELEBRATION was held in Bogota. The ceremonies, which took place at Bolivar Plaza, were participated in by the President of the Republic, the diplomatic corps, and high officials of the federal and municipal governments. One feature of the celebration was the attendance of 1,000 school children, who, after singing the national hymn, were addressed by the President, and each school was presented with a flag.



The prosperous FINANCIAL CONDITION of the Government of Costa Rica is shown by the fact that the actual revenues of the Republic for 1912 were 9,950,671.97 colones, or 1,290,671.97 colones more than the estimated amount of the budget for the year in question. Of this revenue 6,015,523.73 colones in 1912 came from import duties as compared with 5,829,652,99 colones collected from import duties in 1911. A considerable source of revenue was from the theater tax which, in 1912, amounted to 162,675.83 colones, collected in the principal cities of the country in the following amounts: San Jose, 79,464.60 colones; Limon, 56,559.38, and Puntarenas, 26,651.85 colones. This tax consists of maximum and minimum charges established upon the basis of theater receipts.—A proposal has been made by John N. Bliss to PAVE 200 squares of the streets of the city of San Jose at the rate of not less than 50 squares per year. The price at which the proposed work is to be done varies from \$2.75, American gold, to \$3.10 per square meter, the latter price to be charged where fillings have to be made and the former where the streets are level. If the city desires a guaranty from the contractor for the upkeep of the streets for a period of five years, an additional sum of 25 cents per square meter will be charged on streets that are not molested by the laying of pipes, sewers, etc. The proposed contract specifies that on the completion of the paving of six squares payment for same is to be made by the municipality, and the municipal authorities are to arrange for the free importation of the material and tools necessary in carrying on the work. Paving is to be commenced on January 1, 1914, and the municipality has the option, on or before the completion of the work, to

contract for the paving of 200 additional squares on the same terms if it so desires.—In view of the approaching opening to traffic of the Panama Canal a rapid development of the PACIFIC COAST REGION of Costa Rica is anticipated. The zone referred to is exceedingly fertile, well watered and especially adapted to tropical agriculture and stock raising. A request is now before the Federal Congress for a concession for the exploitation of a mile zone on the Pacific coast with the special object in view of developing the coconut industry of that part of the country. This zone, if properly exploited, will undoubtedly be a great source of wealth to individuals and to the nation, there being no richer or more favorably situated land available in any part of the Republic.—Congress has passed a law authorizing 1,000 men as the maximum ARMED FORCE which the President of the Republic may maintain in active service during This force may be increased to 5,000 men in case of armed insurrection, and in case of foreign war to the number that the President of the Republic may deem proper.—The large DAIRY and hacienda of Francisco Gutierrez, situated on the slopes of the Turrialba Volcano, with a stock of 300 milch cows was recently sold to Collado Bros. for the cash price of 400,000 colones.—The Anglo-Costarican Bank has loaned the municipality of San Jose 175,000 colones at 10 per cent interest annually. The LOAN is guaranteed by the slaughterhouse revenues.—The Costarican Congress has subventioned the San Luis Gonzaga COLLEGE at Cartago at the rate of 1,000 colones per month from March 1913 to the end of the present year, and at the rate of 1,300 colones per month in 1914.— The President of Costa Rica has been authorized by Congress to continue the construction of the public HOSPITAL in Limon. The 36,433 colones received into the public treasury on March 31, 1907, because of the rescinding of the hospital contract made with the United Fruit Co. becomes available for the new hospital fund.— The Aoyac Valley in Costa Rica has been noted since early in the seventeenth century for its EMERALDS and other precious stones, as well as for the tradition of a gold mine known under the name of Tisingal, which is said to be situated near the Ciruro River. Recently a private expedition went in search of these treasures, and press reports state that the vein of the emerald mine has been found by the exploring party, and specimens, pronounced by local experts to be equal to the emeralds from the celebrated Colombian mines, are said to have been obtained. The emeralds are reported to be found along the shores of the Bley River. Specimens will be sent to the United States for appraisement by experts, and it is the intention of the persons under whose auspices the rediscovery of these mines was made, to bring skilled miners from Colombia to exploit the mines.



At the celebration of the fifty-second anniversary of the founding of the Habana Academy of Medical, Natural, and Physical Sciences on May 28 last, a \$200 prize known as the "President Gutierrez prize" was awarded to Dr. Antonio de Gordon y Acosta for a brochure written by him entitled "Infant Mortality in Cuba, causes and prophylaxis."—On June 1, 1913, the RAILWAY which connects Caibarien with the towns of Yaguajal and Mayajugua was opened to The railway traverses a series of rich valleys and public traffic. passes through the one time celebrated Dolores plantation, giving rail communication to the villages of Seibabo, Guaminaba, and Bojil. A fine station with iron frame and concrete walls has been erected at Caibarien by the company. The line belongs to the North American Sugar Co.—Press reports state that a railway is to be built from Cardenas to Cochinos Bay in the southern part of the Republic. The proposed line is about 95 kilometers long and will have branches running to some of the principal plantations in the neighborhood of the main line. The country which will be penetrated by this railway is rich in forestal wealth. The DRAINAGE OF THE ZAPATA SWAMP along the route of this line, and for which a concession has been granted by Congress, will open up a considerable area of fertile lands and will greatly facilitate the development of the resources of the southern part of the island.——Propaganda is being made by the inhabitants of the western part of Vuelta Bajo to secure the extension of the Western Railway to the PORT OF ARROYOS DE MANTUA and to habilitate and open said port to public traffic.—-A STATUE is soon to be unveiled in Santiago de Cuba in honor of Jose Maria Heredia, the Cuban patriot and poet. Heredia is presented under the shadow of the Angel of Fame, both figures being of heroic size. One of the celebrated poems of Heredia which brought him international fame is the "Song of Niegara."----Press reports state that the President of the Republic has promised the Cigar and Cigarette Manufacturers' Union to consider the matter of negotiating treaties in favor of Cuban-made cigars. The union believes that foreign trade in Cuban cigars and tobacco would be promoted by concluding such treaties.—On June first the United Railways of Habana inaugurated a through EXPRESS TRAIN service between Habana and Cienfuegos.—The NATIONAL BANK OF CUBA has established a branch office at the corner of Muralla and Cristo streets in the city of Habana.—President Menocal has selected the Durañona Palace, former residence of the American Legation, at Marianao, as his summer residence.—Negotiations are under way for concluding a WIRELESS TELEGRAPH TREATY with the United States.—Sr. Raul Regis de Olivera has been appointed Brazilian MINISTER to Cuba.—Three SUGAR MILLS with a total output of 300,000 bags of sugar per annum are to be erected near Santiago de Cuba.—Carlos Galvani has been authorized to install an ELECTRIC LIGHT and power plant at Isabela de Sagua, province of Santa Clara.—Preliminary steps have been taken toward the establishment of a large ZOOLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL GARDEN in the suburbs of the city of Habana. An item of \$25,000 has been included in the municipal budget to be used in surveying and the planting of trees on the proposed site of the park.—The law establishing the Bureau of the OFFICIAL GAZETTE attached to the department of the interior has been duly promulgated.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

On August 1, 1913, in accordance with a decree published in the Official Gazette of May 3 last, the DECIMAL SYSTEM of weights and measures became effective in the Dominican Republic. The law specifies that weights and measures used in contracts and transactions of all kinds shall be expressed in the decimal system and provides a penalty of from 5 to 50 pesos for each infraction of the law. Surveyors shall use only the metric system in their plans and measurements, and a violation of this provision of the law is punishable by a fine of 200 pesos. On June 2, 1913, the work of taking the next CENSUS of the republic was formally begun in accordance with the provisions of the law.——A special series of domestic POSTAGE STAMPS in commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the installation of the patriotic society known as the "Trinitaria," founded by Duarte in the preliminary movement for independence, has been issued by the Dominican Government for circulation from July 16 to August 16, 1913. The stamps are of the following denominations: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 centavos.—The Official Gazette of June 4, 1913, publishes the Spanish text of the ARBI-TRATION TREATY celebrated between Brazil and the Dominican Republic by the representatives of the two Governments in Washington on April 29, 1910, the exchange of ratifications having been made in the same city on March 31, 1913. The Government of the Dominican Republic has taken over for public use and conservation the lands on which the ancient cities of Isabela, La Vega Real, and Santiago de los Caballeros stand, as well as the Juan Herrera plain in San Juan de la Maguna, where the "Corral de Indias" and the

Guacara cave are situated in the Province of La Vega. A complete exploration of the ruins is to be made, and the grounds of the lands referred to are to be used as NATIONAL PARKS. Archæologic relics obtained during the exploration are to become the nucleus of a national museum.—Among the agricultural engineers graduating from Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., in 1913, was Emilio G. Joubert, son of Lic. Emilio C. Joubert, formerly minister of the Dominican Republic in Washington.—The new law prohibiting the ADULTERATION OF MILK or other food substances imposes imprisonment or a fine, or both, on persons convicted of transgressing its provisions. Under certain conditions sentences of imprisonment may be for from 3 to 12 months, and fines imposed amounting to from 25 to 100 pesos.—Subject to the approval of the federal congress, a contract has been made by the municipal council of Santo Domingo with José del C. Ariza for the construction of an AQUEDUCT to supply the city of Santo Domingo with water. The federal capital is greatly in need of a more constant and abundant water supply to meet the demand required by increase in population, growth of industrial enterprises, and for the use of the fire department of the metropolis. The contract specifies a charge of 5 cents per cubic meter of water to private persons and enterprises, and a fixed charge of \$500 annually to the municipality for water used by it on the streets. Fire plugs are to be placed at convenient points in the streets of the city without charge, and hospitals and markets are to be supplied with water. The Government of the Dominican Republic has prohibited the construction and repair of buildings within the area of land in the city of Santo Domingo occupied by the ruins of the HOUSE OF COLUMBUS.—The secretary of war and navy of the Dominican Republic has recommended to the national congress the enactment of a law modifying the term of SERVICE IN THE REGULAR ARMY, making the time four years for soldiers who can not read nor write and two years for those who can read and write or who learn to read and write during their term of service.—The Senate of the Dominican Republic has approved a contract authorizing the construction of a RAILWAY from Manzanillo Bay through the Cibao Valley to Concepcion de la Vega. Press reports state that from 1,500 to 2,000 men are to be employed in the construction work of this railway within a very short time. The proposed line will open up to development an extremely rich agricultural section of the Republic.—A bottling and ICE PLANT is to be installed in Montecristy by Arcadio Sanchez.—A well-equipped PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC establishement has been opened by Lepervanche & Quaranta at Puerto Plata.



On June 15, 1913, an AGRICULTURAL EXPOSITION was inaugurated in the hippodrome situated in the northern part of the city of Quito. The stock exhibits consisted of cattle, horses, mules, sheep, and other domestic animals and fowls. There were also small exhibits of agricultural machinery. The agricultural exposition was organized and conducted under the auspices of a number of the large plantation owners and stock growers of Quito and vicinity, and has proven to be a very successful undertaking. Press reports state that one of the results of the exposition has been the organizing of an agricultural and stock-growing society which will have for its special object the growth and development of the agricultural and stock industries on the Ecuadorean tablelands of the Andes Mountains. One of the most enthusiastic workers in organizing and making this exposition a success was Sr. Victor Eastman Cox, the minister of Chile near the Government of Ecuador in Quito. Mr. Cox also exhibited a fine Durham bull of pure blood. Fine blooded bulls imported from Salvador and the United States were also exhibited and attracted considerable attention. The Chilean minister has also been instrumental in importing into Ecuador fine breeds of fowls for his country place in the suburbs of Quito and for a number of Ecuadorean aviculturists. Some of the high valleys and tablelands of Ecuador are particularly adapted to the raising of stock, and a fine quality of hides and beef are yearly being produced in the Republic in increasing quantities. It is proposed to repeat the exposition next year and to make it a permanent organization for yearly exhibits of agricultural and stock products.—The Burgos Building or woman's ward of the general HOSPITAL in the city of Guayaguil was inaugurated on May 25 last. The building was constructed through the generosity of the much lamented Ecuadorean philanthropist Buenaventura Burgos, and is appropriately fitted up with modern apparatus and appliances.—The inauguration of the Manta to Santa Ana RAILWAY on the 4th of last May, when the road was opened to traffic to Portoviejo, was an event of the greatest importance to the future of the Province of Manabi. The rapid development of this Province, with its vast extent of unexplored forests, its gold-bearing fluvial sands awaiting exploitation with modern machinery and methods, its groves of vegetable-ivory palms, the nuts of which are daily becoming more sought after in the markets of the world, and its famous straw hats, known abroad as "Panama" hats, is assured by the opening to traffic and extension

of this railway. The Manta to Santa Ana Railway as originally projected followed a course from Santa Elena to Playas and from Playas to Guayaquil, a distance of about 150 kilometers. Later a plan was submitted for a direct line from Santa Elena to Guayaquil reducing the distance about 50 kilometers. The route to be followed southward from Santa Elena has not been definitely chosen, but indications seem to be that it will be extended to Guayaquil via Playas. From Portoviejo north the road is to be built to connect with the northern system of railways of Ecuador. One of the most promising industries of the Province of Manabi which will be stimulated by the building of this railway is the growing of "cabuya," a species of century plant, from which a strong fine fiber is taken, which is being extensively used in the manufacture of twine. The demand for this fiber is so great and its uses so varied that an overproduction of cabuya fiber in the near future is thought to be practically impossible.—HIGHER EDUCATION in Ecuador is carried on in the Central University at Quito, which has departments of medicine, pharmacy, science, and law. There is also a university at Guayaquil and one in Cuenca, named, respectively, after the Provinces of Guayas and Azuay. Both of these universities have departments of medicine, pharmacy, and jurisprudence. In addition to the universities mentioned there is a law college at Loja. The University of Quito was founded in the eighteenth century by the Dominican friars under the name of "Santo Tomas de Aquino," the patron saint of the institution.



The Singer SEWING MACHINE Co., of New York, has established a branch agency in the Republic of Guatemala with headquarters in the federal capital.—POSTAGE STAMPS to the number of 5,500,000 have been ordered by the Guatemalan Government from England. The denominations are as follows: 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 12½, and 20 centavos.—A decree of September 12, 1912, levied an export TAX ON COFFEE payable in gold bonds. In order to have a supply of these bonds on hand in which the payment of export duties on the 1913–14 coffee crop can be made, the Government will issue the following bonds: 1,000 bonds of \$100 each; 800 of \$500 each; and 500 of \$1,000 each, or a total of \$1,000,000.—The President of Guatemala has made the following appointments to international congresses: Orestre Segre to the Fourteenth International Congress Against Alcoholism, which will meet in Milan, Italy, in

October next; Julio Brower to the Third International Refrigeration Congress, which met in Chicago in September, 1913; and Jose Azurdia to the Seventeenth International Congress of Medicine, which met in London from the 6th to the 12th of August last.—ELECTRIC installations for the Estrada Cabrera hospital, known as "Asilo de Convalescientes," the Joaquina maternity hospital, the military academy, and the boys' training school have been ordered from New York.—The town of Barberena in the Department of Santa Rosa has contracted with Leon Yela for a supply of POTABLE WATER.—The Legislative Assembly of Guatemala has elected Licentiate Angel Maria Bocanegra judge of the SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE of Central America, and Licentiates Felicito Leiva and Manuel Echeverria Vidaurre, respectively, first and second substitute judges of said court.—The municipality of Retalhuleu has contracted with J. T. Wright & Co. to furnish ELECTRIC light and power to the town.—The convention concerning the payment of the interest on the PUBLIC DEBT is published in El Guatemalteco of May 14, 1913.—The Guatemalan Mining & Development Co. has denounced 39 MINING CLAIMS, 21 of which cover gold and silver mines.—The BUDGET of the Government of Guatemala for the fiscal year 1913-14—that is to say, from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914 amounts to 48,170,788.02 pesos, distributed among the different departments as follows: Interior and justice, 4,856,940; foreign relations, 1,983,633.38; treasury, 2,596,974; public credit, 25,211,741; fomento, 2,632,310.20; war, 6,235,852; public instruction, 4,084,395, and for miscellaneous uses (clases pasivas), 568,942.44 pesos. ——The following CONVENTIONS have been ratified by Guatemala: Convention signed at the Second International Conference at The Hague in June, 1912, concerning exchange, notes, and checks; international opium convention signed at The Hague on January 23, 1912; sanitary convention signed in Paris on January 17, 1912; and the rules and regulations proposed by Great Britain to avoid collisions at sea .-According to a report submitted by the department of foreign relations to the National Legislative Assembly at its regular sessions in 1913, the Government of Guatemala accepted invitations to the following international congresses in 1912: Twelfth International Congress of Navigation, which met in Philadelphia in May; International Royal Exposition of Agriculture, held in London in May; Eighteenth International Congress of Americanists, which met in London from May 27 to June 1; National Congress of Viticulture, held in Spain in July; Second Spanish International Tuberculosis Congress, held at San Sebastian from the 9th to 16th of September; Fifteenth International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, held in Washington from the 23d to the 29th of September: Fifth International Congress of Boards of Trade, held in Boston from September

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24 to 28; Tenth International Stenographic Congress, held in Madrid from September 26 to October 20; Twentieth International Irrigation Congress, held in Salt Lake from September 30 to October 3; Annual Meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons, held in Baltimore from the 1st to 4th of October; and the Fourth Congress Concerning the Cultivation of Rice, held in Vercelli, Italy, in October and November.—The BOUNDARY COMMISSION appointed by Guatemala to study and locate the frontier, in cooperation with the commission of Honduras, has made considerable progress in its work. The head of the commission is Engineer Claudio Urrutia.



Peru and Paraguay have designated Mr. Georges Lion as their CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVE at Port au Prince.—The Government has authorized the NATIONAL RAILROAD CO. of Haiti to open up its line to traffic from Port au Prince to St. Marc.— The concession for the installation of a system of WATERWORKS in Port au Prince is to be awarded to the lowest bidder. as certain changes have been made in the plans the Government will issue a call for proposals. The Chamber of Deputies of Haiti has introduced a bill to amend the constitution.—A NIGHT SCHOOL has been organized at Leogane.—The bill submitted to Congress on July 18, 1913, by Mr. Auguste Bonamy, secretary of finance, provides that from October 1, 1913, the NATIONAL MONETARY UNIT shall be the gold gourde of the exact weight and fineness of the quarter of an American gold dollar. The gourde is divided into 100 parts or centimes. A national silver money will also be coined, the unit being the gourde of the same weight and fineness as the present 25-cent piece of the United States. amount of the new issue of gold currency will be fixed later by Congress. The amount of the silver currency is fixed at 3,000,000 gourdes. The new coins will bear on one side the coat of arms of the Republic with the words "Liberty, equality, and fraternity, Republic of Haiti," and the value of the coin, and on the other side the effigy of J. J. Dessalines, with the date of the year of the coinage at the bottom. also provided that until the new gold currency has been minted, the withdrawal of the paper money in circulation will begin on October 1 next by means of American gold up to the amount of 6,750,000 gourdes at the rate of 4½ gourdes to the gold dollar. The balance of the bills remaining in circulation will be withdrawn by means of the new silver currency at the rate of 4½ gourdes of the present cur-

rency for 4 gourdes of the new currency. The 10,000,000 francs reserved by the convention of October 21, 1910, on monetary reform, will be applied, up to the amount of \$1,500,000, to the withdrawal of 6,750,000 gourdes under the conditions above stated. The balance of the 10,000,000 francs will be used to cover the cost and expenses of the coinage of the 3,000,000 silver gourdes. The coinage and withdrawal will be made through the National Bank of the Republic of Haiti under conditions to be agreed upon later by the department of finance and the bank.—Mr. Candelon Rigaud, former secretary of state of Haiti has been appointed CHARGE D'AFFAIRES at Habana, Cuba.—Mr. Amilcar Duval, chief clerk of the State Department, has been appointed CHIEF OF DIPLO-MATIC CEREMONIAL. Mr. Amilcar was formerly counselor of the Haitian legation in France.—On July 9, Congress voted an EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION of \$60,000 and 30,000 gourdes to defray the expenses incurred by the department of interior and general police since the installation of the new Government.— According to the report of the minister of public instruction there are 549 public and 126 private schools, making a total of 675 schools in the country. Of this number there are 250 country schools as against 200 last year, 6 colleges, and 3 high schools. The handsome new building to be occupied by the Elie Dubois Manual Training School is rapidly nearing completion and it is expected that the classes will be opened in October. On the day of the school opening a bronze bust of the eminent citizen Elie Dubois, for whom the school is named, will be unveiled and placed in the building. The teachers for the school have been engaged in Brussels. In the budget for the fiscal year 1912-13 the appropriations for schools amounted to 1,799,744 gourdes and \$50,550, or a total of \$564,762.57. The State pays an annual rental of 182,000 gourdes for buildings occupied as schools. --- According to an official notice published in the Moniteur Officiel of July 19, by the department of finance, instructions have been given for the PAYMENT OF THE FOREIGN DEBTS of the country as follows: 1875 loan, coupons due June 30, 1913; 1896 loan, coupons due July 1, 1913; 5 per cent gold 1910 loan, coupons due May 15, 1913.—The SPE-CIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS which opened April 28 was extended by Congress to August 27, 1913.—The following DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS have been made by President Michel Oreste: Minister to Washington, Mr. Ulrick Duvivier, formerly chargé d'affaires of Haiti at Habana, Cuba; secretary of legation in Washington, Mr. Hubert Alexis; secretary of legation in Paris, Mr. Bignon Pierre Louis; Haitian consul general in New York, Mr. Louis Bizelais; consul general in Havre, France, Mr. Frederic Bernardin; consul general in Antwerp

and Amsterdam, Mr. Auguste V. Douyon.—The president has appointed Mr. Emmanuel Morel, secretary of public works and agriculture, to succeed Mr. Auguste Supplice, who resigned, and Mr. Seymour Pradel, secretary of the interior and police, to fill the vacancy caused by resignation.—The library of the Pan American Union has received through the courtesy of the Haitian minister in Washington a copy of Dr. Léon Audain's recent book entitled "L'Organisme dans les Infections."—According to a recent consular report from Port au Prince a gradual increase is noted in the IMPORTS OF AMERICAN FURNITURE, especially chairs and in automobiles. Up to July over 40 automobiles of American make had been imported into the island. Work is being pursued on the improvement of the streets of the capital. Sewers are being constructed in some of the principal streets and the roadbeds and sidewalks are being repaired. All of these improvements require large quantities of cement, machinery, and tools, which are imported from the United States. This is now the dull season in Haiti, but beginning with September the new coffee crop will be brought into market. As the prospects are good for a fair average crop a revival in trade is expected.



The Congress of Honduras has ratified the POSTAL CONVEN-TION concluded with Chile on March 11, 1910, and the protocol of August 11, 1911, modifying the same.—Jose Rössner has been authorized by the Honduran Congress to establish a BANK of issue and discount in Tegucigalpa under the name of the Agricultural Commercial Bank. The concession is for a period of 50 years. bank will make a specialty of short-time loans, the lending of money on real property, and the advancing of funds to merchants.—Salvador D'Antoni, of New Orleans, has been given a 10-year concession for the establishment of a BREWERY at La Ceiba. The concessionaire is permitted to import free of duty the machinery and material required for the installation of the establishment. The brewery is to be in operation within one year. —The BUDGET of the Government of Honduras for the fiscal year 1913-14 amounts to 4,824,000 pesos, receipts and expenditures, respectively. The revenues are represented by 2,350,000 pesos import duties, 200,000 export duties, 1,400,000 tax on aguardiente, and 874,000 pesos from other sources. The disbursements are estimated in pesos as follows: Department of home government, 701,244; justice, 178,048; foreign relations,

214,148.50; public instruction, 510,501; fomento, public works and agriculture, 671,978; war and marine, 1,795,886.75; treasury, 404,374; and public credit, 374,819.75. The new budget became operative on August 1 last. The Congress of Honduras has authorized the President of the Republic to have erected in one of the public parks of the federal capital a MARBLE BUST in commemoration of the Honduran poet, Juan Ramon Molina.—An election will be held on the last day of October, 1913, for DEPUTIES to the National Congress from the departments of Ocotepeque, Tegucigalpa, Valle, Intibuca, Yoro, Santa Barbara, and La Paz.—The National Congress of Honduras has given a VOTE OF THANKS to the Congress of the Republic of Salvador for participation by that body in mourning over the great loss of Honduras by the death in office of Gen. Manuel Bonilla, President of the Republic. —The Honduran Congress has passed a law prescribing that the sale of NITRATE, except chemically pure for pharmaceutical use, shall be by and for account of the State. Sales are to be made through the revenue collectors and customhouse administrators. --- The Congress of Honduras has approved the convention signed in San Jose, Costa Rica, on January 15, 1913, by the representatives of the Governments of Honduras, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Salvador concerning the unification of the CENTRAL AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE which provides that until definite rules and regulations are formulated and approved by the Governments in interest the five Central American Republics shall appoint a joint consul in each of the folowing places: Genoa, Bremen, Vigo, Havre, and Liverpool, the designations to be made by countries as follows: Honduras, Genoa: Costa Rica, Bremen; Guatemala, Vigo; Nicaragua, Havre; and Salvador, Liverpool. The salaries of these consuls will be \$500 American gold each per month.—An order of the President of the Republic extending until April 6, 1915, the Honduran-British TREATY of amity, commerce, and navigation, made on January 21, 1887, and ratified February 3, 1900, has been approved by the Honduran Congress. The new treaty of May 5, 1910, between Honduras and Great Britain is awaiting the ratification of the Congress of Honduras.—For the purpose of stimulating the application of the pupils of the primary and normal schools of the Republic by making known the manual work completed in said institutions during each school year, and in order to reward according to merit the work accomplished, the President of the Republic has decreed an ANNUAL SCHOOL EXPOSITION to be held in Tegucigalpa each year, beginning on Arbor Day. The department of public instruction shall formulate rules and regulations governing these expositions and shall be in charge of matters pertaining to same throughout the country.—The importation free of duty of the surgical instruments,

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supplies, apparatus, and furniture required for the fitting up of a first-class SURGICAL AND ORTHOPEDIC INSTITUTE at San Pedro Sula has been granted by the Honduran Government to Drs. Camilo Giron and Manuel Morales. These physicians agree to give free consultations daily, gratuitous treatment to persons in the military service at San Pedro and Puerto Cortes sent the institute by the respective commanders of said military stations, establish an urgency service in case of accidents to workmen, a vaccination office, a laboratory, and to render an annual report to the department of the interior of cases treated by them.



The National Geologic Institute of the City of Mexico has recently made a number of analyses of the SALINE DEPOSITS of Texcoco Lake and have found them to contain from 6 to 10 per cent of potassium. The institute recommends the exploitation of these deposits commercially.—The FIRST AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS OF MEXICO was held in the capital of the Republic during the first part of July last. The congress recommended the establishment of agricultural leagues in the different political divisions of the country to work in cooperation with local boards of agriculture or agricultural societies. The founding of a central board of agriculture under the name of the National Federation of Agriculturists was also recommended. The assistance of all agriculturists in organizing local agricultural defense leagues for the protection of the agricultural industry of the Republic was solicited.—On June 23, 1913, the International School of American ARCHÆOLOGY AND ETH-NOLOGY celebrated its third anniversary in the city of Mexico by inaugurating an exposition with the object of showing the results obtained in research work carried on in 1912-13. Bayaria, Russia. and Saxony joined the association during the past year, and the Hispanic Society of America gave it a considerable sum of money for the purpose of studying Mexican folklore. Important excavations were carried on in Colima, the Valley of Mexico, and a number of other places in the Republic.—The waters of the Carapan River in the State of Michoacan, which flow into Lake Chapala, have been declared to be the property of the Federal Government. lowing streams also come under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government: Ciuxtla River in the State of Jalisco: Palma River, State of Guanajuato; Coatancito Creek, in the State of Chiapas, which flows into the Coatan River, and the Sirapo Springs, in the State of Michoacan, which flow into the Tarecuato River.—A contract has been made with Vicente Najera to exploit CHICLE on 25,000 hectares of

land in the State of Campeche. The contract is for a period of 10 years. The concessionaire will pay the Government at the rate of 50 pesos per ton of Chicle gathered during the first year and 100 pesos per ton thereafter until the expiration of the contract.—The department of fomento, colonization, and industry has made the following contracts for the use of water for IRRIGATION purposes: With Francisco C. Alcalde for the use of the waters of the Sinaloa and Oconi Rivers in the State of Sinaloa; with Fsco. C. Garcia for the use of the Urepetiro River in the municipality of Tlazazalca, State o' Michoacan, and with Laura Hernandez Acuña and associates for the use of the waters of the Piaxtla River in the State of Sinaloa. --- The department of communications and public works has made the following RAILWAY contracts: With the Ixtlahuaca to Mani Railway modifying the contract made on February 26, 1895 for the construction of a railway in the State of Mexico; with the Coahuila, Chihuahua & Northeastern Railway rescinding the contract of August 12, 1912, which authorized the construction and exploitation of a railway between Monclova and the city of Chihuahua; with Alfredo Slatter, modifying the contract of December 17, 1910, for the construction of a railway from Zacatecas to Tlaltenango, and with the Parral & Durango Railway for the construction of a line from Parral to Guanacevi.—The time specified in the contract made with Francisco Salas Lopez on October 5, 1910, for the filing of plans for the establishment of a ZINC SMELTER has been extended until May 31, 1914.-Carlos Garcia Teruel has been granted until November 17 of the present year in which to file plans for the establishment of a factory for the manufacture of SOLID FUEL out of hydrocarbides, crude petroleum, etc.—The National Academy of Medicine of Mexico in the City of Mexico has offered premiums for competitive works which will solve the following questions: Twenty thousand pesos for discovering the specific agent of exanthematous typhus; 15,000 pesos for discovering the exact manner in which that disease is transmitted to human beings, and 15,000 pesos for discovering an effective treatment of the disease. The works must be submitted to the National Academy of Music before May 31, 1915, for examination by a committee selected for that purpose. - A lighthouse service has been put in operation to indicate the entrance to the port of GUAYMAS.



An AUTOMOBILE road is being constructed with private capital into the rubber-growing district between Bluefields and San Miguelito. Ernesto Fernandez, who is taking an active part in the building of

the road, proposes to put 300 men on construction work and to rush the completion of the road.—The Bluefields TANNING Co. (Ltd.), in which New Orleans and Nicaraguan capitalists are interested, has been reorganized and the capital of the company increased. main office of the tannery will be at Bluefields, and the enterprise will continue to exploit the industry of tanning leather and the manufacture of boots and shoes. The capital of the company is \$45,000 gold.—The Belle of the South MINING Co., whose property is situated near Wawa, has recently installed improved milling machinery at the mines, and expects to begin the shipment of bullion within a short time. D. M. Nichols, the general superintendent of the mine, reports that considerable development work is taking place in the Wawa mining district.—The President of Nicaragua, in accepting the modified contract made with Brown Bros. & Co. and J. & W. Seligman & Co., empowered Pedro Rafael Cuadra, minister of finance of Nicaragua, to formally sign and deliver, in the name of the Republic, the necessary contract covering the arrangements agreed to.—The Congress of Nicaragua delegated to the President of the Republic, during the recess of that body, the power to legislate in the branches of fomento, police, beneficence, and public instruction.—The Supreme Court of Nicaragua, considering that it is expedient for better judicial administration that the period for district judges, registrars, and forensic physicians now in charge of their respective offices shall continue in the exercise of their powers until January 13, 1914, the supreme court will opportunely make appointments for the legal period.—An executive decree of June 18, 1913, withdraws the orders issued on May 18 and 21, 1912, concerning the receiving and clearing of shipping on the Atlantic coast and of passengers leaving that coast. This leaves the old regulations in effect.—A boarding and day SCHOOL FOR WOMEN has been established at Granada under the name of "Colegio de Maria Auxiliadora." The equipment for the school was purchased in the United States.—At a recent session of the Congress of Nicaragua Sr. Salvador Chamorro was elected FIRST DESIGNATE to the presidency of the Republic, and Sr. Narciso Lacavo was chosen second designate.—The National Legislative Assembly has passed a law providing for the PAVING of the streets of the central zone of the city of Managua. Owners of real property in the zone referred to are to be charged paving taxes at the rate of 40 centavos per linear meter of frontage, and the proceeds of the vehicle tax are to be used for paving purposes. --- An order of the treasury department provides that until a new issue of domestic and foreign postage stamps is placed on sale the old issues of stamps, after being restamped, shall be accepted for domestic and foreign postage in every part of the Republic. The same order provides for the circulation and exchange of the old issue of postal cards and stamped envelopes.—

Press reports state that E. Brautigam & Co. propose to establish a large SUGAR cane plantation and erect a refinery in the neighborhood of Laguna de Perlas, on the Atlantic coast. It is understood that American capital is interested in the enterprise and that experts will be employed in superintending every branch of the business, so as to make the venture a paying proposition.——A law has been passed by the Congress of Nicaragua creating the new judicial district of Acoyapa, with jurisdiction over that city and the towns of San Miguelito, Morrito, San Pedro, and Santo Tomas.



The department of fomento of the Government of Panama has contracted with John H. Lloyd for the material and labor necessary for the electric installation and other accessories for the WHARF MARKET in the city of Panama, including wiring, piping, switchboards, Maza lamps, etc., the work to be done under the supervision and with the approval of the city engineer. The Government of Panama has granted a concession to R. W. Hebard for a period of 25 years to use the public highways, that is to say, streets, parks, and roads, for the purpose of establishing and operating an electric LIGHT AND POWER plant in the city of Panama. During the term of the concession the plant and accessories are free from federal and municipal taxes. The concessionaire agrees to furnish the municipality of Panama with electric light at the rate of 16 balboas per month for each arc light, 1.40 balboas for each incandescent light of 16 candlepower, and current for public buildings at 0.12 of a balboa per kilowatt hour. The charge for electric current to private parties must not exceed 0.16 of a balboa per kilowatt hour. Work on the plant must be commenced within six months and completed within one year thereafter. The concessionaire agrees to give the Government 2 per cent of the gross receipts of the enterprise. Natives of Panama are to be given the preference in selecting workmen for carrying on the operations of the plant. The President of Panama has appointed the following persons governors of the different Provinces: Francisco A. Mata, governor of the Province of Panama; Ruben S. Arcia, Province of Colon; Pacifico Melendez P., Bocas del Toro; Alfredo Patiño, Cocle; Alquilino Gilberto Vega, Veraguas; Modesto Moreno, Los Santos, and Gerardo Herrera, governor of the Province of Chiriqui.—The Central and South American CABLE Co. has placed its cables in the city of Panama and in parts of the

Canal Zone, in subterranean conduits. The ad referendum COPYRIGHT CONVENTION, celebrated in the city of Panama on July 26, 1912, between the representatives of the Governments of Panama and Spain, has been approved by the National Assembly and was promulgated by President Belisario Porras on April 30, 1913. The convention is for a period of six years and will continue in force thereafter until one of the high contracting parties formally terminates it in the manner provided for in the instrument. Under this convention authors and translators of literary, scientific, and artistic works are given, for a period of 30 years, the same rights in the respective nations as they enjoy in their own countries. Authors in the respective countries have the exclusive right in the other country to the translation of their own works during the period the convention is in force. The Gaceta Oficial of May 15 publishes a reprint in Spanish of the laws governing SANITATION and construction in the cities of Colon and Panama contained in the rules and regulations submitted to the Panaman Government by the Isthmian Canal Sanitary Commission.



Through the courtesy of Sr. Don Hector Velasquez, minister of Paraguay in Washington, the Monthly Bulletin has been furnished with the following interesting data: The BANK of Spain and America of Buenos Aires opened a branch at Asuncion on July 2 last.—The Bank of the Republic at Asuncion has established a branch in the city of Encarnacion. ---- Sr. Ernesto Eguzquiza, who was formerly chief of the President's office, has been appointed MAYOR of the city of Asuncion.—Sr. Walter H. Bertrand has been appointed CONSUL of Denmark at Asuncion.——A WIRELESS telegraph station has been successfully installed at Cerro de Lambare, one of the suburbs of the capital, thereby placing Asuncion in communication with the wireless telegraph system of the Argentine Republic.—The electric TRAMWAYS have commenced operations in Asuncion.—The large BARRACKS now being constructed according to the most approved sanitary methods at Paraguari for the second military zone will soon be completed. The officers and experts contracted in Chile for the organization of the FLEET have arrived at Asuncion.—A consumers' COOPERATIVE SOCIETY with a capital of 1,500,000 pesos national money has been organized in Asuncion. - The additional protocol to the

TREATY of extradition now in force between Great Britain and Paraguay was to have been signed in Asuncion early in July last.— The general REVENUES of the Government are increasing. Data collected by the Treasury Department show that at the close of the year they will exceed 70,000,000 pesos. —During the months of May and June last the Agricultural Bank made loans to farmers aggregating 150,000 pesos. These loans run for five years and bear 6 per cent interest annually.—In September, 1913, the GOVERN-MENT VESSELS Manuel, Independencia, Ludovico, and Libertad will be sold at public auction. The bases of the sales, respectively, are: 80,000, 60,000, 60,000, and 20,000 pesos gold.—Sr. Severiano Zubizarreta has been appointed director general of posts and telegraphs.—In accordance with a decree of July 3 last, Col. Patricio A. Escobar has been appointed minister of war and marine.— The MUNICIPAL BAKERY in the city of Asuncion is doing a large business direct with the consumer at prices much lower than was formerly charged for the same articles by private dealers and bakeries.—The Government of Paraguay has ordered 15,000,000 1-cent internal revenue stamps printed in Asuncion.—Delarenzi & Co. are soon to place in operation a large LAUNDRY in the federal capital. The laundry will be equipped with the latest machinery, and up-to-date methods are to be used in conducting the business.— The Agricultural Bank has been authorized by the Government of Paraguay to place in circulation, as the needs of commerce may require, the BANK NOTES recently received from abroad, and to receive bids for the coining of 3,000,000 pieces of nickel of the denomination of 10 centavos, and 2,000,000 of the denomination of 20 centavos. The consul general of Paraguay in London reports that of the PARAGUAYAN STUDENTS holding Government scholarships in England, one is studying architecture, another science, another sanitary engineering, and another agriculture.—The gross receipts of the Paraguay Central Railway during the second half of 1912 amounted to £71,289, and the gross expenditures to £41,017, or a net income during the period referred to of £30,272.—A PAMPHLET in Spanish entitled "Apuntes Relativos al Porvenir de la Agricultura y de la Ganaderia en el Paraguay" (Information concerning the future of agriculture and stock raising in Paraguay) has been sent to the Paraguayan consulates in Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Dresden, Barcelona, and Rome for distribution to prospective investors and emigrants.—The consul general of Paraguay in Berlin has been requested to contract for a number of German military officers for use as INSTRUCTORS in the Paraguayan army.—Press reports state that the Governments of Paraguay and the United States have signed an EXTRADITION TREATY.



The STEAMER "IQUITOS" of the Peruvian Line was formally delivered to the Government on May 12 last. This vessel is at present to be used in the trade between Peru and Chile, and its first cargo consisted of sugar loaded at Huanchaco to be transported to Chilean ports.—The Government of Peru has accepted the proposal of the Lima WATER WORKS company to take over the plant and all accessories, including the property called "Chacarilla de Otero," for the sum of £69,700. The commission appointed to appraise the property valued it, approximately, at £68,536.—The municipality of Chorrillos, a beautiful suburban town on the Pacific Ocean near Lima, has contracted a LOAN of £8,000 for public improvements.— Plans are being made to inaugurate the AVIATION SCHOOL of the Government of Peru near Lima on September 24, 1913, the anniversary of President Billinghurst's advent to the presidency of the republic. Sr. Montero, an experienced aviator, is to be director of the school, and will place at the disposal of the advanced students his Bleriot monoplane, the operation of which brought him into prominence in aviation circles in France and the United States. Gen. Muniz is president of the aviation league.——Dr. Carlos Wiesse has recently been conducting students of the University of San Marcos in Lima to the huacas or ancient burying grounds and other historic ruins of the Inca and pre-Inca periods in the vicinity of the federal capital. Interesting talks explaining these ruins, their formation, and the history of their builders, as far as it is known, were given on the ground to the students by Prof. Wiesse. - Dr. Albert A. Giesecke, dean of the University of Cuzco, has, with the cooperation of the students of the University, taken a census of the province and city of Cuzco. This data shows that the province of Cuzco has 26,939 inhabitants, of which 14,698 are males and 12,241 females. One of the inhabitants was found to be 150 years old, another 120 years, two 110 years, one 109 years, one 108 years, one 101 years, and sixteen 100 years. Of the total population 7,745 could read and write.—In response to the request of the chairman of the executive committee of the Fifth Latin American and the Sixth Pan American MEDICAL CONGRESS to be held in Lima, the President has issued a decree providing for the return of duties collected on articles imported for exhibition purposes connected with this congress when said articles are reexported within 30 days from the expiration of the exposition.—The official newspaper of Peru publishes a law declaring the verses and music of the NATIONAL HYMN, the former from the pen

of the illustrious poet José de la Torre Ugarte and the latter composed by José Bernardo Alcedo, and adopted as such in 1821 by the Supreme Government to be the official hymn of the republic. In public celebrations and official acts no other hymn shall be played as the national anthem of the country. The three copies filed in the department of Government, referred to in decree 24th of May, 1901, are to be deposited as follows in Lima: One in the Historical Museum, another in the National Library, and a third in the department of War and Marine. The hymn consists of six verses and a chorus.——An overland trip was recently made from LIMA to IQUITOS by Mesones Muro in 10 days. Father Francisco Irazola, of the Ucayali mission, who has done a great deal of exploring in Peru, now proposes to make the journey in seven days.



Statistics compiled by Sr. José Alfaro Morán, consul general of the Republic of Salvador in New York, show that the EXPORTS from the port of New York to Salvador during the second quarter of the present year consisted of 27,663 packages of merchandise, weighing 1,717,705 kilos, valued at \$404,566.04 American gold. The totals for each port were as follows: Acajutla, 13,988 packages, weighing 796,342 kilos, valued at \$203,470.79; La Union, 11,183 packages, weighing 783,204 kilos, valued at \$146,387.81; La Libertad, 1,509 packages, weighing 83,750 kilos, valued at \$47,117.64, and El Triunfo, 983 packages, weighing 54,409 kilos, valued at \$7,529.80. The principal shipments, according to value, during the three months referred to were as follows: Prepared hides, \$54,699.34; mining machinery and supplies, \$48,528.94; cotton goods, \$43,506.38; chemical and pharmaceutical products, \$34,473.62; railway material, \$31,321.30; sewing machines, \$30,726.33; machinery, \$13,009.65; and electrical supplies, \$12,027.43.—The Government of Salvador has granted Emilio Mosonyi, an Austrian subject resident in the city of San Salvador, the exclusive privilege of boring ARTESIAN WELLS in the Republic of Salvador for a period of 10 years. Before commencing boring operations the concessionaire must make satisfactory arrangements with the owners of the land. The machinery, accessories, and piping necessary for boring wells and maintaining same in operation is to be admitted free of duty. The Government grants a subvention of \$4,000 gold to the concessionaire, half of which is to be paid on beginning operations and the remainder when the concessionaire has completed boring and successfully opened up an artesian well. Contracts made with the Government for boring wells are to be at a

discount of 5 per cent from the regular prices. Ten per cent of any valuable mineral substance found in boring is to belong to the Government. At least two wells a year must be bored, and if two years elapse without any well having been bored by the concessionaire the concession is forfeited.—The secretary of agriculture of the Government of Salvador is taking an active part in the encouragement of the cultivation of the maguey, or CENTURY PLANT, in the departments of the Republic suitable for the growth of the agaves and in the establishment of factories for the preparation of the fiber produced by these plants. Conferences to discuss plans that will interest a large number of agriculturists on the subject have recently been held. and much valuable and practical information has been gathered for use in propaganda work throughout the country. — The NATIONAL THEATER, under construction in the city of San Salvador by Eng. Eugenio Crepiat, is being rapidly constructed, and it is expected that the building will be completed and ready for the decorators in September, 1914.——A Government commission in charge of B. McIntire and E. Bermudez is investigating the Lempa River in order to determine its value to adjoining lands for irrigation purposes. English engineering firm recently reported upon the utilization of the Lempa cascades for the production of electric light and power. These falls have a plunge of 30 meters and are capable of generating great power.—A report from San Miguel states that a valuable GOLD MINE is known to exist on the sides of the Conchagua volcano.— Baldomero Francesh y Folch has been appointed professor of arboriculture and floriculture in the Government AGRICULTURAL COL-LEGE.—A monthly SUBVENTION of 250 pesos has been granted by the Federal Government to the National Society of Agriculture for stock raising and industries. —The contract for PAVING the streets of the city of San Salvador was signed by Pearson & Son on May 26 last.—Steps have been taken for the establishment of a military AVIATION SCHOOL in the Republic of San Salvador. Maldonado, a Salvadorian aviator who has recently been in the United States, is interested in the project.—Dr. Juan C. Segovia, who has made a detailed study abroad of the treatment of hydrophobia, proposes to establish a HYDROPHOBIA INSTITUTE in the city of San Salvador.



A recent MESSAGE of President José Batlle y Ordonez to the general assembly was accompanied by a bill concerning the organization of popular credit on the basis of cooperation and reciprocity.

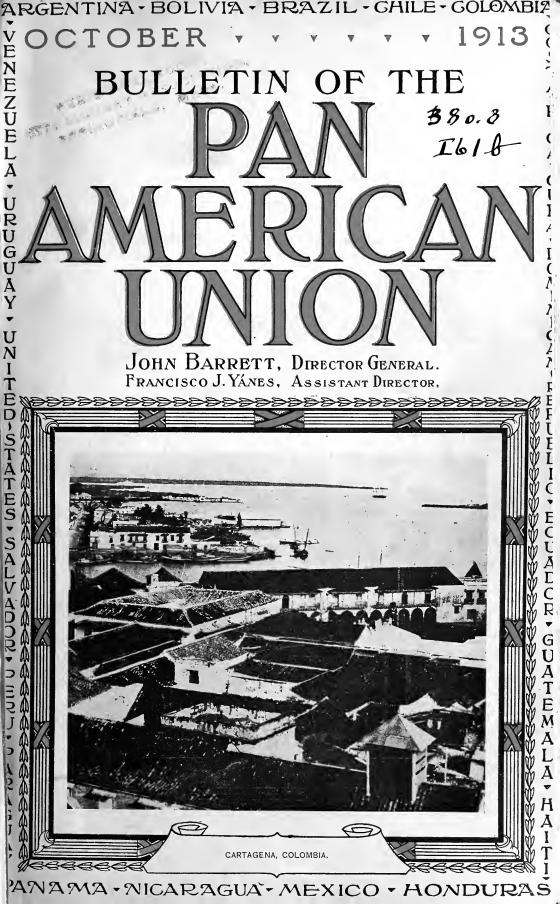
The bill provides that as soon as the paid-up capital of the Bank of the Republic has reached \$20,000,000 there shall be set aside the sum of \$500,000 the first year, which amount may be increased later if necessary, to stimulate popular credit—that is o say, credit granted to artisans, laborers, employees, owners of small industries, and tradesmen, to be used principally in the establishment and development of cooperative societies of production and consumption by means of "Cajas populares" (popular banks) and for the industrial habilitation of competent workmen who have sufficient capital to operate on their own account. The bank under specified conditions and for certain purposes will loan money for cooperative building and for use in supply and production, the bill being intended to extend the benefits of credit to persons unable to obtain funds from the regular banks. Attention is called to the rapid increase of deposits in the savings departments and banks of Montevideo. In 1908 there were 16,561 depositors with \$9,083,099 deposited, and an average of \$548 each, as compared with 39,039 depositors with \$17,539,186 deposited, or an average of \$448 per depositor in 1912.—The CUSTOMS RECEIPTS of the Government of Uruguay for the month of April, 1913, amounted to \$1,651,759.49. The total customs revenues for the 10 months from July to April of the fiscal year 1912-13 were \$15,771,809, as compared with \$14,203,652 for the same period of the previous fiscal year.—A decree has been issued modifying the decree of September 12, 1912, concerning the area to be expropriated in connection with the building of the new GOVERNMENT PALACE, and providing for taking 9 blocks instead of 22, as originally planned. The modification will enable the building to be erected at a cost of 2,000,000 pesos, approximately, instead of 4,000,000 or 5,000,000, as originally planned.—The President of Uruguay has signed a decree providing for the establishment of a special COMMERCIAL SECTION in the department of foreign relations of the Government of Uruguay in Montevideo. Some of the duties of the new section will be to study and formulate commercial treaties, compile reports, maintain a consulting library on port regulations, customs tariffs, navigation laws, etc., furnish information to commercial agents at home and abroad, supply industrial and trade data for propaganda work, and publish industrial and commercial information.—On May 2, 1913, the INTERNATIONAL CON-FERENCE OF AGRICULTURAL DEFENSE held its inaugural meeting in University Hall in the City of Montevideo. The following delegates were in attendance: Enrique B. Moreno and Jose M. Huergo, Argentina; Marcial Martinez de Ferrari, Maximiliano del Campo, and Carlos Camacho, Chile; Matias Alonso Criado, Ecuador; Luis Abente Haedo and Moises J. Bertoni, Paraguay; E. de Queiros

Matoso, Carlos Moreira, and Andres Montblanc, Brazil; and Dr. Eduardo Acevedo, Roberto Sundberg, and Jaime Maimo, Uruguay. Dr. Jose Romeu, Secretary of Foreign Relations, and Dr. Jose Ramasso, Secretary of Industries of the Government of Uruguay, were elected honorary presidents, and the diplomatic delegates of Chile, Argentina, and Uruguay were elected chairmen of the conference. The conference adjourned on May 10 after approving two conventionsone concerning the defense against locusts, signed by Bolivia, Paraguay, Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay, and another relating to other plagues and the exports and imports of vegetables, to which, in addition to the countries named in the foregoing, Peru, Colombia, Ecuador, and Chile were parties. The next conference is to meet in Buenos Aires on a date satisfactory to the Argentine Government, to be selected later. A permanent international office was established in Montevideo in charge of an agricultural engineer to be appointed by the Government of Uruguay and the diplomatic representatives of the countries in interest accredited near the Government of Uruguay. Other South American countries were invited to become parties to the conventions.



The BUDGET of the Republic of Venezuela for the fiscal year beginning July, 1913, and ending June 30, 1914, estimates the revenues at 52,227,930 bolivares, made up of the following items: Import duties and taxes, 35,520,420; tax on liquors, 3,200,000; stamped paper for cigarettes, 4,560,000; wharves, 4,000,000; stamps, 1,440,000; and sundry revenues, 3,507,510 bolivares. The expenditures are estimated, in bolivares, as follows: Department of home government (interior), 12,541,467.02; foreign relations, 1,339,573.79; treasury, 13,825,366.60; war and marine, 10,941,743.75; fomento (encouragement), 4,453,928; public works, 4,287,760; public instruction, 4,338,-460; and other expenses, 499,630.84.—The new NATURALIZA-TION LAW of the Republic of Venezuela provides that any foreigner who has resided at least one year in the country is entitled to apply for naturalization papers. Foreigners who wish to become Venezuelan citizens must make application through the department of home government (interior) to the President of the Republic, or through the governor of the State or Territory in which the applicant resides. Applicants must be over 21 years of age, must state their occupation or profession, and if married and having minor children the number of same. If the application is granted a certificate of

naturalization will be issued to the applicant through the department of foreign relations.—The Venezuelan Senate has ordered placed in a prominent place in the Hall of Sessions of that body, in memory of the HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY of the meeting of the first congress, a copy of the celebrated oil painting by Tovar y Tovar representing the first congress of the Republic in the act of signing the declaration of independence of Venezuela.—In 1912 the maritime ports of Venezuela registered 31,769 incoming and 26,589 outgoing PASSENGERS.—The department of fomento and public works has contracted with Dr. Luis Pio Herrera for the installation of a factory containing modern machinery for the working of hennequen and other industrial FIBROUS PLANTS grown and found in the country. The concessionaire proposes to give special attention to the exploitation of plants of the agave family. --- The Government of Venezuela has authorized Antonio Aranguren to transfer his concession of February 28, 1907, for the exploitation of MINES in the districts of Maracaibo and Bolivar, State of Zulia, to a London corporation entitled "Venezuelan oil concessions." Permission has likewise been granted to Carlos Leon to dispose of his interest in a number of copper mines in the district of Bolivar, State of Yaracuay, to the Cumaragua Mining Co.—Gen. Paulino Torres has been authorized to construct a TRAIL for the use of pack animals between the port of Cariaco, capital of the district of Rivero, State of Sucre, and the municipality of Santa Maria in the same district. The sum of 16,000 bolivares has been placed at the disposal of Gen. Torres with which to begin this work.—A recent executive decree provides for the repair of the CART ROAD between Villa de Cura and San Juan de los Morros, the construction of a new road between the latter place, via Uverito, Maniadero, and Carita, to the Parapara highway, and the repair of the latter road as far as Calabozo.—The department of foreign relations has settled the CLAIM of the Carenero Railway & Navigation Co., a French corporation, by the payment of 300,000 bolivares.—The Venezuelan Government, through the department of fomento, has prohibited the exploitation of pendare trees without authorization to exploit the balata or RUBBER producing forests. - The department of fomento of the Government of Venezuela is conducting an investigation of the BANANA pest which is injuring banana plantations in certain districts of the Republic, and will take steps to combat and prevent the spread of the disease.—The Congress of Venezuela has ratified the PROTOCOL signed at Caracas on February 11, 1913, between the representatives of the Governments of France and of Venezuela, and President Gomez has duly promulgated the same.





WILLIAM J. BRYAN, Secretary of State of the United States, Chairman ex officio.

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1 Absent.

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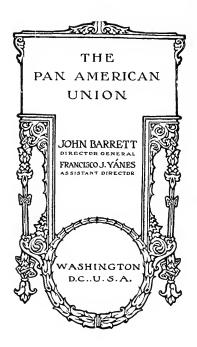
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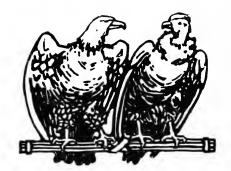
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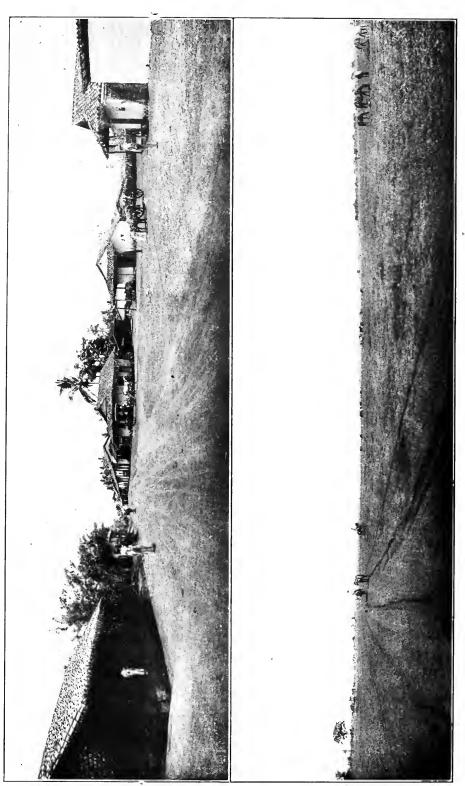
NO. 4

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOP-MENT IN PANAMA :: ::

ANAMA has begun seriously a project for developing the fertile interior of the country. In accordance with the contract entered into recently by President Porras with the North American firm of engineers and contractors, H. W. Hebard & Co., engineering parties have been organized to make investigations and to report upon a series of projects for short railways connecting various ports on the Pacific side of the Isthmus with the fertile lands of the interior, and for water storage basins for the development of electricity to run the railways, and for irrigating the broad llanos which parch into sterility during January, February, March, and April of each year.

Previous railway projects in Panama have all revolved around the once popular scheme of connecting David, near the Costa Rica border, with the city of Panama, a railroad that would run half the length of the Republic and parallel the already existing water route. This would form a link in the projected North and South America line. It is probable that this project would have been entered upon two years ago if the bids for its construction were not considered exorbitant. It has been officially ascertained that no objection exists on the part of the United States to railroads that do not come within 15 miles of the canal and those now projected will not come that close.

A railroad from David, the largest town of Chiriqui and third in the Republic, to Boquete, a valley at the foot of Chiriqui Volcano, with the attendant harbor improvement and water storage, will be the



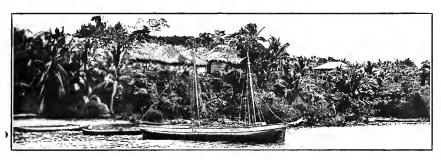
AGRICULTURAL LANDS IN PANAMA.

Upper picture: A street in David. Lower picture: A stretch of llano between David and Alanje.



MARKET BOATS AT WHARF, PANAMA CITY, PANAMA.

The steamers engaged in the coast trade earry very little garden products. Sailboats are the chief factors in bringing truck farming products to market.



SEASIDE VILLAGE IN LOS SANTOS, PANAMA.

Over half the garden vegetables sold in Panama are carried from Los Santos in small sailboats, the hulls of which are hewn out of hardwood trees.



A PARADE IN THE INTERIOR OF PANAMA.

All the residents of the rural districts are good horsemen. Journeys of $30\ {\rm to}\ 50$ miles a day are not at all infrequent.

first of the projects taken up. The port of David is at the head of an estuary 10 miles long, separated from the open sea by sand bars that make it impossible for ships drawing more than 5 feet of water to enter except at high tide. If it is possible to do this without continuous dredging, it is planned to open a channel that will be navigable at all times.

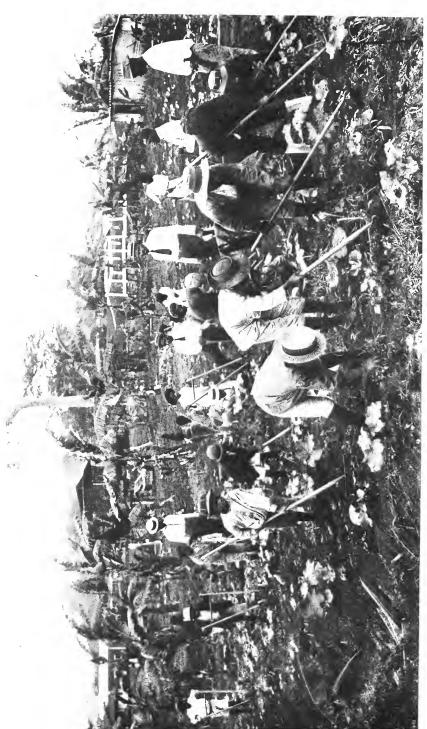
The railroad from the port to Boquete will be about 50 miles long and will run across a broad tableland cut by four large and a dozen small streams. For half the distance it will run over level llanos, and there will be little grading. About 15 miles of it, however, will be in the foothills and many difficulties will be encountered.

Boquete is a valley set between two ranges of hills, the southern about 4,800 feet high at its lowest pass, and the northern, the volcano itself, which rises 1,000 feet above sea level. Scaling the ridge that lies in front of the valley will be a difficult feat, because the natural grades now followed by the cart road are as high as 10 per cent, and few opportunities for reaching the pass are presented by the rugged contour of the mountain side. Bridging the larger rivers will also be a difficult and expensive enterprise.

Another costly part of the project will be the erection of a dam to hold back the water of one of the large rivers. Yet this is a necessary part of the project, because the country through which the railroad will run is barren and will remain so until water is supplied for the dry months. There is a region 20 miles across that is so swept by the winds that blow down from the mountains that no vegetation grows there and even irrigation may not make this productive.

At the farther or northern end of the line is the fertile valley of Boquete, known throughout Panama as the garden of the Republic. In fact, it is a beautiful spot, girt with mountains, with a river boiling through it and a semitropical climate. But it is not over 20 miles in area, the products are few, and the opportunity for expansion is not great. The chief products at present are coffee, now selling by the quintal at 18 cents gold a pound, and cattle, which bring \$20 a head.

Boquete was first settled by Americans and Germans who were diverted from the "gold rush" in the fifties, and their descendants and a few immigrants have continued to develop the valley slowly until the present time, always held back by the lack of proper transportation facilities between Chiriqui and Panama. It is said that this will become a very rich colony as soon as the railroad is built. More certainly prosperous seems to be the future of the fertile fields along the rivers adjacent to the railroad, where cattle can be raised without much effort, and there is also an opportunity for the cultivation of sugar cane, cacao, and other crops that will not grow readily in the highlands.



SCHOOL GARDENING IN PANAMA.

An organized systematic effort is made to turn the minds of boys toward agriculture and farming and away from the natural tendencies which they early develop for oratory. Inw, and politics. Already courses in agriculture and experimental gardens are given at the National Institute of Panama, and it is now proposed to establish a national school of agriculture.



RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION IN PANAMA

New railroad lines, in construction and in project, together with the opening up of good roads and highways, combine to make Panama an attractive field for agricultural development.



ROAD BUILDING IN PANAMA.

In the interior country as well as in the larger coastal towns highway construction is actively progressing. The road shown is the extension of the highway from Chepo to Panama City.

Another part of the project is to connect the port of Aguadulce in Cocle with Santiago, the provincial seat of Veraguas; and Santiago in turn with Puerto Mutis, which is at the head of navigation on the splendid natural harbor, Montijo Bay.

There is a good wharf at Aguadulce, but the sand bar across the mouth of the estuary makes it impossible for even the light-draft ships of the coasting trade to enter except between mean and high tide. It is not likely that any effort will be made to dredge a channel through this bar, because it is so situated with reference to the open sea that another bar would form almost immediately. Jetty building would be too expensive at this time. A reconnoissance survey for a railway connecting Aguadulce with Santiago has already been made. A line along the present trail, across the hills at La Divisa, is about 35 miles long, and the only difficult pieces of construction would be encountered in crossing the divide and bridging the Rio Santa Maria.

Water storage for power and irrigation could be effected either on the Rio Grande in Cocle or on the Rio Santa Maria in Veraguas or on both without great expense. Every dry season Cocle suffers from lack of water, and in 1912 the drought was so intense that cattle died of thirst in the fields. Five miles inland from the coast a fertile llano begins and continues from 10 to 20 miles, to the foothills of the cordillera. Irrigation would make this Province, which lies within 10 hours of Panama City by steamship, a fertile and productive market garden. A measure introduced in the National Assembly last year for a scheme of irrigation has been merged in the greater project now being investigated.

The project for a railway from Santiago to Puerto Mutis is not likely to be undertaken at once, because Montijo Bay is entered only after a voyage of a day from Panama, since ships must round the southern peninsula formed by Los Santos and Veraguas. The distance between the two towns is only 25 miles, and the location would be an easy one, following the course of the Rios San Pedro and Martin Grande. Only one large bridge need be built, spanning the Rio San Pedro.

Easier in every way than the two projects referred to above is that for a railway from the port of Los Santos to Macarracas, both towns in the Province of Los Santos. This would be about 30 miles in length, and would require little difficult construction, since the grade is natural, along the course of the Rio Villa the entire distance. There would be only one large bridge, that over the Rio Estibana. Either the Villa or Estibana affords good storage reservoir sites.

Collateral to the railway projects is the construction of good trails or highways to connect with the railroads. Almost all of the transportation in Panama to-day is by means of pack animals capable of



RUNNING A LINE FORTA RAILROAD THROUGH A PANAMA JUNGLE.

Wild jungle lands are rapidly giving place to solid roadbeds and railroad tracks under the steady work of surveyors and engineers. In many places the growth of trees and bushes is so thick that half a dozen machetemen accompany each surveyor to cut pathways. The above illustration shows a survey party in Chiriqui. Parties make headquarters at a native village and pack their supplies for a week's camp on the backs of laborers.

carrying not over 200 pounds. This is likely to continue the favored means of transportation until such a system of roads has been completed as will be proof against the heavy rains of eight months of every year. Cart roads cost at least \$5,000 a mile for proper grading, drainage, and metaling, while excellent trails can be constructed for a tenth of that amount. Either with trails or cart roads, however, substantial bridges must be built. The Government has recognized this and, in addition to the highways built from various ports to the large towns near by them, it has pushed the construction of bridges far in advance of road building.

But Panama needs, besides railroads, for the development of its fertile fields some new blood. It is no disrespect to the present inhabitants, nor lack of appreciation of their many charming qualities, that prompts the statement that in the interior the mass of the people can work still more seriously than at present. They live on little farms, plant a few fruits and vegetables, raise pigs and chickens enough for their own needs, have all the necessities of life, but know little of its luxuries. I have broken bread and eaten salt in many of these homes, and am frank to confess that the charm of this life is not evanescent, but abides.

President Porras and his advisers know, none better, that new blood must be introduced if permanent development is to follow the opening of the interior. Once the country is made accessible they plan to induce immigration from Spain, Italy, and Portugal. It was hoped at one time that many of the Spanish laborers employed on the canal would be shown the advantages of settling in the Republic. But these men are largely from the northern section of Spain, and prefer a subtropical to a tropical climate.

Americans with good financial backing will find Panama an attractive field for agricultural investment, just as several of them already have found it. The credit of Panama is good. The whole project now under investigation would probably cost not over \$5,000,000, and the Canal Zone rental alone would pay the bulk of the interest on this amount.

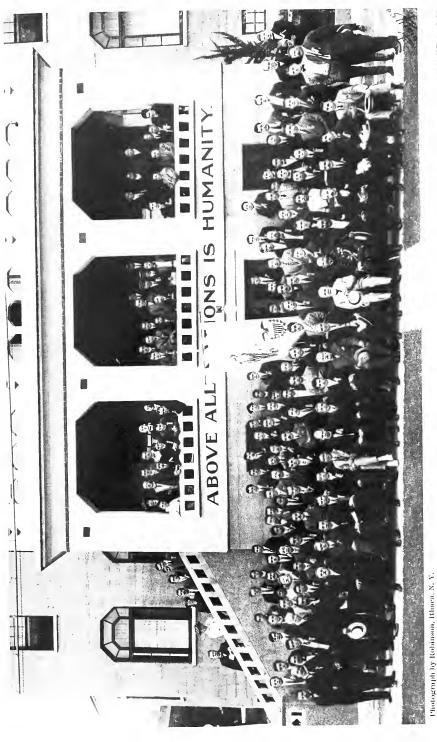


EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF STUDENTS¹

ЧHOROUGHLY international in scope and truly cosmopolitan in spirit and character, the Eighth International Congress of Students, which met in the United States, August 29 to September 19, 1913, has now passed into history. Without fear of exaggeration it may be stated that it was one of the most remarkable international gatherings which has ever assembled anywhere. Commencing its sessions on Friday, August 29, at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, the five following days and evenings were devoted to the most serious kind of work, the consideration of questions affecting the social and economic welfare of students. Then came a pleasure trip lasting several weeks, during which time the delegates enjoyed a succession of festivities, receptions, and enter-They were brought into personal contact with prominent men of local, national, and international fame; they visited cities of scenic beauty and historic interest; and they covered in their tour visits to Boston, Albany, Ithaca, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Annapolis, Washington, concluding with a week's stav in New York City.

Though the Congress is over, the results of this gathering, which was made up of the probable future men of affairs, banded together for the purpose of developing international contact, mutual understanding, and friendship between students of all nations, regardless of racial, religious, or political differences, will act and react as a tremendous influence in bringing about a spirit of brotherhood and confraternity not alone among the thinking men of the nations of the earth, but, as a consequence, among the nations themselves.

Considered from the standpoint of internationalism, it is difficult to conceive a congress more representative in its constituency than that which assembled at Ithaca. Every corner of the universe was represented. The bright, enthusiastic, clean-cut, clear-eyed youth and manhood of 30 countries, from Europe, Asia, Africa, Central America, and South America, came to the United States to participate in this conference. The 250 delegates joined forces and proclaimed adherence to the lofty ideals and principles which distinguished the congress. Polyglottic as was the nature of the gathering—for no less than 17 different languages were represented—yet there stood out in clear contrast and bold relief the unity of purpose and the oneness of thought which stirred the hearts of these young men



DELEGATES TO THE EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF STUDENTS, CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., AUGUST 29-SEPTEMBER 19, 1913.

One of the most cosmopolitan gatherings which had ever assembled in a congress. Student representatives were present from nearly every section of the globe, representing 17 different languages and 60 leading colleges and universities of America, Europe, and Axia. The group was taken in front of the Cosmopolitan Club house. After a week of serious work at Ithaca, the Congress made a tour of the leading cities of the Bast.

of many tongues and from many lands-and this ideal was well expressed on a large banner which waved over the meeting hall and carried the words "Above All Nations is Humanity."

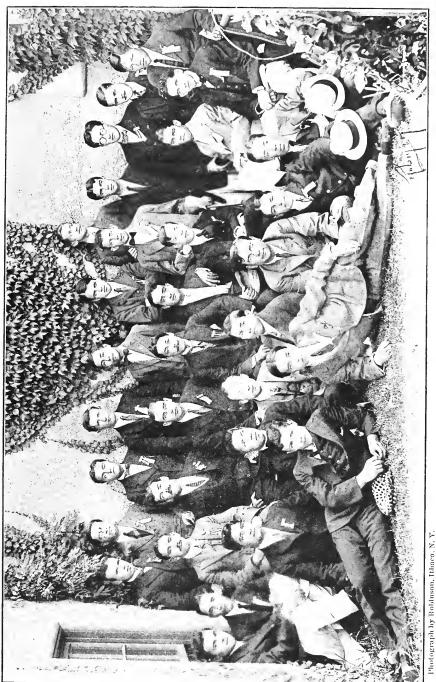
Viewed from a student standpoint, a more historic and more eventful congress could not be desired. Everywhere it was received with due dignity, elaborate receptions, and enjoyable entertainment. All along the route the leaders of Nation, State, and City, paid homage and tribute to this group of students representing the future power and force of the world; the coming leaders of thought and action; the men who, perhaps, in the next generation, will wield the destinies of their respective lands; the men who must be counted upon to

preach peace and good will in their respective countries.

Especially for Pan America was this congress a triumph. First of all, never before had so many countries of Central and South America sent delegates to an international student congress. The fact that such large numbers were sent to this congress held in the United States of America was indeed significant of the desire to still stronger cement the relations between the Republics of the Western Hemisphere. Secondly, the representatives who came made a splendid impression upon the other delegates present. Furthermore, they presented papers which evidenced careful thought and preparation. Again, their participation in the discussions and debates revealed keenness and breadth of intellect of a high order, while their easy oratory and eloquence was a subject of favorable comment at all times. In brief, the Latin American delegates were men of high stamp and caliber, always courteous and agreeable, of ease and grace, and made friends very readily. So delightful companions did these young men from the Southern Continent prove themselves, that long before the time for choosing the place of the next congress arrived there was a well-developed sentiment to honor the Latin Americans by selecting one of their capitals. Finally, of historic interest to Pan America is the fact that the new constitution of "Corda Fratres" was proclaimed with pomp and ceremony from the Hall of the Americas of the Pan American Union Building, in the presence of the Secretary of State of the United States, a number of distinguished diplomats, and a large gathering of prominent official and social leaders. However, before dwelling further upon the work of the congress and its significance from the standpoint of international relations, let us consider briefly the origin and history of this movement.1

Students of all nations have problems, aspirations, and ideals that are essentially the same. It is natural, therefore, that they should have a desire for contact with men of other nations, who, under dif-

¹ See Bulletin, March, 1913, for comprehensive article by Louis P. Lochner, General Secretary of the Fédération Internationale des Étudiants.



LATIN AMERICAN DELEGATES TO THE EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF STUDENTS.

From a Pan American standpoint the congress was highly gratifying. The presence of so many students from a large number of the countries of Central and South America was indeed a compliment to the United States, which was entertaining the student congress for the first time, while the selection of a South American capital as the seat of the next congress in 1945 evidence the favorable impression that these delegates made.

ferent circumstances, have to deal with the same problems and are striving to realize the same ideals. That there is a strong desire for international intercourse, for the frank exchange of ideas and experiences, and for forming international friendships, is shown by the enthusiastic manner in which almost all opportunities for such contact have been utilized. The many student organizations of an international character that are flourishing in the universities of the world stand as noble monuments and eloquent witnesses of the irresistible desire of students to know their brothers from all over the world, in spite of the obstacles of race, language, or religion.

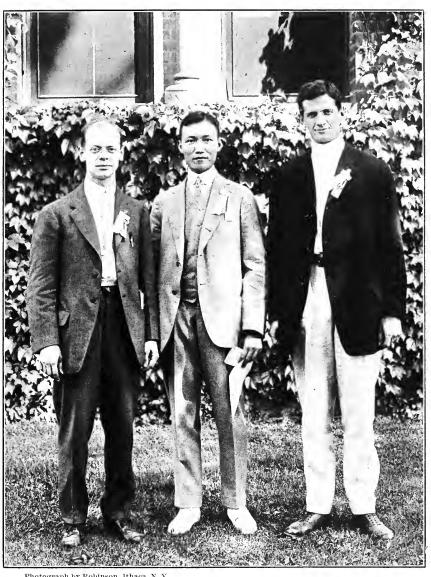
In the countries embraced in the Pan American Union the desire for international contact among the students of the Western Hemisphere has manifested itself in the series of notable International Congresses of American Students held at Montevideo in 1908, at Buenos Aires in 1910, and at Lima, Peru, in 1912. At these congresses the common problems of student life were discussed. Special sectional meetings for the discussion of problems in the various branches of study were also held.

The various European countries have their distinct student organizations. In England, for example, the universities have such associations as cosmopolitan clubs, international polity clubs, Anglo-American clubs, etc. German institutions of learning number among their affiliations the Internationale Studenten Vereine and the Freie Studentenschaft. In the United States and Canada the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs have been factors in fostering friendships between men of all nations.

But the most comprehensive of all these student movements is the International Federation of Students, "Corda Fratres" (brothers in heart), founded in Italy in 1898, and now grown to an organization of world-wide proportions. The principal aim of this federation is "to support and spread the idea of unity and brotherhood of students." It is a central organization, and embraces in its membership the principal student movements of Europe, Asia, and North and South America. Seven congresses of "Corda Fratres" have been held in European cities—this eighth in the United States; and fitting honor was paid to the older, yet newer, civilization of Latin America by voting the next congress in 1915 to Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay.

It was this eighth congress, held at Cornell University, that marked an epochal event in the history of the movement. As already observed, 30 countries sent representative young men and women, the refined, intellectual products of 60 colleges and universities, some officially designated by their governments, others accredited by their

¹ Mention should also be made of the three international congresses of students of Great Colombia embracing Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador. The first was held at Bogota in 1910, the second at Caracas in 1911, and the third will take place in December of this year at Quito.



Photograph by Robinson, Ithaca, N. Y.

OFFICERS OF THE EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF STUDENTS.

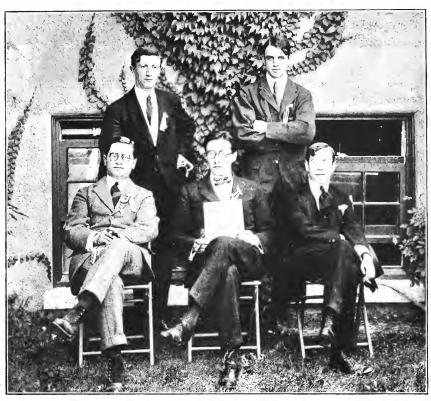
Right to left: George W. Nasmyth, president; Carlos Locsin, chairman, congress committee; Louis P. Lochner, secretary.

schools of learning, still others delegated by their student organizations, while many came on their own accord. The countries present were Argentina, Bohemia, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, England, Finland, Germany, Guatemala, Hawaii, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Portugal, Russia, Scotland, Siam, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland. the United States of America, and Uruguay.

That this congress should have met within the classic grounds of Cornell University was also peculiarly fitting for several reasons. First, here was planted the cosmopolitan spirit which has branched forth so vigorously into the other great colleges. Secondly, the Cosmopolitan Club of Cornell, under whose auspices the congress was held, is one of the largest and most powerful in the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs of North America, and is housed in a beautiful \$50,000 structure. And finally, from a Pan American standpoint, it is a matter of interest that the Cornell Cosmopolitan Club was founded

by an Argentine, Modesto Quiroga, in 1904.

No description of the congress would be complete without some mention, though brief, of the various foreign delegations. It is, indeed, a matter of regret that the limits of this article will not permit a detailed account of the personnel of these visitors. Nevertheless, it is impossible to pass this point without a word of comment on the large German delegation. Its characteristic thoroughness, force, and reserve constituted a strong element toward the success of the congress. Conspicuous in this group were Dr. John Mez, of Munich, the president-elect of the next congress, and Dr. Walter A. Berendsohn, who headed the Germany study tour to this country. From England, N. B. Langdon-Davies, of Cambridge, made his presence felt with advanced and decisive views on international relationship. Mrs. Beatrice Mekota, one of the Bohemian delagates, won many friends by her charming manner and progressive ideas. Baron Zoltan de Hindy, of Budapest, Hungary, gave freely of his experiences at previous student congresses. Italy, the home of the "Corda Fratres" movement, was ably represented by Prof. Raymondo Falci, the editor of the Corda Fratres Review, and the genial, warm-hearted Mario Marini, Francisco D'Ambrossia, and others. The great uplift work which the students of Russia and Finland are doing in their respective countries was emphasized by Dr. Alexander L. Trachtenberg, of Yale, the Russian delegate, and Dr. Henry Hartman, of Finland. Dr. Alfred Knapp, of Zurich, brought to the congress the cordial greetings from Switzerland; and Count San Esteban, of the Spanish Legation, visited the sessions in behalf of the students of Spain. From the Orient the young republic of China had many delegates present, with Dr. Suh Hu, president of the Cornell Cosmopolitan Club, as leader; in Juiji G. Kasai the Japanese nation had an able spokesman.



THE ARGENTINE DELEGATION.

Seated left to right: Julio A. Cores; Alberto Viñas, chairman; Arturo Capdevila. Standing left to right Braulio de Ipola; Diego Molinari.



THE BRAZILIAN DELEGATION.

Seated left to right: Antonio Carlos de P. Souza; Paulo Buarque de Macedo: Francisco Freire de Carvalho Hon. Andrew D. White; Alvaro de Carvalho, chairman; Plinio de Lima. Standing left to right: José Martins de Andrade; Dario Rodrigues Gonçalves; Alvaro Pompeia. It was, however, the pleasure and privilege of the writer to be almost constantly in close association with the delegates from Latin America. These intelligent, practical, and courteous young men added much strength to the congress, and attracted the attention of the other delegates to the wonderfully progressive countries which they represented.

From Argentina came a special delegation of five members with Alberto Viñas, president, and Julio A. Cores, from Buenos Aires; the students of the University of Cordoba were represented by Arturo Capdevila and Diego Molinari; Braulio de Ipola was representative from the University of La Plata. Brazil delegated Alvaro de Carvalho and Francisco Freire de Carvalho, both of the medical school of Bahia. Chile was represented by César Zelaya, who is conducting special investigations in the United States for his country, and by Luis Ossa Lorca, who is also studying here. John A. Bonilla was the sole representative of the Republic of Colombia; the student association of the University of Habana, Cuba, was represented by Bernardo Latour, of the law school, and by Luis A. Baralt, jr., of the department of letters and science; from Guatemala came Francisco Galvez Portocarrero, representing the law faculty of the University of Guatemala, and Angel Arturo Rivera, of the medical faculty. A special resolution of the congress empowered these two delegates to lead the work of extending the "Corda Fratres" movement in Central America. Emilio Guizar, jr., a student from Mexico at Cornell University, represented his country at the congress. Peru accredited to the congress Dr. H. Fernandez Dávila, president, Federico Basadre G., Juan A. Armas, Pedro E. Orozco, Arnaldo Veles, Carlos Peralta, and Manuel Ochoa. The Philippines were represented by Carlos L. Locsin, a student of Cornell and chairman of the congress committee; Porto Rico designated Miguel A. Muñoz, secretary-elect of the next congress, and Heliodoro Blanco Morales. Uruguay had as its delegates Washington Escudero, Romeo Bacigalupi, and Dionisio Garmendia, the delegation which gained the good will of all and carried off the next congress to their country. In some instances additional delegates had been designated to those listed above, but for various reasons they were unable to attend. A number of other young Latin Americans pursuing studies in local colleges also participated in the activities of the congress, so that the total number of South and Central American delegates numbered nearly 50.

It is not essential at this time to go into an elaborate statement of the business transacted and resolutions adopted at Ithaca. These will appear in the official report of the proceedings to be published by the congress committee at an early date.¹ It is sufficient to say

¹ Copies of the proceedings of the congress and of the souvenir book containing a history of the student movement throughout the world can be obtained by addressing the International Bureau of Students, 40 Mount Vernon Street, Boston, Mass.





John A. Bonilla.

Left to right: Bernardo Latour, chairman; Luis A. Baralt, jr. DELEGATES FROM CUBA.



Left to right: Angel Arturo Rivera; Francisco Galvez Portocarrero, chairman.

that many instructive papers were read by the delegates and interesting discussions were indulged in. The progress of the student movement in different parts of the world was a subject which created much interest. It revealed the increasing tendency of college men and women of all nations to band themselves together for their moral and social improvement, and for the uplift of their peoples and countries. The affiliation of the different student clubs with other organizations, and the prominence which these leagues attained, revealed in a striking manner the desire for better understanding and closer associations which existed in these groups. The relation of students to community and their influence in raising economic and



THE MEXICAN DELEGATE.

Emilio Guizar, jr.

social standards were other points which stimulated much thoughtful discussion. The adoption of a new constitution at this

congress was a sequence to the unprecedented expansion in the "Corda Fratres" movement. The broadened law provides for the leaguing together of student bodies rather than individual students. Another important result of the conference was the establishment of an international bureau of students, with temporary headquarters in Boston, Massachusetts. This institution will serve as a clearing house of information for the students of the world, and will be in charge of George W. Nasmyth and Louis P. Lochner, the president and secretary, respectively, of the eighth congress. Messrs. Nasmyth and Lochner have for many years been identified with student organizations, have traveled widely in foreign countries, and are thoroughly equipped to successfully develop this new project. It is also proposed to publish an international students' magazine which will be

furnished to all student bodies in the federation and to all student publications exchanging with the bureau.

In addition to the papers by student delegates, the congress had the pleasure of listening to inspiring addresses by prominent educators. Dr. T. F. Crane, acting president of Cornell University, welcomed the delegates on the first day of the gathering, and messages of felicitation and good will were read from President Wilson, Secretary of State Bryan, Director General Barrett, Dr. Giglio-Tos of Italy, the founder of "Corda Fratres," and Sr. Modesto Quiroga of Argentina, the founder of the Cornell Cosmopolitan Club. Dr. John R. Mott, executive secretary of the World's Student Christian



Photograph by Robinson, fihaca, N. Y.

THE PERUVIAN DELEGATION.

Left to right: Carlos Peralta; Manuel Ochoa; Pedro E. Orozco; Dr. H. Fernandez Dávila, chairman; Federico Basadre G.; Armaldo Veles; Juan A. Armas.

Federation, addressed the Congress on "The Relation between the Corda Fratres Movement and the United World." His words of encouragement evoked great applause from the visitors. Another address of a nature to animate the congress in its efforts to develop international peace and amity was delivered by Dr. Edwin D. Mead, director of the World Peace Foundation. Dr. Mead spoke on "The Scholar and the United World." Dr. Andrew D. White, the first president of Cornell, and one of the foremost peace advocates of the world, who had just returned from the dedication exercises of The



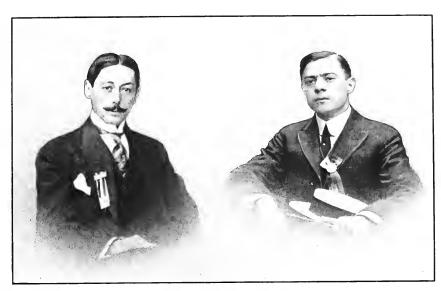
DELEGATES FROM PORTO RICO.

Left to right: Miguel A. Muñoz, chairman; Heliodoro
Blanco Morales.

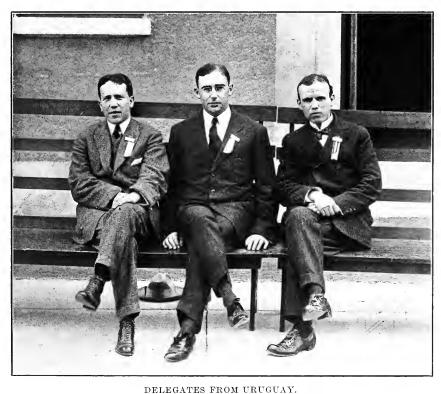
Hague Palace of Peace, tendered a reception to the delegates. He also delivered an illuminating address on "The Hague Conference, Past, Present, and Future." The United States Commissioner of Education, Hon. Philander P. Claxton, graced the congress with his presence and spoke cheering words of welcome to the visiting students.

Only one who was present at the congress and observed the earnest faces of those young college men and women, and listened to the deliberations and debates, can appreciate the deep seriousness of purpose which characterized this gathering. Only such a one can understand that quickening enthusiasm which

dominated the congress and which was responsible for the outbursts of cheers and applause that rang out time and again as some delegate uttered a phrase or sentence evidencing a desire to draw into closer sympathy the students of his country with those of the rest of the world, or the people of his land with the peoples of other lands. While the purpose of the congress was mainly to devise and create means by which closer international contact, mutual understanding, and friend-ship might be produced between students of all nations, yet reduced to its final analysis the congress was in a broad sense an international peace meeting composed of a younger generation. No matter what question was discussed, or from what standpoint, consciously or



DELEGATES FROM CHILE. Left to right: César Zelaya, chairman; Luis Ossa L.

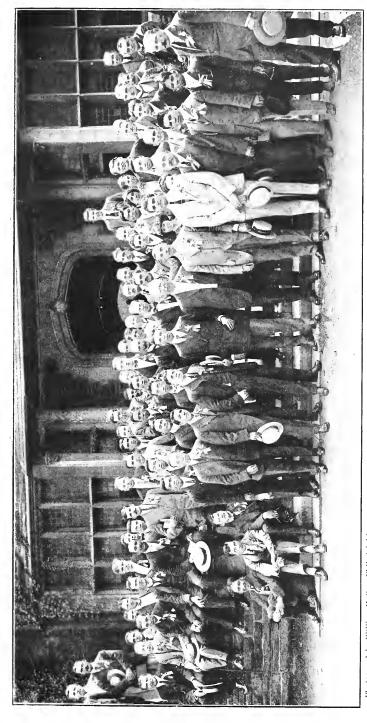


Left to right: Romeo Bacigalupi; Washington Escudero, chairman; Dionisio Garmendia.

unconsciously the impelling thought reflected the basic elements of good understanding and closer relationship.

Seldom was the true significance of the term "good understanding" more clearly revealed than at these sessions. "Good understanding" has indeed been too frequently used without a proper appreciation of its real meaning. It means more than a perfunctory friendship between peoples of different lands; it connotes more than a superficial understanding of the natures and customs of different countries; the meaning of the term conveys more than a mere mental concept. Genuine good understanding springs from the heart; it is the result of mingled feelings of appreciation and sympathy toward fellow man regardless of race, color, or religion. good understanding can only come when the mind and heart combine to judge a stranger not by one's own standards and customs, but by a proper consideration of the standards and customs of the stranger; not by the words and external acts of the stranger, but by an analysis of the motives and impulses which direct the stranger. The interpretation of this term embodies a sympathetic understanding of his viewpoint, and of the different environments, traditions, customs, and standards under which he has lived and which differ in various parts of the world. Above all, good understanding means fair and just understanding. When that day will have arrived when it shall be considered unjust to judge other people entirely by one's own standards, then a solid basis can be established for universal peace and brotherhood between the peoples and nations of the earth.

While at Ithaca the delegates were afforded every opportunity to meet each other and become better acquainted. The meals were served in the spacious dining hall of Sage College, and at the numerous round tables sat truly cosmopolitan groups, sometimes many as six different countries being represented at a table. Excursions to inviting parks along the picturesque Lake Cayuga brought the congress into further social intercourse, while little dinners given by various delegations in compliment to each other served to bind individual strong friendships. In this connection mention should be made of the dinners given by the delegates from Peru and from Brazil to the other Latin American delegations. The officers of the congress and the delegate from the Pan American Union were also present at these functions and enjoyed the cordial hospitality of the hosts. Eloquent speeches were made by the leaders of the various delegations, and toasts were proposed to the presidents of the American Republics, and to the Pan American Union, Director General Barrett, and Assistant Director Yanes for their efforts to bring about the closest bonds of friendship between the American Republics.



Photograph by William II. Rau, Philadelphia,

THE STUDENT CONGRESS AT THE HOUSTON CLUB, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 8-9, 1913.

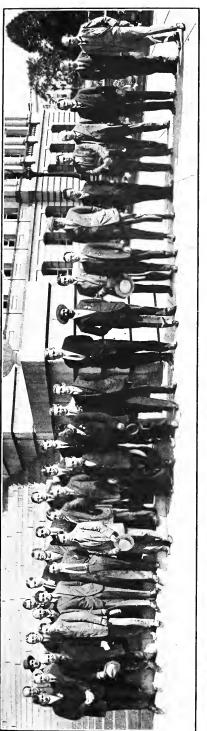
In Philadelphia the delegates spent two of the most enjoyable days of the entire tour. A program consisting of lunches, banquets, motor trips, and other events occupied every moment of the time. The reception was in the hands of a joint committee of citizens and of the University of Pennsylvania.

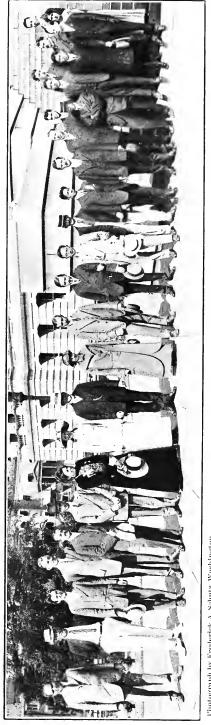
The final day of the congress, Wednesday, September 3, witnessed the unanimous choice of Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay, for the seat of the ninth congress, to be held in 1915, and the election of Dr. John Mez, of Munich, Germany, as president, and Sr. Miguel A. Muñoz, of Porto Rico, as secretary. Dr. Mez, who figured so prominently during the entire session, is a natural leader, and forceful versatile, while his colleague, Sr. Muñoz, won the respect of the entire gathering by his earnestness and eloquence.

From Ithaca the congress traveled to Buffalo, the first city to be visited on this round of sightseeing and entertainment. The several days here (Sept. 3–5) passed quickly with a series of luncheons, receptions, automobile tours, and inspection of commercial and industrial plants. The hosts at Buffalo included the Young Mens' Christian Association, the Larkin Co., and the University, Saturn, and Century Clubs. The citizens' committee of arrangements was headed by John B. Olmstead. Saturday, the 6th, was spent at Niagara Falls, the wonders of nature which are always certain to awe and delight the visitor. At Niagara the party temporarily separated, some remaining over Sunday at the Falls, while others enjoyed the unusually attractive trip across Lake Ontario to Toronto.

From Buffalo the Congress proceeded to Philadelphia. The reception and entertainment which awaited the delegates in the City of Brotherly Love will long live in the memory of all those who participated in them. From the moment that the reception committee welcomed the delegates at the train until the departure from that city it was one continuous whirl of festivities. There was not an idle moment during the two-day stay. It would take pages to describe the various receptions and lunches, baseball game and theater parties, brilliant dinners, automobile trips, inspection of historic places, and withal the cordial hospitality which characterized the visit to that city. Among the hosts at Philadelphia were the University of Pennsylvania, and Edgar F. Smith, LL. D., provost of the university; Hon. John Wanamaker, ex-Postmaster General of the United States; Hon. Rudolph Blankenburg, mayor of the city; the University Club; and the management of Keith's Theater and of Shibe Baseball Park. Congratulations are due to Joseph R. Wilson, chairman of the committee of citizens, and George E. Nitzche, chairman of the University of Pennsylvania committee, for the splendid manner in which their delightful program was carried out. The many individual attentions and courtesies which they bestowed upon the guests are also worthy of special mention.

Baltimore, the next point on the itinerary, was reached early forenoon of Wednesday, September 10, and though but one day was allotted to the Monumental City the committee in charge had arranged a busy day. A luncheon at the Germania Club, a motor trip





RECEPTION TO STUDENT DELEGATES BY SECRETARY OF STATE, HON. WILLIAM J. BRYAN, AT THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, SEPTEMBER 11, 1913. Photograph by Frederick A. Schutz, Washington.

Secretary Bryan delivered a stirring address of encouragement and advice to the congress, and struck a responsive note in his allusions to good understanding and universal peace.

through the city and its parks, and inspection of public buildings, kept the party moving lively until the afternoon, when a visit was made to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. Here an enjoyable dinner brought the day to a close. Dr. Julius Hofmann, chairman of committee on arrangements at Baltimore, was the recipient of praise for the eventful day he had arranged.

From Annapolis the party traveled to Washington. At the National Capital an interesting program had been arranged by the



OFFICERS OF THE 9TH CONGRESS TO BE HELD AT MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, IN 1915. Left to right: John Mez, president-elect; Miguel A. Muñoz, secretary-elect.

committee, with Arthur Deerin Call, executive secretary of the American Peace Society, as president, and Myron Jermain Jones, secretary. In the official atmosphere Washington "Corda Fratres" proclaimed with great ceremony its broadened constitution, and received the valued prestige of official recognition from the President of the United States and from the Secretary of State of the United States.

Thursday, September 11, will always be a memorable date in the history of the organization. It was on that day that President Wilson laid aside the numerous cares of a great Nation to receive the foreign delegates at the White House and to express words of welcome and encouragement to them. Di-

rector General Barrett made the presentations. Earlier in the day a reception was held at the State Department, where the Secretary of State, Hon. William J. Bryan, delivered an address to the visitors.

In the evening Mr. Barrett entertained at a reception and garden party in compliment to the visiting delegates. Assisted by the Secretary of State and Mrs. Bryan, the minister of Costa Rica and Mme. Calvo, the host received several hundred guests in the brilliantly lighted Hall of the Americas. The gallery of flags and patriots, the stately hall, and the governing board room were all appropriately





DELEGATES TO THE EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF STUDENTS AT PRESIDENT WILSON'S RECEPTION, WHITE HOU'SE, SEPTEMBER 11, 1913. Photograph by Frederick A. Schutz Washington,

On the afternoon of September 11 President Woodrow Wilson laid aside the numerous cares of the Nation to receive the student delegates and express words of welcome to them.

Director General Barrett made the presentations.

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decorated with palms, ferns, and flowers. Between the dances which followed the reception the guests strolled out into the Aztec Garden, which, with its building, pool, and landscape decorations, is reminiscent and suggestive of the aboriginal art of Latin America, the most beautiful of its kind reembodied in modern construction. A full moon added to the beauties of the scene, so strange and weird, yet possessing that wondrous charm of distant tropical splendor. The soft lights from the bronze standards upon the stairways of the marble terrace and the bluish light cast upon the old tiling in the triple-arched loggia of the Annex, reflected in the large lily pool over which presides a replica of the Aztec statue, the Sad Indian, the most precious relic of that period. In the patio, with its illuminated fountain and tropical plants, a number of macaws spread their gorgeous plumage. The whole effect was poetic and beggars description.

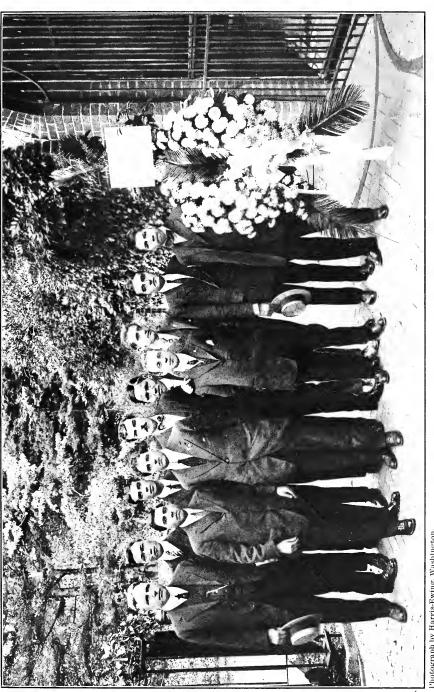
With such a setting and in the presence of many hundred guests, including members of the Cabinet and diplomatic corps, Senators, Congressmen, and social leaders, the new constitution of "Corda Fratres" was proclaimed by Mr. Lochner, the secretary of the federation. Reading the laws in the Hall of the Americas recalled the fact that 15 years ago the first constitution of that federation was proclaimed from the Forum Romanum, thus giving historic settings to the two distinct stages in the progress of that organization. Addresses were also made by Secretary Bryan; Minister Calvo; Dr. Nasmyth, the retiring president; Dr. Mez, president elect; Sr. Muñoz, secretary elect; Signor Falci, editor of the Corda Fratres Revista, and Dr. Walter A. Berendsohn, leader of the German Study tour.

The rest of the program in Washington consisted of sight-seeing trips about the city, to Arlington, Fort Myer, Mount Vernon, and other points of interest. Luncheons were tendered by the Young Men's Christian Association and the American Peace Society. The University Club gave an enjoyable reception on Saturday night, and the Collegiate Club entertained the delegates on Sunday night.

A feature of the trip to Mount Vernon on Saturday, September 13, was the placing of a large wreath of roses and orchids on the tomb of Washington by the student delegates from the Latin American countries. On the wreath was a card bearing the following inscription:

To the founder of a Republic whose history has been an example and inspiration to Latin America this tribute is paid by the students of Latin America to the Eighth International Congress of Students, 1913.

The presentation was made by Francisco Galvez Portocarrero, of Guatemala, who delivered a stirring address in Spanish. He spoke of the glorious history of George Washington and his inspiring struggles for the independence of the United States, which furnished the incentive and courage to the other countries of the Western Hemisphere to fight for their liberty. He drew attention to the

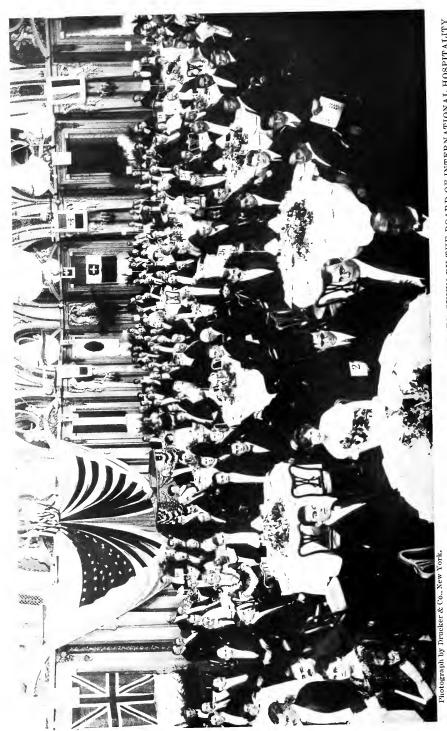


Photograph by Harris-Ewing, Washington.

FLORAL TRIBUTE PLACED ON WASHINGTON'S TOMB AT MOUNT VERNON BY THE LATIN AMERICAN STUDENTS OF THE CON-GRESS, SEPTEMBER 13, 1913.

On the wreath was a card bearing the following inscription: "To the founder of a Republic whose history has been an example and inspiration to Latin America, this tribute is paid by the students of Latin America to the Eighth International Congress of Students, 1913."

Front row: Arbur D. Call, chairman reception committee; Angel A. Rivera, Guatemala; Bernardo Latour, Cuba; Harry O. Sandberg, Fan American Union: Federico Basadre G., Peru; Juan A. Armas, Peru. Rear row: Carlos Locsin, Philippines; A. C. de P. Souza, Brazil: Francisco G. Portocarrero, Guatemala: Pedro E. Orozco, Peru; and Luis A. Baralt, Cuba.



DINNER IN HONOR OF THE EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF STUDENTS, GIVEN BY THE BOARD OF INTERNATIONAL HOSPITALITY OF THE NEW YORK PEACE SOCIETY, HOTEL ASTOR, SEPTEMBER 18, 1913.

similarity in the histories and constitutions of the American nations, and said that it was particularly fitting that this homage should be paid by the youth of Latin America, which loves its liberty and freedom as do the young people of this country. The United States of North America, he continued, proclaimed the ideals of freedom, and the other republics of the Western Hemisphere have endeavored to follow those ideals. He concluded with the hope that all the countries of North and South America might ever live in peace and harmony.

From Washington the congress adjourned to New York for the final week of the tour. In the great metropolis party trips were made to Ellis Island, Blackwells Island, municipal lodging houses, Wall Street, and other places which offered opportunity for sociologic and economic studies. Skyscrapers were also visited and views of the city were enjoyed from various points of vantage. Complimentary lunches and dinners were given to the delegates, visits were paid to the different colleges and universities of New York, and a reception

by Mayor Adolph L. Kline was also arranged.

The most important event in the New York program, however, was a splendid dinner given in honor of the foreign members of the congress by the board of international hospitality of the New York Peace Society, Thursday evening, September 18, at the Hotel Astor. Cooperating in tendering the banquet were the Alliance Francaise, American Scandinavian Society, China Society, German-American Peace Society, Japan Society, Verein Alter Deutscher Studenten in Amerika, Verein Deutscher Schriftsteller in Amerika, Mexico Society, and the Pan American Society. To William H. Short, the secretary of the New York Peace Society, is due much praise for the arrangements which made this dinner one of the most notable and enjoyable given in honor of the congress. Among the speakers of the evening were William Frederick Dix, chairman the board of international hospitality; Prof. William M. Sloane, of Columbia University; Hamilton Holt, editor The Independent; president elect of the student congress, John Mez; secretary elect, Miguel A. Muñoz; N. B. Langdon-Davies, student delegate from England; Juiji G. Kasai, from Japan; Suh Hu, from China; Walter A. Berendsohn, from Germany; and the retiring president, George W. Nasmyth.

After the dinner the delegates and their hosts were guests at a special midnight performance of When Dreams Come True, given in their honor by one of the leading theaters in the city. In appreciation of this courtesy the congress presented the clever star of the play, Joseph Santley, with a handsome loving cup. This novel midnight entertainment was indeed a fitting climax to the weeks of festivities, receptions, and dinners which greeted the delegates on their tour, and brought to a close one of the most cosmopolitan and inter-

national gatherings ever held in the United States.

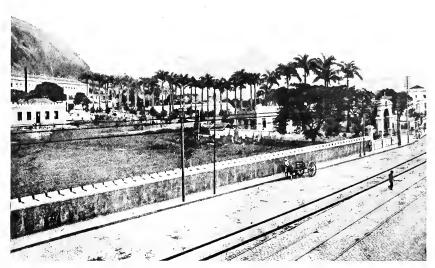
THE MILITARY COLLEGE AT RIO DE JANEIRO : :.

N the spring of next year—or to be exact, on the 6th of May, 1914—the Military College of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (Collegio Militar do Rio de Janeiro), will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary. On that day it will have rounded out a continuous existence of a full quarter of a century. While the official decree providing for



CADETS AT THE MILITARY COLLEGE OF RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL.

the establishment of this institution was promulgated by the proper ministry officials on March 9, 1889, it was not until two months later that the military college was formally inaugurated and dedicated to the education of sons of army and navy officers, military and naval men who have served their country or perhaps have laid down their lives in the fields of strife, and also the orphan sons of private



EXTERIOR VIEW OF THE MILITARY COLLEGE OF RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL.



MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE MILITARY COLLEGE OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

The entrance to the grounds and buildings is through a long, narrow lane lined on both sides with tall, graceful palms. On the left and right may be seen the guardhouses.



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING OF THE MILITARY COLLEGE OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

In front of this building is an artistic little parkway in which stands a monument in memory of Thomaz Coelho, the Minister of War, during whose incumbency the college was founded.



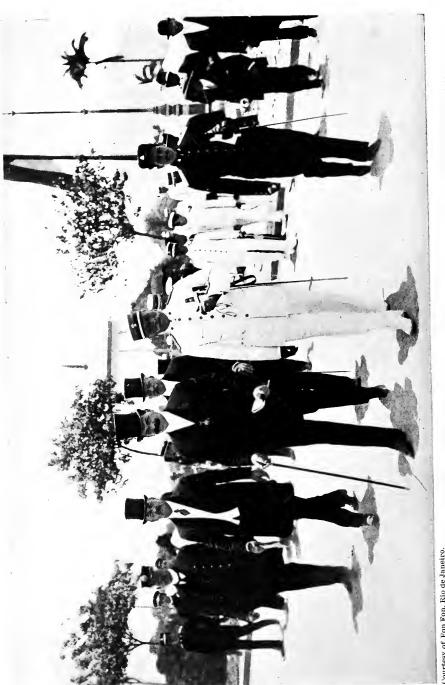
INTERIOR VIEW OF GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS AT THE MILITARY COLLEGE OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

soldiers and sailors who have died in service. For the gratuitous education and training of such young men this institution was especially designed by the Government, and has ever since been supported and maintained by it. Though the college admits as students others not of military parentage, these are required to pay for their instruction. The body of cadets, moreover, are mainly resident students living within the college grounds, although there are a number of nonresident students who take merely the instruction but do not live at the college.

Commencing in a humble and modest way with a limited but thorough course of studies, the college has grown constantly, rapidly, and remarkably. With an initial enrollment of 44 students when it first threw open its doors to the youth of the country, it now boasts of 900 cadets. As to the physical equipment of the college, its buildings, yards, laboratories, gymnasium, and other facilities, suffice it to state that these have kept apace with the increased attendance, and to-day the Collegio Militar ranks as one of the greatest and most thoroughly equipped institutions of its kind in the Western Hemisphere. Its courses of studies have also undergone noteworthy changes, and additions to the curriculum have been made from time to time so as to embrace the widest range of military, classical, and scientific subjects.

Up to the close of 1911 there have been graduated 410 cadets since 1894, when the first group of students successfully completed the rather rigid course of prescribed studies. Of this number 166 have entered the army as officers, 105 have joined the navy, 42 have followed medicine as a profession, 32 have become civil engineers, 31 have chosen law as a life work, and 34 have entered other professions. It should be fremembered in this connection that while the graduates of this institution are primarily fitted for military service, yet the range of subjects and the quality of instruction are such that graduates with this training are eminently fitted for other fields of activity, and the degree they obtain from the military college, that of surveyor (agrimensor), is generally recognized and respected throughout the land. In the last few years, however, the number of graduates following vocations other than the army has substantially diminished, so that it may be fair to say that the Collegio Militar has become chiefly a training school for the future generals of the Brazilian Army.

The college itself, the grounds and buildings, are ideally located. Picturesquely nestled between two towering hills, the college overlooks the garlanded bay of Rio and is one of the first attractions which excite the admiration of the stranger entering the beautiful harbor of this city. The main building is imposing in its wide expanse, appearing to stretch from almost the base of one of the



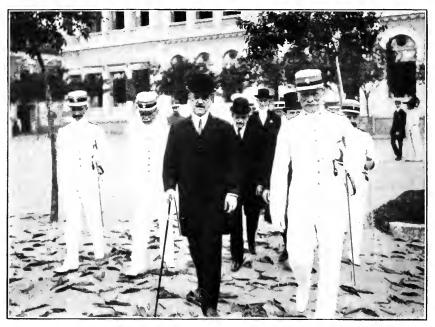
Walking with Director Commandant Col. Barreto is Dr. Rivadavia da Cunha Correia, Minister of Justice and the Interior. To the Minister's right is United States Ambassador Hon. Edwin V. Morgan, and behind the Minister is Dr. Pedro de Toledo, Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. DISTINGUISHED VISITORS AT THE MILITARY COLLEGE OF RIO DE JANEIRO, FLAG DAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1912. Courtesy of Fon Fon, Rio de Janeiro.





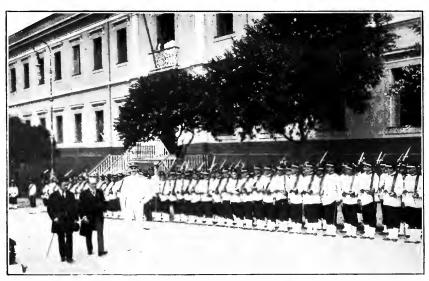


BICYCLE, INFANTRY, AND CAVALRY MANEUVERS AT THE RIO DE JANEIRO MILITARY COLLEGE.



THE UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR AT THE MILITARY COLLEGE.

Ambassador Morgan is escorted by Director Commandant, Dr. Alexandre C. Barreto and staff.



REVIEWING THE CADETS AT THE RIO DE JANEIRO MILITARY COLLEGE.

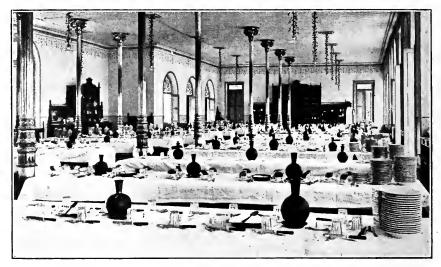
contiguous hills across to the base of the hill opposite. Around and about are various buildings erected from time to time to meet the growing demands of the institution, its increased numbers of students, and the extension of its courses of studies. Artistically laidout yards and pathways enhance the beauty of the site, and the college as a whole seems to enjoy an inviting air of freedom due to the open arrangement of the buildings and the spaciousness of the grounds.

At the present time the physical plant of the Collegio Militar contains about 30 lecture and recitation halls; a library with over 5,000 volumes; a minitary museum adorned with arms and trophies reminiscent of military glories; a drill hall; maneuvering grounds; athletic fields; fencing quarters; physical and chemical laboratories splendidly equipped with latest improved apparatus for conducting experiments and investigations in the sciences; a swimming pool; a museum of natural history richly endowed with many precious and rare specimens; and a moving-picture equipment, the first to be introduced into any school of Brazil, which is used for displaying

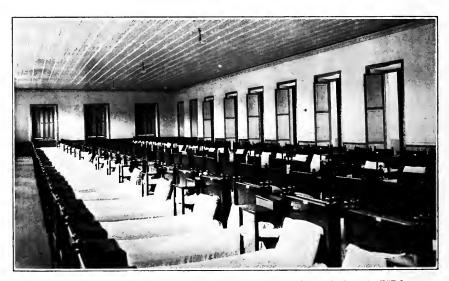
views of educational and practical value to the cadets.

The courses of study at the Collegio Militar are divided into distinct branches known as adaptação (preparatory) and secundario (secondary). The former is of three years' duration, the latter six years more, making a total of nine years required for the completion of the courses and graduation from the institution. Each of these two branches is further divided into three separate groups, viz, intellectual, moral, and physical. The studies embraced in the intellectual group include Latin and modern languages, arithmetic and higher mathematics, history, geography, penmanship, and the sciences. The moral education is imparted through various exercises designed to develop discretion, integrity, discipline, and obedience, both in a civil and military sense. These are further supplemented by weekly lectures on subjects pertaining to character building and manhood. A wide diversity of activities is included in the physical training of the student body, among which may be mentioned military tactics, gymnastics, foil and sword fencing, horseback riding, swimming, athletic sports and games.

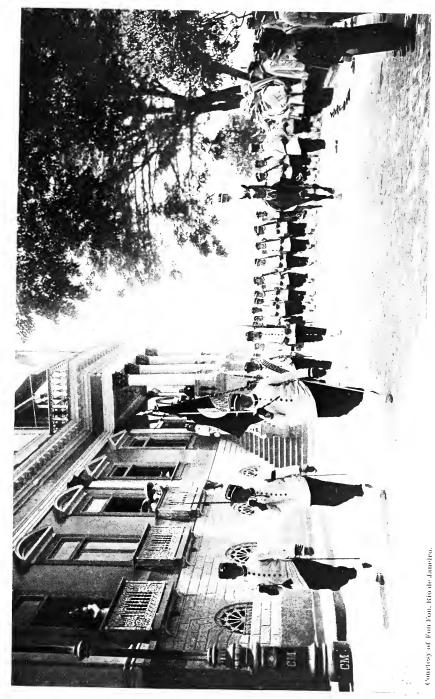
At the head of the military college is the director commandant, Dr. Alexandre C. Barreto, an artillery colonel of the Brazilian Army. This able and practical military executive has directed the affairs of the institution since 1906. He is assisted by a competent staff of military and civil professors and instructors. In addition to the director commandant, Dr. Barreto, and the assistant director, Maj. Esperidião Rosas, the faculty consists of about 20 other administrative officers, 53 professors, and 14 instructors. There are also 3



MESS HALL AT THE MILITARY COLLEGE OF RIO DE JANEIRO.



DORMITORY ROOM AT THE MILITARY COLLEGE OF RIO DE JANEIRO.



CADETS OF THE MILITARY COLLEGE AT RIO DE JANEIRO, PASSING IN REVIEW, FLAG DAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1912.

military physicians in the health department of the college, a dentist, a pharmacist, three special assistants, and about 80 attendants.

From its earliest history the Collegio Militar has been singularly prominent not only as an educational but also as a political factor in national affairs. Its professors, graduates, and students have taken an active part in every crisis and have filled the highest positions in the state and nation as well as in the army. It is but natural, therefore, that it occupies a unique position among the institutions of Brazil and is pointed out with much pride to visitors. Its many years of continuous existence and the fact that it has sheltered and taught within its classic halls men who have enriched and made glorious the history of Brazil mark it as an institution of historic interest. Its rich traditional heritage serves to attract the visiting foreigner at the Brazilian capital in much the same way as does the Military Academy at West Point, in the United States.

Moreover the grounds of the Collegio Militar have been the scene of many notable occasions of patriotic and martial significance. Frequently there assembled here leaders of state and nation, as, for example, during the month of November, 1912, there was held at the college special patriotic services commemorating the twenty-third anniversary of the day on which was decreed the establishment of a national flag for the Republic. On this occasion a splendid program was arranged and carried out with great enthusiasm. The President of the Republic and a distinguished gathering of notable civil and military officials were present and inspired the young cadets by their presence and by the eloquent and patriotic addresses delivered. Particularly interesting features of the exercises were the exhibition drills of the student cadets under their student commanders. battalion of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, a battery of artillery, and a company of bicyclists comprise the divisions of the student regiment.

The Bulletin is deeply indebted to Sr. Ferreira da Rosa, of Rio de Janeiro, for a series of interesting photographs of the Collegio Militar taken during the recent visit to that institution of Hon. Edwin V. Morgan, the United States ambassador to Brazil. Ambassador Morgan was most cordially and courteously received by the director commandant and his staff, and was shown through the grounds and buildings of the college. He also witnessed with much pleasure the exhibition drills and military maneuvers of the cadets, and appeared to be most favorably impressed with the splendid spirit displayed by the faculty and student body of that notable school.



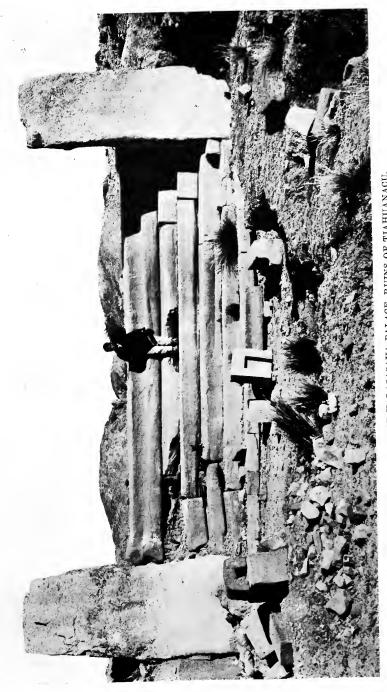


CITY so old that even the legendary lore of the Incas, who traced back an unbroken line of kings to the eleventh century, is dumb concerning the people who built it; a city which 1,000 years ago had been so long dead that even song, story, and tradition had forgotten every vestige of its history. Such is the old city of Tiahuanacu, whose ruins are crumbling surely, but very slowly, into dust not far from the southern shore of Lake Titicaca.

When the first of the invading Spaniards saw the ruins and splendid masonry of the time-scarred walls they asked the native Indians who had built these monuments of a long-forsaken city and some answered: "They existed before the sun shone in the heavens," others said they had been raised by a mythical race of giants; still others that they were the remains of an impious people, whom an angry deity had converted into stone because they had refused hospitality to his messenger or viceregent.

The first authentic account handed down to us anent these particular ruins is that of the observant Spaniard, Cieza de Leon, who investigated them during his stay in the country about 1540, while they were still in a better state of preservation and had not yet become the prey of vandals and other thoughtless folk who, for over three and a half centuries have utilized the beautifully carved stones of these ancient temples, palaces, doorways, and walls as legitimate rock quarries from which to gather building material for everything from hovels to public buildings, from pavements for patios to church walls. Garcilasso de la Vega is another of the old Spanish chroniclers who notes these ruins and adds to our little store of knowledge of pre-Incaic civilization.

Among the archæologists of more recent times who have been fascinated by the problem of Tiahuanacu may be mentioned E. George Squier, who, in his "Peru—Incidents of Travel and Exploration in the Land of the Incas," goes into most gratifying details and gives us many original illustrations of the ruins. E. W. Middendorf, a German scholar and student of archæology, who lived in Peru for some 25 years, gives a splendid account of them in the third volume



STAIRWAY OF THE KALASASAYA PALACE, RUINS OF TIAHUANACU.

Of the many interesting problems which confront the student of American archæology none, perhaps, presents a more fascinating study than that of the ruins of Tiahuanacu in Bolivia. These ruins, located in the great plateau of Bolivia at an elevation of about 13,000 feet, so far antedate the civilization of the Incas that at the time of the Spanish conquest not even the legendary lore of the Peruvians threw any light on their origin.

of his "Peru-Beobachtungen und Studien über das Land und seine Bewohner," illustrated with original photographs and drawings. Sir Clements Markham also gives a brief description of some of the most interesting features in "The Incas of Peru," while the latest publication, and the most elaborately illustrated, dealing with the problem, is that of Arthur Posnansky, in his "Guia General illustrada para la investigación de los Monumentos prehistoricos de Tiahuanacu é Islas del Sol y la Luna," published in La Paz in 1912.

The little present-day village of Tiahuanacu is located on the railroad which connects La Paz, the modern capital of Bolivia, with the port of Guaqui on Lake Titicaca, and may be reached in about two hours from the former place. The ruins of ancient Tiahuanacu, covering an area of about a square mile, are not over a half mile

from the village.

A traveler stopping in the little town, and ignorant of the close proximity of the ruins, would be astounded to observe the number of beautifully cut stones built into parts of adobe huts of the most primitive character, and sometimes forming portions of a squalid patio. A doorway to a dilapidated, thatch-roofed hut, may have a lintel or jamb formed by an artistically carved stone. In the walls of the little Catholic Church and in those inclosing its yard, and even in the paving, may be seen these smooth stones. The pedestal on which is mounted the stone cross in front of the church is made up of them, while on either side of the gateway to the inclosure stands a carved stone idol whose lines, marred by the ravages of time, still show the artistic skill of the ancient sculptors who wrought them.

Thus the ruins of the ancient city have furnished much of the material to build the village of to-day, and while the strict utilitarian may find no fault with this work of destroying the artistic monuments of a hoary antiquity to cater to present needs, to the student of archæology it seems almost like desecration. The writer has been informed that the Bolivian Government has recently enacted a law forbidding the carrying off or injuring of the portions of the ruins

still left intact by vandal hands.

A description of all of the antiquities found in these interesting ruins can not be attempted in a short magazine article, so only the most

striking features may be dealt with.

As stated, the ruins lie about a half mile southward from the village and are separated from it by a shallow valley and a small brook, on a broad and level plain. Probably the first objects that would attract the attention of the visitor are the rows of erect stones, some of them but roughly shaped, while others are accurately squared and cut and fitted into walls of fine workmanship. Closer inspection reveals long sections of foundations, with piers and lower portions of stairways; great blocks of stone with moldings, cornices, and niches cut with geometric precision; great monolithic doorways, ornamented



WEST WALL OF THE KALASASAYA PALACE, RUINS OF TIAHUANACU.

The megalithic builders of these great stone edifices whose massive walls are the relics of a hoary antiquity are known only through the monuments of masonry and carvings in stone, which now form an interesting study for the archæologists.



MONOLITHIC IDOL, RUINS OF TIAHUANACU.

The railway from La Paz runs close to the ruins of Tiahuanaeu, and on the south side, opposite the hill of Akapana, on which have been found some of the most interesting relies of the megalithic builders, three large monolithic idols were discovered lying prone and partially buried in the soil. A commission of the Geographical Society of La Paz unearthed these interesting relies and they were raised to an upright position. The two smaller monoliths were so worn and weather beaten that the symbols originally carved thereon were undecipherable. The largest of the three, however, still bears some portions of the ideographic inscriptions in relief, details of which are shown in the next picture.

with symbolical figures cut in high relief; and hundreds of smaller, rectangular and symetrically shaped stones lying promiscously about the plain.

The central and most conspicuous feature of the ruins is a great rectangular mound of earth, originally terraced, each terrace being supported by a massive wall of cut stones, the whole evidently having once been surmounted by stone structures, parts of the foundations of which are still to be seen. This section of the ruins is called the "fortress" by some archæologists, while Posnansky gives it the name of the "Cerro Akapana." Its sides, like those of all the other ruins found here, coincide very nearly with the points of the compass.

Immediately to the left of this great mound is another area slightly elevated above the level of the plain and further defined by long lines of stones. Somewhat in advance of the eastern front of this area, generally called the "temple," stands a row of massive pilasters, and in front of these in turn are the deeply embedded piers of a still smaller building of squared stones, with traces of an exterior corridor,

which is called the "palace" by Squier.

The area called the "temple" forms a rectangle 388 by 445 feet, defined by the stones alluded to above. These are mostly of red sandstone and are between 8 and 10 feet in height, 2 to 4 feet broad, and 20 to 30 inches thick. Some are still erect, some have fallen, and others have doubtless been carried away, but enough remain to show that they formed part of a rough wall built in between them. They had been placed about 15 feet apart and inclined slightly inward. These walls, evidently, once supported a terreplein of earth about 8 feet above the general level of the plain. On the eastern side of this terreplein is a lower terrace 18 feet broad, along the edge of which were raised 10 great stone pilasters, 15½ feet apart, all of which except one, which has fallen, stand in perfect alignment to-day. They are of different sizes and height. The tallest is nearly 14 feet high, 4 feet 2 inches wide, and 2 feet 5 inches thick; the shortest, 9 feet high, 2 feet 9 inches wide, and 2 feet 5 inches thick. They are accurately cut and smooth in front, while the backs are rough and only partly worked. The tops of the taller ones have shoulders cut in them as if to receive architraves, indicating that at one time all were perhaps of equal height and formed part of the masonry of a building or corridor of some kind. Another feature of this colonnade is that the sides or edges of each of these stones are cut away to within 6 inches of its face, so as to leave a projection of about an inch and a half, in order to retain in place the slabs of stone fitted in between them and prevent their falling outward.

A little over 50 feet from this colonnade are the traces of a rectangular structure alluded to as the "palace," composed of blocks of trachyte finely cut 8 to 10 feet long by 5 feet broad, with remains of what



DETAIL OF MONOLITHIC IDOL, RUINS OF TIAHUANACU.

This photograph of the best preserved portion of the largest of the three idols unearthed near the hill of Akapana, Tiahuanacu, gives an idea of the elaborate carving which once decorated these great monoliths. The designs which covered the body of the column seem to carry as the principal motif the symbol of the fish. This fact, together with its location, close to the remains of a large canal or aqueduct, which communicated with the lake of Akapana, leads to the conclusion that this idol had probably been dedicated to the water and fish of the lake.



REMNANTS OF ANCIENT WALLS, RUINS OF TIAHUANACU.

The ruins of Tiahuanacu show that the dead city once occupied a large area and more extensive excavations will doubtless reveal many ruined walls like the one shown in the picture. Constant wear of water and the corroding hand of time have rounded the once sharp edges of the great rocks which were fitted together with wonderful accuracy and evinced the skill of the prehistoric builders of these buried temples and palaces.



THE CHURCH AT TIAHUANACU.

On one side of the plaza in the present village of Tiahuanacu stands a modern church which has been built mostly of sandstone taken from the ruins of ancient Tiahuanacu. The inclosure of the church is separated from the plaza by a stone wall, the upper part of which is made up of numerous arches, all built of material taken from the ruins. On either side of the large central arch, which forms the doorway to the inclosure, are placed carved stone idols, representing only the heads and bodies, whose carving and details of ornamentation have been damaged by time and the elements.

appears to have been a corridor some 30 feet wide extending around it. The piers which supported the "palace" still remained some years ago, sunk deep in the ground, and resting on an even pavement of cut stones. In speaking of these foundations Squier, who examined them in 1864, writes:

Remove the superstructures of the best-built edifices of our cities, and few, if any, would expose foundations laid with equal care, and none of them stones cut with such accuracy or so admirably fitted together. And I may say, once for all, carefully weighing my words, that in no part of the world have I seen stones cut with such mathematical precision and admirable skill as in Peru, and in no part of Peru are there any to surpass those which are scattered over the plain of Tiahuanacu.

On the great mound which Squier calls the "fortress" are found sections of foundations and some portions of the outer or lower wall which are nearly intact. An examination of these shows that the large upright stones planted in the ground formed portions of the walls, and that the intermediate stones forming the wall are each cut with alternate grooves and projections, like mortise and tenon, so as to fit immovably into each other horizontally. Vertically they were held in position by round holes drilled into the bottom and top of each stone at exact corresponding distances, in which, there is reason to believe, were placed pins of bronze. This shows the intelligent devices of a people unacquainted with the use of cement to give strength and permanence to their structures.

Tradition has it that once there were large subterranean vaults in this area, filled with the treasures of this lost race, and that a subterranean passage led from here to Cuzco, but Squier found no such

vaults or passage.

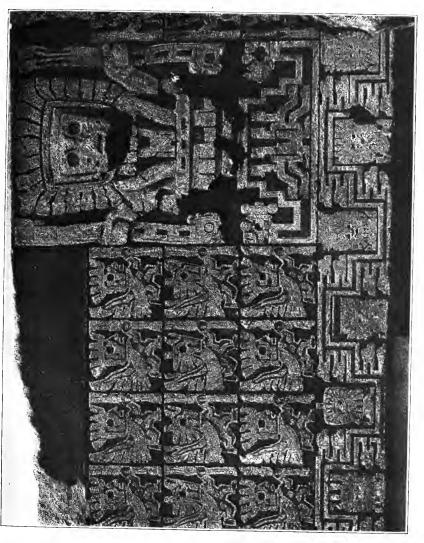
To the southeast of the "fortress," and about 250 yards from it, is a long line of wall in ruins. Beyond this are the remains of buildings of whose plans but an inadequate idea can now be formed. One of these was still in a fairly good state of preservation when D'Orbigny visited the ruins in 1833. This was called the "hall of justice" and D'Orbigny's description is as follows:

It is a kind of platform of well-cut_blocks of stone, held together by copper clamps, of which only the traces remain. It presents a level surface elevated 6 feet above the ground, 131 feet long and 23 broad, formed of enormous stones, eight making the length and two the breadth. Some of these stones are $25\frac{1}{2}$ feet long by 14 feet broad, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick. These are probably the ones measured by Cieza de Leon, who describes them as 30 feet long, 15 in width, and 6 in thickness. Some are rectangular in shape; others of irregular form. On the eastern side of the platform and cut in the stones of which they form a part, are three groups of alcoves or seats. One group occupies the central part of the monument, covering an extent of 53 feet, and is divided into 7 compartments. A group of 3 compartments occupies each extremity of the monument. Between the central and side groups were reared monolithic doorways, similar in some respects to the large one, only more simple, the one to the west alone having a sculptured frieze similar to that of the great gateway. In front of this structure, to the west, and about 20 feet distant, is a wall remarkable for the fine cutting of its stones.



MONOLITHIC DOORWAY, RUINS OF TIAHUANACU.

The famous monolithic doorway, located in the northwest corner of the great court in which are found many of the ruins, is one of the most interesting of the relics of The runner human. That it has been moved from the place which it originally occupied is evident from the fact that it faces toward the interior of the court and that it is entirely disconnected from any portion of a ruined wall. The great monolith which forms the top of the doorway has been frequench, possibly by an earthquake, but the elaborate carving and ornamentation stands out in bold relief and when deciphered may add considerably to our knowledge of the ancient builders.



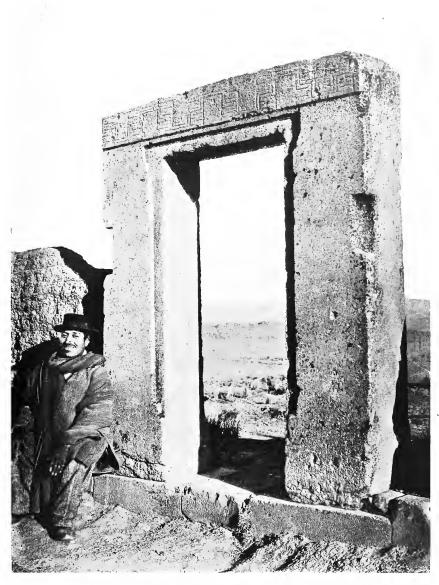
SECTION OF MONOLITHIC DOORWAY, RUINS OF TIAHUANACU.

is carred. The figure is surrounded by a border with billet ornaments, and represents a face and bust. There are two round indentations for eyes, a nose, mouth, and three small holes in each cheek of the figure. Ornaments extend from the border around the head, consisting of 22 ribands ending in heads and circles. At the upper angles there are longer ribands ending with the heads of beasts. All of these ribands radiate from the human head. From the sides of the bust issue the In the center of the great monolith which formed the top of the doorway is a square of 17; inches, on which the principal figure birds and 32 with human heads. All are winged, crowned, and hold scepters. In the above picture the human head forming the center and a portion of the kneeling figures at the left are shown. According to Sir Chenents Markham, the great Pragish archaeologist, this central figure probably represents the deity having jurisdiction over all human beings on the one hand arms, the hands grasping scepters. On either side of this central figure there are 48 figures kneeling to it, 16 with heads of and over the animal creation on the other, which are of a blackish basalt and very hard. The stones are of equal dimensions, having a groove running around them, and each has a niche cut in it with absolute precision. Everything goes to show that the variety of the forms of the niches was one of the great ornaments of the walls, for on all sides we find stones variously cut, and evidently intended to fit together so as to form architectural ornaments.

The most remarkable monument in Tiahuanacu, the "pièce de résistance" from an archælogical point of view, is the great monolithic gateway which stands in the northwest corner of the area called the "temple." D'Orbigny says that when he visited the place (1833) it had fallen down. Every traveler that has visited it since then has found it standing erect. Who raised it, or for what purpose, is unknown. Entirely disconnected from any building or wall and facing inward toward the court the presumption is that it has been moved from its original position. In all likelihood it once formed the entrance to one of the massive structures, perhaps the temple itself. Squier's description of this relic of American antiquity is so comprehensive and so clear in its details that most of the following is taken from his work.

The top of the monolith has been broken, some say by lightning and others by an earthquake, so that the two parts lap by each other, causing the sides of the doorway to incline slightly toward each other. Imagine a block of stone, somewhat broken and defaced on its edges, but originally cut with precision, 13 feet 5 inches long, 7 feet 2 inches high above ground, and 18 inches thick. Through its center is cut a doorway, 4 feet 6 inches high and 2 feet 9 inches wide. Above this doorway, on its southeast front, are four lines of sculpture in low relief, like the Egyptian plain sculptures, and a central figure, immediately over the doorway, sculptured in high relief. On the reverse we find the doorway surrounded by friezes or cornices, and above it on each side two small niches, below which, also on either side, is a single larger niche. The stone itself is a dark and very hard trachyte. It is faced with a precision that no skill can excel; its lines are perfectly drawn, and its right angles turned with an accuracy that the most careful geometer could not surpass. Barring some injuries and defacements and some slight damages by weather, I do not believe there exists a better piece of stonecutting, the material considered, on this or the other continent. The front, especially the part covered by sculpture, has a fine finish, as near a true polish as trachyte can be made to bear.

The lower line of sculpture is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, and is unbroken. The three above it are 8 inches high, cut up in cartouches, or squares, of equal width, but interrupted in the center, immediately over the doorway by the figure in high relief mentioned above. This figure, with its ornaments, covers a space of 32 by $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches. There are consequently three ranges of squares on each side of this figure, eight in each range, or 48 in all. The figures represented in these squares



MONOLITHIC DOORWAY OF OLD CEMETERY, TIAHUANACU.

About halfway between the present village and the ruins of Tiahuanacu is located an old cemetery, originally designed for the interment of the victims of an epidemic of smallpox which raged in the village many years ago. The cemetery is surrounded by a wall the entrance of which is formed by this doorway, which was taken from the ancient ruins some 65 or 67 years ago and transported to its present location.

have human bodies, feet, and hands; each holds a scepter; they are winged; but the upper and lower series have human heads wearing crowns, represented in profile, while the heads of the 16 figures in the line between them have the heads of condors.

The central and principal figure is angularly but boldly cut in a style palpably conventional. The head is surrounded by a series of what may be called rays, each terminating in a circle, the head of the condor or that of a tiger, all conventionally but forcibly treated. In each hand he grasps a stave or scepter of equal length with his body, the lower end of the right-hand scepter terminating in the head of the condor, and the upper in that of the tiger, while the lower end of the left-hand scepter terminates like the other, and the upper is bifurcate and has two heads of the condor. An ornamental girdle surrounds the waist of this principal figure, from which depends a double fringe. It stands upon a kind of base or series of figures approaching nearest in character to the architectural ornament called greeques, each extremity of which, however, terminates in the crowned head of a tiger or condor.

The winged human-headed and condor-headed figures in the three lines of squares are represented kneeling on one knee, with their faces turned to the great central figure, as if in adoration, and each one holds before him a staff or scepter. The scepters of the figures in the two upper rows are bifurcate, and correspond exactly with the scepter in the left hand of the central figure, while the scepters of the lower tier correspond with that represented in his right hand. The relief of all these figures is scarcely more than two-tenths of an inch; the minor features are indicated by very delicate lines slightly incised, which form subordinate figures, representing the heads of condors, tigers, and serpents.

The fourth or lower row of sculpture consists of repetitions on a smaller scale and in low relief of the head of the central figure, surrounded by corresponding rays, terminating in like manner with the heads of animals. The three outer columns of winged figures, and the corresponding parts of the lower line of sculpture, are only blocked out, and have none of the elaborate, incised ornamentation discoverable in the central parts of the monument. A very distinct line separates these unfinished sculptures from those portions that are finished, which is most marked in the lower tier. On each side of this line, standing on the rayed heads to which I have alluded, placed back to back, and looking in opposite directions, are two small but interesting figures of men, crowned with something like a plumed cap, and holding to their mouths what appears to be trumpets. Although only 3 inches high, these little figures are ornamented in the same manner as the larger ones, with the heads of tigers, condors, etc.



A PEDESTAL IN THE KALASASAYA PALACE, RUINS OF TIAHUANACU.

A number of similar pedestals may be found in the patio of the present church at Tiahuanacu and also supporting some of the arches in the surrounding wall of the church inclosure, all obtained from the ruins of the ancient city.



MONOLITHIC IDOL UNEARTHED IN RUINS OF TIAHUANACU.

This idol was accidentally discovered in plowing the soil near the foot of the hill of Akapana. It is about 8.2 feet in height and a little over 2.08 feet thick. The object held in the idol's right hand is supposed to have once represented a sacrificial knife. Finely carved symbols and figures cover the belt about the waist of the figure and also the legs.

Besides this elaborately sculptured gateway and another of similar character, but not quite so profusely ornamented, which has been moved from its original location and now forms the entrance to a cemetery of the modern village, there are several stone idols which have been unearthed since the time of Squier's visit. Among these are three which were found partially embedded in the earth near the railroad. The Geographical Society of La Paz has had them unearthed and raised to an erect position. On one of these the sculptured designs are still comparatively well preserved and are plainly shown in the accompanying photograph of the detail. Another large monolithic idol was accidently unearthed in plowing near the foot of the "fortress" for agricultural purposes. It is over 8 feet in height and the encircling belt about the waist of the figure is finely carved.

As stated, the entire ruins cover something over a square mile of the plain. These are the ruins of temples, palaces, and great structures of what once must have been a large, densely populated city. Not a vestige remains of the dwellings and less pretentious houses in which this population must have lived. These were naturally of a more temporary character and the relentless agents of destruction, working through countless centuries, have obliterated all traces.

The question which confronts the archæologist is—how could a population sufficiently numerous to accomplish the building of such a city have maintained itself in this region? The city was located 13,000 feet above the level of the sea on a vast plateau, where the cold is constantly so great that corn and other grain will not riper. During present times crops of potatoes and oca and some other edible roots are grown, but at best the region is such that it is only capable of sustaining a scanty mountain population. Concerning this phase of the Tiahuanacu mystery Sir Clements Markham writes:

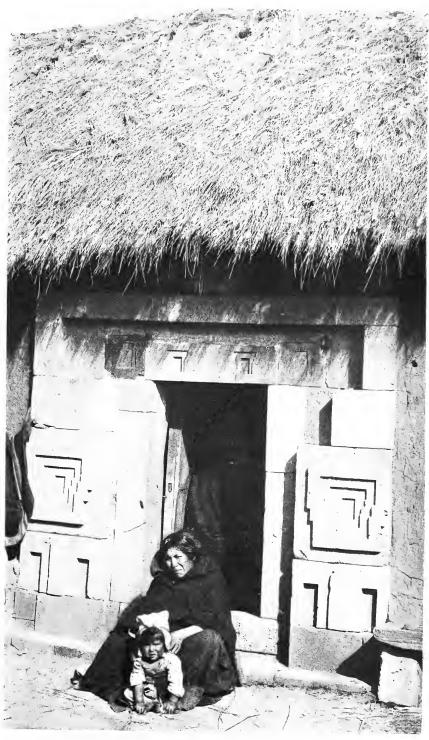
The city covered a large area, built by highly-skilled masons, and with the use of enormous stones. One stone is 36 feet long by 7, weighing 170 tons, another 26 feet by 16 by 6. Apart from the monoliths of ancient Egypt, there is nothing to equal this in any other part of the world. The movement and placing of such monoliths point to a dense population, to an organized government, and consequently to a large area under cultivation, with arrangements for the conveyance of supplies from various directions. There must have been an organization combining skill and intelligence with power and administrative ability.

One solution is possible, although the element of the ages of time involved detracts from its probability. This explanation is tentatively advanced by Sir Clements Markham, as follows:

The recent studies of southern geology and botany lead to the belief in a connection between South America and the Antartic continental lands. But at a remote geological period there was no South America, only three land masses, separated by great sea inlets, a Guiana, a Brazil, and a La Plata Island. There were no Andes. Then came the time when the mountains began to be upheaved. The process appears to have been very slow, gradual, and long continued. The Andes did not exist at



A STONE SCAFFOLD, RUINS OF TIAHUANACU.



A HUT IN MODERN TIAHUANACU.

In the present village of Tiahuanacu may be seen poor huts with thatched roofs whose entrances are formed by finely hewn and elaborately decorated stones which once formed parts of the ancient ruins of the prehistoric city.

all in the Jurassic or even in the Cretaceous period. Comparatively speaking, the Andes are very modern. The bones of a mastodon have been discovered at Ulloma, in Bolivia, which is now 13,000 feet above the sea. But such an animal could not have existed at such an elevation. Then, again, in the deserts of Tarapaca, embedded in the sides of ravines, there are numerous skeletons of gigantic anteaters, animals whose habitat is in a dense forest. When they lived, the deserts in which their bones are found must have been covered with trees. It is the height of the Andes, wringing all moisture out of the trade winds, which makes Tarapaca a desert. When the Andes were lower, the trade wind could carry its moisture over them to the strip of coast land which is now an arid desert, producing arboreal vegetation and the means of supporting gigantic anteaters. When mastodons lived at Ulloma, and anteaters in Tarapaca, the Andes, slowly rising, were some 2,000 or 3,000 feet lower than they are now. Maize would then ripen in the basin of Lake Titicaca, and the site of the ruins of Tiahuanacu could support the necessary population. If the megalithic builders were living under these conditions, the problem is solved. If this is geologically impossible, the mystery remains unexplained.

If this be the true explanation, then at the time when the cave man of Britain—our own prehistoric ancestor—was sketching rude pictures of cave bear and mastodon, fighting for his life with the wild boar, living in dark and noisome caverns, dressed in the skins of animals but little more ferocious than himself, the people of Tiahuanacu were building artistic temples and beautiful palaces, erecting monuments upon which their artists carved the story of a civilization which perhaps antedated by many centuries that of ancient Egypt. An Andean Rosetta stone is needed—and another Champollion to read this riddle of the old New World.



DINNER BY MINISTER OF DOMINICAN REPUBLIC :

URING the latter part of the summer there were visiting in Washington several prominent officials from the Dominican Republic. The Dominican Minister, Señor Don Francisco J. Peynado, took advantage of that occasion to present these distinguished gentlemen to the high officials of the United States Government, and in order to bring the visitors into closer

social contact with them tendered a dinner to a limited number of guests. Happily, there was also in Washington at this time the newly appointed minister to the Dominican Republic, Hon. James M. Sullivan. Thus the presence at this dinner of the head of the department of foreign affairs of the Dominican Republic and of the United States, and the Dominican minister to the United States, together with the United States minister to the Dominican Republic, made the gathering a notable as well as a delightful affair.

The dinner was served in one of the private dining rooms at the new University Club on Saturday evening, August 23, and, according to the invitation.



Photo by Harris-Ewing.

SR. DON FRANCISCO J. PEYNADO,

Minister of the Dominican Republic at Washington who was host at a dinner to distinguished Dominican officials.

was tendered in honor of the chief justice of the Dominican Republic, Señor Dr. Federico Henriquez y Carvajal, and the minister of foreign affairs of that country, Señor Ledo. Ramón O. Lovatón.

The following were present to meet the distinguished visitors in whose honor the dinner was given by Minister Peynado: Hon. William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State of the United States; Hon. James



Photo by Harris-Ewing.

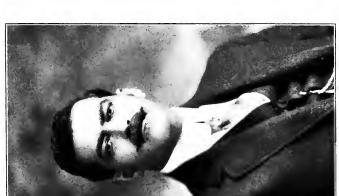


Photo by Harris-Ewing.

SR. DR. FEDERICO HENRÍQUEZ Y CARVAJAL, Chief Justice of the Dominican Republic.

Photo by Harris-Ewing.

Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Dominican Republic. SR. LCDO. RAMÓN O. LOVATON,

Vice President of the Chamber of Deputies of the Dominican Republic. SR. DON ENRIQUE JIMÉNEZ,

M. Sullivan, the newly appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the Dominican Republic; Hon. Boaz W. Long, Chief, Division of Latin American Affairs. Department of State; John Barrett, Director General of the Pan American Union; Daniel T. Wright, associate justice, Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; Brig. Gen. Frank McIntyre, Chief Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department; Sr. Don Enrique Jiménez, Vice President Chamber of Deputies of the Dominican Republic; Sr. Don I. A. Cernuda, First Secretary of the Dominican Legation at Washington; Francisco J. Yánes, Assistant Director of the Pan American Union; Sr. Don Manuel de J. Galvan, editor of Las Novedades, New York; and Walter S. Penfield, consulting attorney of the Dominican Legation at Washington.

Many cordial speeches were made in Spanish and in English, while the spirit of confraternity manifested by the host and guests sincerely expressed the desire to bring together into stronger bonds of official and social relationship the Dominican Republic and its sister nation, the United States.

Dr. Henriquez y Carvajal, the Dominican chief justice, pronounced an eloquent speech in Spanish, of which the following excerpts are free translations. He said in part:

This dinner is a double honor to me and has two exceedingly gratifying features. First, to find myself here at the right of that great orator and eminent statesman, the Secretary of State of the United States, and, secondly, to be one of the distinguished group of gentlemen to sit around this festive board where cordiality and refined humor prevail.

As a magistrate of the supreme court of justice of my country, it is perfectly proper, as well as a pleasure, for me to offer homage and tribute to justice. And it is especially fitting that I do so since there is sitting near me an honorable justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

There is in the center of the Antilles Archipelago, in the Caribbean Sea, an island divided into two sections by the fortuitous circumstances of history. That place is the home, the humble home, of a small nation, free, intelligent, and at times heroic. That is my people. It is the Dominican people, the enlightened majority of whom are familiar with the great events of the history of your country. The Dominican people very early knew that there existed the wonderful Constitution of the United States of America, an organic instrument written by the great patriots who founded the Federal Republic of the United States of America, and which was exercising a beneficial influence over the New World. My people knew of the existence of this Constitution before the proclamation of the rights of men which was the glory and triumph of France, and my people even realized its higher influence in the history of the world. The Dominican people know that, far above the acts of stubborn England in favor of the abolishment of slavery and the slave trade, there stands the sturdy and firm figure of another great patriot and defender of liberty, in warlike mien, ready to break, as he fortunately and actually did break, the ignominious chains of bondage and slavery. It was Lincoln, whom the wonderful Castelar called "The redeemer of the negroes."

Thus, gentlemen, I give expression to my thoughts and feelings as a jurist and as a layman, namely, that not alone the Statue of Liberty, which is but a symbol, but that

the great Constitution of the United States, should enlighten the world and serve as a beacon in the paths of justice, law, and order for the nations of America; that this great nation, where public opinion and justice are potent forces, should not be heedless or unmindful of the demands of justice and of the public opinion of all the American Republics, which in the exercise of their sovereignty are endeavoring to respond to the true national and international obligations in the concert of nations. True, indeed, is the remark of the great Bolivar that "there is no dishonor in yielding to public opinion, and it is a duty to yield to justice."

Behold my wishes, gentlemen, and I propose the toast that public opinion and justice may continue to be the foundation of the Constitution and of the Government of

Washington.

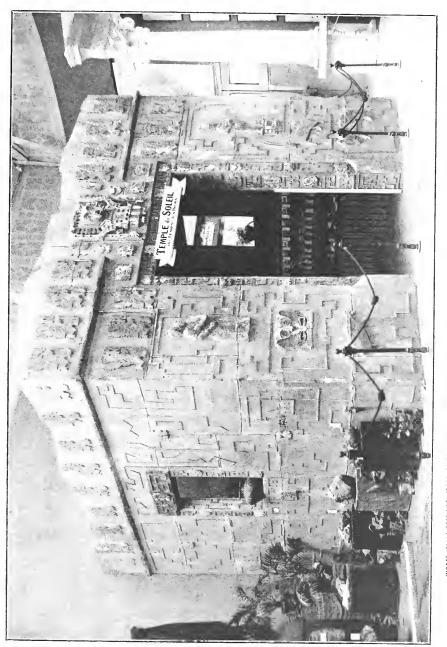
THE BOLIVIAN EXHIBIT IN BELGIUM

HE Bolivian participation in the universal exposition at Ghent, Belgium, April–November has been highly satisfactory and public notice attracted by this exhibit has advertised Bolivian products very generally.

The Bolivian pavilion was most uncommon; it was modeled after prehistoric Inca structures found to-day decaying in various parts of Bolivia. Much of the success of the building and its attractive contents was due to the efforts of the well-known statesman Señor Don Manuel V. Ballivian, formerly minister of agriculture of Bolivia, and who at the present time is engaged in collecting at La Paz one of the most unique museums to be found in the world. From this source the building at Brussels drew many of its interesting features, as well as specimens, of the country's minerals and curios. Much praise is also due to the active work of the Bolivian chargé d'affaires in Brussels, M. Joaquim de Lemoine, who was responsible for the local preparations, and which were appreciated to such an extent that the Bolivian Senate voted him a medal of honor.

The Monthly Bulletin is pleased to quote from the address of M. de Lemoine, which was listened to by a large and appreciative audience. After paying homage to the King and Queen of Belgium, patrons of the exposition, to the Government, and to the exposition officials, he stated that the Bolivian Government was happy to participate in this universal exposition, and then continued, in part:

It may please God, gentlemen, that this small exhibit may not be entirely overlooked, for these products belong to a nation of immense territory and fabulous wealth according to the opinion of the world and especially of all experts who visit it. It is the opinion of remarkable men, such as Humboldt and the French savant, Alcide d'Orbigny, as well as of others. That they are right in their opinion is proven by the fact that a society of Berlin once opened a competition to show which was the richest

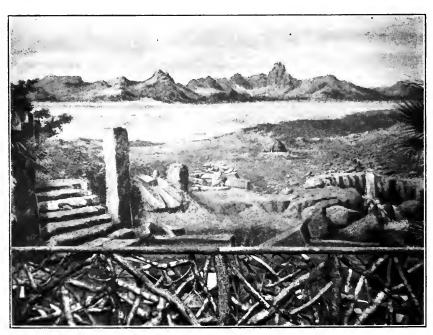


THE BOLIVIAN EXHIBIT AT THE UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION OF CHENT, APRIL-NOVEMBER, 1913. The building represents the Temple of the Sun of the Ancient Ineas.



SECTION OF THE BOLIVIAN EXHIBIT AT THE GHENT EXPOSITION.

In front are the portraits of President Montes and Ex-President Villazon. The exhibit was inaugurated during the latter part of President Villazon's term and continued when President Montes was inaugurated. In this room were displayed numerous specimens of mineral and other natural products of Bolivia.



INTERIOR OF THE TEMPLE OF THE SUN.

Within the structure hung an enormous oil painting representing a mining region of Bolivia. There were also pictures and maps of other interesting seenes. Cases about the room contained many antique and historic objects of Incan and mcdern citilization.

country in the world, and the prize was awarded to the one who proved that it was Australia. A short time ago the same society opened the same competition, and the grand prize was awarded to the one who proved Bolivia to be the richest country.

This is not astonishing. Since colonial times or before the independence of America, Upper Peru, now called Bolivia, astounded the world by its exports of silver from the famous Potosi mines. The Spanish caravals arrived, their sails filled with hope, and returned bulging with silver. From this comes the saying "Rich as Peru."

Railroad construction is rapidly advancing. Railway connection was recently established between several cities, and others will soon be connected in like manner. Ten mouths ago the Amazonian railroad of Brazil reached the Bolivian frontier, and my Government is already continuing it toward the interior. Scarcely 15 days ago the Governments of Chile and Bolivia celebrated with magnificent ceremonies the inauguration of the railway running from the port of Arica to the city of La Paz. The Argentine Railway has reached the southern frontier of Bolivia and my Government has just obtained a loan in Paris to extend one of its lines to connect with it.

I repeat, there are several big lines under construction, but many more are being studied and planned. Res non verba:

Every effect has its cause.

There is logic in ideas as there is logic in events. Peace, order, and institutions have become deep rooted in this country. National progress flourishes within the shadow of peace and under the aegis of the law. In spite of the fact that the republic is the most difficult form of government, in my country revolutions are dead and buried for always and forevermore. In every presidential election the democratic struggles take the form of storms, and it is, in fact, the electoral storm of a people which feverishly exercises the right of universal suffrage. But the tempest once over, never a political tragedy ensues. Under the blue sky of politics, again appears the rainbow of peace, the rainbow whose colors, marvelous coincidence, are the colors of its national flag.

And this occurs every four years with unbroken regularity, which is proof evident that the political machine is of high standard and does its work admirably well.

RECEPTION OF NEW MIN-ISTERS : : :: ::

HE BULLETIN extends a cordial welcome to M. Ulrick Duvivier, the newly accredited envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the Republic of Haiti at Washington, and to Sr. Dr. Francisco Dueñas, the new diplomatic representative of the Republic of Salvador at this capital. By virtue of their diplomatic positions the newly received ministers have become members of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union and already have manifested a gratifying interest in the progress and welfare of this organization.

Minister Duvivier has been appointed by the Haitian Government to succeed M. Solon Ménos who has been its minister to the United States since November, 1911. Dr. Dueñas succeeds to the post left vacant by the resignation from active service of Sr. Don Federico Mejía, who, in point of service, was one of the oldest members of the diplomatic corps in Washington.

The Bulletin greets these newly accredited envoys and expresses the hope that they will avail themselves of the columns of this publication for the spreading of useful and practical information concerning the educational, social, and economic progress of their respective countries, and will make use of the facilities of the office for the promotion of the closest ties of friendship and peace between the American Republics.

Minister Duvivier was officially received by President Wilson at the White House on July 30. In presenting the credentials designating him envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Haiti to the United States, he said:

Mr. President: I have the honor to place in your hands the letter by which the President of Haiti has been pleased to accredit me in the capacity of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary near your Government.

I officially bring to you on behalf of the President of Haiti his most cordial greetings. He gave me special instructions to express to you, Mr. President, his sentiments of high esteem and to present to you the wishes he forms for the greatness and prosperity of the American people and particularly those he forms for your happiness and that of your family.

I congratulate myself on having been chosen by my Government to maintain and draw closer the excellent relations that have been so long existing between our two nations.

This is, at all events, the earnest desire of the President of Haiti who has directed me to devote all my efforts thereto.

Personally, I will exert my best attention and most careful zeal in fulfilling the mission with which I have been honored by my Government. I trust I may rely on your high benevolence, Mr. President, to facilitate my work.

President Wilson replied:

Mr. Minister: I receive with pleasure from your hands the letter of His Excellency the President of Haiti accrediting you in the capacity of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of that Republic near the Government of the United States, and I thank you for the cordial greetings you convey from his excellency and for your expression of his good wishes for the prosperity of the American people and for my personal happiness.

I trust you will convey in return my most sincere good wishes to the President of Haiti for the prosperity of the Haitian people, his own welfare, and the success of his administration of the Government of the Republic.

In expressing these sentiments I am sure that I speak also for the people of the United States.

You may rely on my efforts to aid you with the most cordial good will in the performance of the duties of your mission and in the promotion of the common interests of the United States and Haiti.

President Wilson received the newly accredited minister of Salvador at the White House on October 6. In the exchange of remarks

the good relations existing between the two countries were cordially referred to. Minister Dueños spoke as follows:

Mr. President: I have the honor to place in your excellency's hands the letters of credence which confer upon me in the United States of America the character of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the Republic of Salvador.

On presenting myself before your illustrious Government in succession to my distinguished predecessor Sr. Don Federico Mejfa, whose letters of recall I likewise place in your hands, it gratifies me to announce that I have received special instructions from the President of the Republic of Salvador to maintain cordially and affectionately by all the means in my power the good relations of friendship which have always existed between the two Republics.

I entertain the hope that the fervent wishes of my Government will find a benevolent reception in your beautiful country and, desiring for the mission which has been intrusted to my care the most satisfactory results, I offer most sincere wishes in the name of the Salvadoran people, of the President and Government of Salvador, and in my own behalf for the advancement of the prosperous American Nation, and for your excellency's personal welfare.

President Wilson responded as follows:

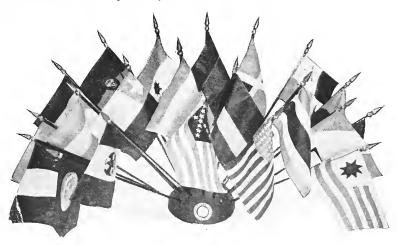
Mr. Minister: I am happy to receive from your hands the letters whereby you are accredited as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the Republic of Salvador near the Government of the United States of America.

The pleasure with which I formally recognize you in this high quality is enhanced by the welcomed assurance which you give me that your endeavor will be directed toward the preservation and strengthening of the good and friendly relations which happily exist between the two countries.

In keeping with my publicly announced intention to cultivate the friendship and to preserve the confidence of the Latin American Republics, it will be to me a real pleasure to cooperate with you in every proper way in promoting the interests which are common to the United States and Salvador.

I appreciate and thank you for the good wishes which you express in your own behalf in the name of the President, the Government, and the people of Salvador, and I shall be highly gratified if you will kindly convey to President Melendez the expression of my best wishes for his personal welfare and for the prosperity and happiness of the Salvadoran people.

The long residence at this capital of your predecessor is most agreeably remembered and I shall take an early occasion to make appropriate acknowledgment of his letters of recall which I also accept from your hands.



ADDRESSES BY THE MIN-ISTER FROM PARAGUAY

NE of the principal speakers at two important international congresses recently held in the United States was Sr. Dr. Hector Velázquez, the minister of Paraguay, who spoke before the Fourth International Congress on School Hygiene, and who also addressed the Third International Congress of Refrigeration.

The congress on school hygiene was held at Buffalo, N. Y., August 25–30, 1913. The sessions were highly instructive as every phase of the problem of school hygiene was discussed and considered by prominent scientists, physicians, and educators. At this gathering Minister Velázquez, the officially designated delegate from his country, made the following speech:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: The Government of Paraguay has intrusted to me the pleasant and honorable task of expressing its deep sympathy with and support of the noble purposes which have resulted in the holding of this great assembly, in the deliberations of which the whole civilized world is greatly interested. I must confess that never in my life have I more earnestly wished for the progress of mankind, nor have I ever entertained more encouraging hopes than at this moment, in which I find myself in the presence of this gathering of investigators, scholars, thinkers, and philanthropists of all nations, animated as they are by the same noble impulses, and which has met for the magnanimous and generous purpose of furthering the happiness of the peoples of all countries.

In the midst of the excitement which characterizes modern life, in the presence of the great improvements of all descriptions which have inspired and led human society toward new conceptions, ideas, and higher aims, the feeling of solidarity stands forth with its own brilliancy, a magnanimous and humanitarian feeling which seeks to bring about the participation of the greatest number in the benefits which the constant achievements of science afford to human life.

And in this praiseworthy struggle for the common welfare and betterment of our fellow-beings, at the head of which the most eminent men of all nationalities have spontaneously and generously placed themselves, it became necessary to turn our eyes to the same point, and devote our efforts to the accomplishment of the same purposes, that is to say, in the direction of the focus wherein the life and activity of all nations originate, namely, the school. As a matter of fact, every attempt to attain concientious social improvements, every endeavor the object of which is the betterment of mankind at large, should, indeed, have its starting point in the school, wherein the child—the future citizen—may, if not entirely molded, be at least advantageously modified and prepared from a physical as well as from a moral and intellectual

point of view, in accordance with his own destiny and that of mankind.

In no place and at no time of our life is the efficiency of the social work as powerful as it is in the school, wherein the child, who represents a pliable and flexible material, wonderfully adapts himself to that end, and realizing this fact, the governments, statesmen, and public spirited citizens of all nations devote a constant and ever increasing attention to their institutions of learning.

These Congresses are a practical proof of this common appreciation and unanimous opinion which have been daily transmitted in an increasing proportion and always

with greater energy to all nations and to all classes of people, and their influence has undoubtedly been all the greater because of the noble and humanitarian purposes to which they owe their origin, and, hence, the whole civilized world anxiously watches the important deliberations of these assemblies.

It has been the lot of this, the country of great achievements and of the most extraordinary endeavors in behalf of the welfare and progress of mankind, to offer hospitable shelter to the Fourth International Congress, and accord to it generous encouragement, a fact which by itself constitutes a well-founded and sure promise that the results shall, by far, exceed the most sanguine expectations, all of which will be in perfect harmony with the greatness of the ideal and the power to do great things which characterizes the American people.

I earnestly pray that all the deliberations of this Congress, in complying with its noble aims and purposes, may mark an epoch never to be forgotten in the history of human progress.

Following are the remarks of Minister Velázquez at the opening session of the refrigerating congress, which met at Washington and Chicago, September 15-October 1, 1913:

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen: My country has honored me with the pleasant duty of bringing to you the expression of its sympathy with your work and its sincere desire for your success.

Owing to its geographical location and to other reasons, Paraguay must follow with particular interest every step made in the science of refrigeration and its application to industry. My country must of necessity be profoundly indebted to this science and art of refrigeration, because it will help to develop her natural resources and, consequently, her economic progress as a nation.

Essentially agricultural, Paraguay has seen her extensive fields nourishing in abundance vast herds of cattle, which heretofore she has not been able to convert into a secure source of revenue. It can be stated, in fact, that the normal growth of cattle in our pastures, omitting that portion used for domestic consumption, increases at the rate of 600,000 head per year, offering sufficient proof of unlimited opportunities for the investment of capital from abroad. Refrigeration, therefore, scientifically applied to the benefit of our industries, will, of itself, be of inestimable value.

Again, the well-recognized fertility of our soil, the immense variety of tropical and subtropical products, and the favorable circumstance that our spring season is noticeably in advance of that of our neighbors, where there are extensive consuming markets—all these give to Paraguay an advantage in the exportation of our fruit and other agricultural resources, and even they can be increased by the intelligent use of labor.

Permit me, therefore, gentlemen, to repeat that the activities of this congress, so well begun, will be followed with uninterrupted interest by my country, which so cordially salutes you.



THE FLAGS AND COAT OF ARMS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS : :: :: ::

VENEZUELA.

Gen. Francisco de Miranda's earnest endeavors on behalf of the independence of South America led him to design a flag that should be the ensign of the great free nation which in his enthusiasm he expected would some day take the place of the then Spanish colonial possessions in America.

The liberators of Venezuela, as well as the Precursor—as Miranda is frequently called—desired to show by the adoption of this new patriotic emblem that their thoughts as well as their activities were to be thenceforth at the service of their country and of the entire continent.

The flag devised by Miranda—that is, the same colors still used by Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador—was destined to witness the greatest feats of arms during the war for the emancipation of Spanish America. Carried on by victory, these colors waved over the Andean peaks, and triumphantly led the soldiers, who under another of Venezuela's noblest heroes—Field Marshal Antonio José de Sucré—sealed the fate of Spanish rule at Ayacucho.

Miranda's flag unfolded its colors for the first time on March 12, 1806, off the coast of Haiti, over the good ship *Leander*, one of the fleet of Miranda's expedition to free his home country. Becerra, the Colombian historian, says:

Flying on the highest mast, the flag was saluted by 21 guns, while Miranda and his lieutenants drank the success of the expedition and the political future of the countries of South America.

Although Venezuela assumed its autonomy on April 19, 1810, its independence was not solemnly declared until July 5, 1811. The minutes of the session held on that date show that it was resolved to prepare a statement containing the recital of all the facts and grievances that impelled the Venezuelan patriots to declare themselves independent from the Spanish crown, and that a committee was appointed to design the national flag and cockade. The committee recommended the adoption of the same flag that five years before had flown over the *Leander*, consisting of three horizontal bars—one yellow, one blue, and one red—their respective widths being as fol-





lows: The yellow stripe to be wider than the blue, and this wider than the red.

On July 14, 1811, the declaration of independence was formally proclaimed in Caracas with due solemnity, and the national flag was hoisted for the first time. This flag had the figure of an Indian woman as an appropriate emblem. The ceremonies of the proclamation took place in the principal square at that time called "Plaza Mayor de Catedral," and now "Plaza Bolivar," or Bolivar Square. This was the same spot where about five years before the portrait of Miranda and his flag had been burnt by the Spanish authorities after the ill-fated expedition of the Precursor. It is also worthy of note that on this happy occasion the flag was carried by two young military cadets, one the son of José Maria España, who had been executed by the Spaniards in 1799 for having raised, in company with Manuel Gual, the standard of rebellion two years before their execution. It was during these days of bitter struggle that some one gave Miranda's tricolor this political meaning, an expression of the hatred the patriots felt against Spain: the golden America (vellow) separated by the wide ocean (blue) from Spain (red).

The first coat of arms of the Republic of Venezuela was decreed on February 15, 1812, by the Constituent Assembly. By the terms of the decree the emblem was described as bearing a flying condor and on its breast a large sun; within the center of the sun an allegorical representation of the historic events of April 19, and around the sun as many stars as Provinces in the Federation; in one of the talons of the condor a caduceus and a liberty cap; in the other, as many arrows as Provinces; above the head the following motto: Concordia res parvæ crescunt. This decree, however, never was carried into effect.

At the time of the union of Venezuela and New Granada, under the name of Colombia, in 1819, the Congress of Angostura adopted for the new Republic, of which Ecuador also became a part, the tricolor of 1811. The Colombian Congress, which met in Cucuta in 1821, issued a decree dated October 6 of that year creating the national coat of arms as follows:

It shall consist of two cornucopias filled with the flowers and fruits of the cold lands, and the Colombian fasces, consisting of a group of spears with the axe transversant, bows and arrows crossed, bound with a tricolor ribbon around the lower end.

When Venezuela separated from the Colombian Union in 1830 the constituent Congress of Valencia decreed, under date of October 14, as a provisional coat of arms for the Republic, the same arms of Colombia, "except that in the gold field the cornucopias will be reversed, and the orle will bear the legend "Estado de Venezuela."

The flag and arms of Venezuela were finally established by a decree of the Venezuelan Congress dated April 20, 1836. The arms were to consist of a shield divided into three quarters, the one on the right bearing on a field of red a sheaf of wheat containing as many spears or heads as there are provinces in the Republic; the left quarter yellow, bearing arms and flags bound together by a laurel wreath, and the third quarter, which is to occupy the entire lower portion of the shield blue, bearing an untamed white horse; the crest of the shield to be the emblem of plenty and at the lower edge a branch of laurel and of palm tied together by red and blue ribbons, bearing in gold letters the following inscription: "Libertad—19 de Abril 1810—5 de Julio, 1811."

The flag was the same as the one of 1811, except that the stripe was to have a uniform width. It was also decreed that the flags hoisted over war vessels and fortresses and by the representatives of the Republic abroad were to bear the national arms on the yellow stripe, near the staff. This decree of 1836 was amended by one of July 29, 1863, whereby the blue stripe was to bear in the center seven stars, six in a circle, with the seventh in the center. It was also provided that the inscriptions on the coat of arms should be changed to read thus: In the center "Dios y Federacion," to the right "5 de Julio de 1811," and to the left the date of proclamation of the Federal constitution about to be proclaimed at the time.

The legal provisions governing at present the flag and arms of the Republic are embodied in an executive decree issued under date of March 28, 1905, regulating their use as well as that of the national seal and the national hymn. This later decree does not change the provisions of 1836 and 1863 as regards the flag, but, on the other hand, establishes important changes in the coat of arms. It provides that the right quarter be yellow, with a bunch of seven heads or spears of wheat; the left quarter red, bearing arms and two national flags bound together with a wreath of laurel, and the third quarter, blue, remains the same. The other details of the shield are not subject to change except that the inscriptions shall be as follows: In the center, "Dios y Federacion," on the right, "5 de Julio de 1811—Independencia," and on the left, "24 de Marzo de 1854—Libertad." The latter is the date of the abolition of slavery in Venezuela.



NATIONAL HOLIDAYS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

VENEZUELA.

Venezuela's national holidays are April 19, June 24, July 5, and October 28.

The aspirations of 1810, solemnly declared in 1811 and finally insured by arms in 1821, are thus closely associated in the hearts of the people with the name of the great hero who was both the brains

and the right arm of Venezuela's emancipation from Spain.

The events of Bayonne and the occupation of Spain by the armies of Napoleon inspired in Spanish America a movement of allegiance to the monarch who had been so violently deposed. But this movement, generous as it was, gave rise also to another no less lofty, that of self-government. The creoles—that is, the children of Spanish parents born in Venezuela—wanted, by means of this revolutionary movement, to forestall any attempt at conquest by the French. On the other hand, the idea of separation from Spain had already gained many followers, as shown, so far as Venezuela is concerned, by the insurrectionary movement of Gual and España, in 1797, and Miranda's expedition in 1806. Moreover, a scheme for the organization of a local executive board or "junta de gobierno" had been discussed since 1808. Thus only the proper opportunity was lacking to set the movement on foot.

The occupation of Andalucia and the dissolution of the central "junta" of Spain afforded the Venezuelans the much-desired opportunity. On the 19th of April, 1810, the "cabildo," or municipal council, of Caracas, with the cooperation of some representatives of the people, resolved to form a sort of executive or governing board to preserve the rights of the Spanish Monarch, Ferdinand VII, and to administer the affairs of the captaincy general of Venezuela.

Coincident with the inauguration of this governing board and the removal of the peninsular officials, the Venezuelans showed their determination to administer for themselves the public affairs of their country. Thus the old Spanish colony assumed a new rôle, that of unifying its component elements, formulating a plan for the realization of its aspirations, nursing the sentiment of a home country, and preparing to assume the category of a new sovereign state. April 19, 1810, represents to Venezuela the most decided step taken by her great patriots toward independence, the starting point of the country's life of freedom. Venezuela was born on that day, or, in Bolivar's words, "Colombia was born April 19." This day also represents the

dawn of Spanish American emancipation, as the Government then created was the first in Latin America to command respect and lay the foundation of a new order of things on the continent.

The instructions issued to the commissioners sent by the "junta de gobierno," or executive board, to the Court of St. James in 1810 contained among others the following statement of facts and purposes:

The body consisting of the deputies of the Provinces of Venezuela will cast the vote of the majority on the questions that are now attracting the attention of the whole world. Our sentiments in favor of adhesion to the metropolis are so unanimous, provided the right cause there prevails, and the general feeling is so decided in favor of invoking English protection for the establishment of our independence, should the other plan fail, that even the present governments of the Peninsula (Spain) should neither disapprove nor fear an act which will only serve to strengthen our promises of allegiance, insuring it at the same time against the dangers that might threaten our political liberty.

These sentiments make plain the attitude of the Venezuelans, which became more pronounced because of the unfortunate conduct of the "junta de Cadiz" toward the colony, and they also show the influence that such men as Miranda and Bolivar, who stood strongly for separation, exercised over the members of the Venezuelan Congress, as well as over the majority of the people.

The Congress convoked by the "junta" met in Caracas on March 2, 1811. The oath of its members contained, among others, the following promise:

To oppose any other power which might attempt either to exercise sovereignty over these countries, or to prevent their absolute and rightful independence whenever a confederation of their Provinces might deem it expedient.

Thus at its first meeting the assembly devoted especial and earnest attention to that all-important question, with the result that at the beginning of July of that year, 1811, the consensus of opinion of the representatives in the assembly and of the people was unanimous. The movement which had its inception in Caracas on April 19 fired the souls of the Spanish American colonists with a desire for liberty and self-government. The rightful monarch was still a prisoner in a foreign land and the "junta of Cadiz" unfairly limited the right of representation of the colonies and treated the creoles as rebels. The colony which was the first to proclaim its autonomy was also the first in solemnly declaring that its bonds with Spain had been severed and in proclaiming its complete independence before its Spanish American brothers and before the whole world.

The minutes of the meeting held by the Venezuelan Congress on July 5, 1811, state that the presiding officer, deeming that the subject had been exhaustively discussed, called the attention of the Congress to the need of reaching a conclusion on the all-important and weighty subject of their deliberations. A motion to vote was carried, and the vote being taken the President declared that by the almost unanimous consent of Congress Venezuela was then and there de-

clared independent. This announcement was received by the people with enthusiastic applause. These cheers have been repeated year after year for over a century by the Venezuelans, who rightfully hold that the 5th of July, 1811, is the greatest day in their glorious history.

June 24, 1821, marks the day when the Battle of Carabobo was fought, the crowning effort of a struggle of 11 years' duration. The cause of Venezuela's emancipation ran through an uninterrupted series of hardships, a bloody and relentless war and its accompanying horrors, death and devastation. It was in Venezuela that the struggle showed the most tragic features, due to the circumstance that the Venezuelan independent forces had to fight against the brave and powerful Spanish Army, the only real army that Spain could send to America. The Venezuelans or independents took possession of Guiana, where they were able to reorganize the Government, frame laws, reaffirm their purpose of independence, constitute the State of Colombia by means of the creation of New Granada, and strengthen their army.

A long succession of victories thenceforth accompanied the development of the growing Republic. On May 26, 1819, Bolivar reviewed an army of over 2,000 men at Mantecal; on June 3 the campaign of New Granada begins, with one of the greatest feats in the history of America, the crossing of the Andes; from June 10 to 25 Bolivar successfully attacks the Spanish Army at Corrales, Gameza, and Pantano de Vargas; on August 7 he defeats the Spanish Army at Boyaca, and a few days later occupies Bogota, where the Government is established. In June of the following year Bolivar initiates peace negotiations with Spain; on November 25 and 26, 1820, he negotiates in Trujillo an armistice and a convention for the regulation of the This was the first time that Colombia dealt on equal terms as a power with the mother country. When, at the beginning of 1821, the hostilities were renewed, Bolivar reappears in the central portion of Venezuela, the plains of Carabobo, at the head of an army 6,500 It was at this place, the plains of Carabobo, that on June 24, 1821, the Spanish Army was totally defeated, and as a consequence of this victory, one of the most brilliant in the military history of the whole world, Venezuela and New Granada were made free forever, and the liberating army, as it was called, was placed in a position to continue its great and noble work in Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia.

Just as the citizens of the United States of America celebrate Washington's Birthday, Venezuelans celebrate Bolivar's day. This Spanish American hero and liberator was born on June 24, 1783, but, following the old Spanish custom, the day that the Venezuelans celebrate is October 28, Bolivar's saint's day. It is unnecessary to state who Bolivar was; his name, his work, his feats of arms, are too well known all over the world.

PAN AMERICAN NOTES

THE GOVERNING BOARD.

As this issue of the Bulletin goes to press the majority of the members of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union have returned to Washington after spending the summer at various points or in making trips to their own or other foreign countries. Brazilian Ambassador, Sr. Domicio da Gama, spent the greater part of the summer in Europe. The Minister of Costa Rica, Sr. Don Joaquin Bernardo Calvo, remained most of the time in Washington, with occasional visits to Long Island. The Minister of Bolivia, Sr. Don Ignacio Calderon, passed the summer in Europe. The Minister of Venezuela, Sr. Don P. Ezequiel Rojas, divided his time between Washington, New York, and Narragansett Pier. Minister of Argentina, Sr. Dr. Rómulo S. Naón, spent part of the time at Buena Vista Springs, Pa., with occasional visits to Washington. The Minister of Uruguay, Sr. Dr. Carlos Maria de Pena, spent the entire summer at Magnolia, Mass. The Minister of Chile, Sr. Don Eduardo Suárez, enjoyed his vacation at Asbury Park, N. J. The Minister of Guatemala, Sr. Don Joaquín Méndez, made a trip to the Pacific coast in connection with the selection of a site for the building of Guatemala at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The Minister of the Dominican Republic, Sr. Dr. Francisco J. Peynado, went also to the Pacific coast for the same purpose and made a visit to his own country. The Minister of Peru, Sr. Don Federico Alfonso Pezet, not only went to San Francisco to select the site for the building of Peru, but he made an extended visit to other points in California and in the Far West, delivering numerous addresses, and being shown special attentions by the various municipal and chambers of commerce officials of the cities where he stopped. The Minister of Colombia, Sr. Don Julio Betancourt, remained most of the time in Washington, with occasional visits to New York. The Minister of Honduras, Sr. Dr. Alberto Membreño, made a visit to his own country. of Paraguay, Sr. Dr. Héctor Velázquez, remained most of the time in Washington, as did also the Minister of Nicaragua, Gen. Emiliano Chamorro, and the Minister of Panama, Sr. Dr. Eusebio A. Morales. The Minister of Cuba, Sr. Dr. Pablo Desvernine, spent part of the time in Washington and then went to his own country, from which he has not yet returned. The Minister of Ecuador, Sr. Dr. Gonzalo S. Córdova, remained most of the time in New York City. The Minister of Haiti, M. Ulrick Duvivier, having arrived in the middle of the summer, remained in Washington the rest of the season. The Minister of Salvador, Sr. Dr. Francisco Dueñas, has only recently



Photograph by Harris-Ewing.

M. ULRICK DUVIVIER,

The new Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Haiti to the United States.

arrived in Washington as the new Minister of that country. The Chargé d'Affaires of Mexico, Sr. Don A. Algara R. de Terreros, remained in Washington nearly all summer.

THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

As the Bulletin goes to press, preparations are being completed for the Southern Commercial Congress which will meet at Mobile, October 27-29. The principal object of this conference will be to consider the subject of making the Southern States of the United States more prosperous and greater through the influence of the Panama Canal and the development of closer relations of friendship and trade with the twenty Latin American Republics. The conference is considered of such importance by the President of the United States that he will attend and deliver an address as will also the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Navy. It is probable that several of the Latin American diplomatic representatives will also be present and make speeches. Among other features of the program, there has been arranged a Pan American evening, at which the Director General of the Pan American Union has been asked to preside. On this occasion addresses will be made by the minister of Bolivia, the minister of Peru, the minister of Panama, and the Secretary of State. The Director General returned about the middle of October from an interesting extended trip through the Southern States, under the auspices of the Southern Commercial Congress and accompanied by Dr. Clarence J. Owens, the managing director thereof, for the purpose of discussing what the Panama Canal and Pan American relations mean to the South. Meetings were held in Richmond, Va.; Raleigh, N. C.; Montgomery, Mobile, and Birmingham, Ala.; New Orleans, La.; Houston and Galveston. Tex.; Memphis, Nashville, and Knoxville, Tenn. All of these gatherings were attended by large audiences made up of the leading men and women of each city. In several instances the meetings were presided over by the governors of the States, and if not, by the mayors or the presidents of the chambers of commerce. Great interest was shown everywhere in the Latin American countries and in their progress and development, as described in the addresses of the Director General. Dr. Clarence J. Owens's speeches on these occasions described the broad work of the Southern Commercial Congress and pointed out the importance of this organization in helping to bring about better relations of trade and friendship between the United States and its sister republics.

COLUMBUS DAY IN BOSTON.

The city of Boston is entitled to special credit for the great interest which it manifested in the celebration of Columbus Day on October 12,

and in the efforts to make that day a national holiday. Mayor Fitzgerald lent his moral support, and the director of public celebrations of the city of Boston, John F. Dever, and the secretary of the office, E. B. Mero, assisted by a special Columbus Day committee, carried through a most successful program. As a tribute to Latin America and the Pan American Union, the city of Boston honored the Director General with the invitation to deliver the principal address at the exercises, which were held in Faneuil Hall Sunday afternoon, October 12. This meeting was attended not only by the representative men of Boston and from all over New England, but also by the Latin American consuls. It was presided over by Mayor Fitzgerald and was described on the program as "The Pan American Meeting." The committee in charge of this meeting included such well known men as President A. Lawrence Lowell, of Harvard University, and James P. Munroe, Daniel A. MacKay, Thomas F. Anderson, Miss Sarah Luise Arnold, Sylvester Baxter, H. L. Dillingham, Franklin P. Dyer, John B. Graham, Henry E. Hagan, Col. Henry L. Kincaide, Charles Logue, Dr. Colin W. MacDonald, Richard C. Maclaurin, Louis K. Rourke.

EXPOSITION COMMISSIONERS IN LATIN AMERICA.

Acceptances by the countries of Central and South America of the invitation to participate in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco, Cal., in 1915, on a large and dignified scale have been so numerous that the exposition management has appointed a special commission to visit that section of the world and to assist in every way possible the plans of these countries. This commission has been divided into two sections, one designated for the countries of Central America and the West Indies and the other accredited to South America. The former commission consists of James Flynn Stutesman, commissioner general; John P. Dwyer and Oscar H. Fernbach, commissioners; the South American commission has at its head Felix Martinez, and Daniel O. Lively and William J. Barr. Announcement has been made that the scout cruiser Birmingham will convey the commissions representing the Panama-Pacific International Exposition on this tour. The vessel will touch at Habana, Cuba; Port au Prince, Haiti; Santo Domingo City, Dominican Republic; Cristobal, Canal Zone; La Guaira, Venezuela; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Montevideo, Uruguav; and Buenos Aires, Argentina. Disembarking at Buenos Aires, the commissioners will proceed overland to Chile and up the west coast of South America as far as Panama, where they will take a liner for San Francisco.



SEÑOR DR. FRANCISCO DUEÑAS, The new Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Salvador to the United States.

PRESIDENT OF THE PAN AMERICAN SOCIETY.

An accidental misprint appeared on page 17 of the July issue of the Monthly Bulletin describing the dinner given by the Pan American Society of the United States in honor of Dr. Lauro S. Müller. The president of that society was given as the Hon. Lloyd C. Griscom. The correct statement is that the president of the Pan-American Society of the United States is the Hon. Henry White. Mr. Griscom is the first Vice President.

DEMISE OF MAYOR GAYNOR OF NEW YORK.

Hon. William J. Gaynor, mayor of New York at the time, died suddenly on the steamer carrying him to Europe for a much-needed In the death of Mayor Gaynor America loses a sincere and outspoken friend. Among the many, in fact, innumerable activities of Mayor Gaynor, not only those of his official capacity but also those of his wide interests as a public man, the development of the cordial relations between the United States and the Republics of Latin America occupied by no means the last place. While Mayor Gaynor had not had the pleasure of extensive travel in Latin America, yet he always welcomed friends who had traveled there, he always was glad to greet cordially representatives of Latin America who might be visiting the United States, and so thorough was his trust in that part of the world that he had recently, only shortly before his departure from the United States, encouraged his son to visit South America for the purpose of making a study of conditions there. Mr. Gaynor will be deeply missed not only as mayor of New York, but also as the cosmopolitan citizen whose sympathies reached bevond his immediate duties.

EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN SOUTH AMERICA.

As this issue of the Bulletin is going to press, the news has come of the arrival of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, ex-President of the United States, in Rio de Janeiro, the first stop which he makes in his remarkable visit to the countries of Central and South America. He was received at Rio de Janeiro with great honor and shown a hospitality and attention which must have been gratifying not only to him but to the American people. While in Brazil, after delivering addresses, Col. Roosevelt will spend a few days with his son Kermit, who is located at São Paulo. From there he will go to Buenos Aires and then to Santiago to deliver several addresses. On the completion of these engagements he will start on an extended tour through the heart of South America, making a study of the fauna and flora of the sections visited. He will proceed, first, up the Parana



HON. CHARLES S. HARTMAN,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Ecuador.

River, visiting Asuncion en route, and then to the headwaters of one of the southern branches of the Amazon River. Continuing downward to Manaos, he will then probably strike north by the Rio Negro and cross over from this river to the headwaters of the Orinoco, and then come down the Orinoco to the Carribean Sea, where he will take a steamer for New York. At least six months will be required by Col. Roosevelt to complete this unusual but interesting journey.

A MID-PACIFIC TRIBUTE TO THE PAN AMERICAN UNION.

A voice from the mid Pacific Ocean has been raised in praise of the work of the Pan American Union. In this instance it takes the form of an illustrated article by M. R. Bisho in the August number of the Mid-Pacific Magazine, an up to date publication of Honolulu. his opening lines the author says that "In every way the Pan American Union sets the 'Hands around the Pacific' movement a splendid example." Then comes a description of how the union is maintained and of the beautiful building in which its numerous specialists are engaged. These statements are followed in turn by a sketch of the life of its executive, Director General Barrett. The Mid-Pacific is one of the worthy publications which, having the Sandwich Islands as a base of operations, is engaged in upbuilding friendship and commerce among the powers that border the vast waters of the Pacific, from New Zealand and Australia to Chile, Alaska, and Siberia, sections of the world that are destined to be the scenes of a wonderful development in the near future.

LATIN AMERICA AT REFRIGERATION CONGRESS.

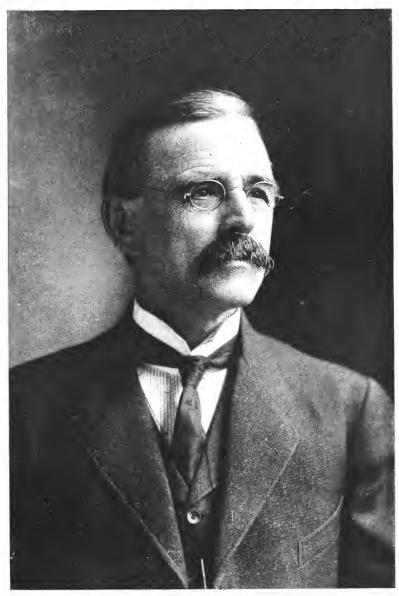
The Third International Congress of Refrigeration held its conferences from September 15-October 1, 1913, opening at Washington, D. C., and then proceeding to Chicago for the balance of the time. At Chicago an attractive exposition was held at the International Amphitheater in connection with the congress. The formal meeting was opened by the president of the congress, Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, who presented the Secretary of State, Hon. William J. Bryan. Secretary Bryan tendered the delegates a cordial welcome in behalf of the United States Government. Short addresses of felicitation were then delivered by representatives of several Governments, including a number of South and Central American countries. Among these were Dr. Romulo S. Naón, the minister from Argentina; Dr. Hector Velázquez, minister from Paraguay; Sr. Manuel J. Ferreira Da Cunha, Brazilian consul general in New York; Sr. R. Camilo Diaz, consul general of Honduras in New York; and Dr. Ricardo B. Matte, of Chile. An official reception to the delegates of the congress was given by Director General Barrett of the Pan American Union and the American Association of Refrigeration, on Monday night, September 15, at the Pan American Union Building. Several members of the Cabinet, a large number of the diplomatic corps, and many Senators and Congressmen were present to meet the guests. On the following day, immediately after his return to Washington, President Wilson received the delegates at the White House. Following the President's reception the congress departed for Chicago to conclude its deliberations.

ROBERT BACON'S TRIP TO SOUTH AMERICA.

Interesting reports are being constantly received of the journey around South America which is being made by Hon. Robert Bacon, formerly United States Secretary of State and Ambassador to Paris. Mr. Bacon is making this trip under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and, in the capitals of the countries visited, he is discussing subjects affecting the peace and welfare of the countries of the Western Hemisphere. Cable messages which have been received by the Carnegie Endowment and also by the Director General of the Pan American Union from Mr. Bacon tell of the most cordial receptions given him by the officials and peoples of Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Santiago. As this Bulletin goes to press, he is in Chile, about to continue his journey north. Mr. Bacon is known all over Latin America as one who is particularly interested in the progress and development of those countries, and will undoubtedly accomplish much good by the addresses which he is delivering and by coming in contact with the representative men of South America.

MEMORIAL TABLET TO MAJ. GEN. BRADDOCK.

On July 9, 1913, there was unveiled in Rockville, Md., a bronze tablet erected on the lawn in front of the courthouse to commemorate the site in Maryland upon which Maj. Gen. Braddock camped with his men in their march from Alexandria, Va., to Fort Duquesne, in 1775, during the French and Indian War. This date was selected because it was the one hundred and fifty-eighth anniversary of the death of Gen. Braddock, he having been killed in the battle of Monongahela July 9, 1775. The exercises were under the auspices of the Janet Montgomery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Croxall, regent of Janet Chapter, to whom much of the credit for the establishment of the memorial is due, made the opening address and was followed by Mrs. Cora Bacon Foster, national secretary of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Addresses were made by C. C. Magruder, jr., of Washington; Representative



HON. MADISON R. SMITH,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Haiti.

William P. Borland, of Missouri; Perry Maus, United States Army; Mrs. Donald McLean; and Dr. Tyndal, of Washington. The Director General of the Pan American Union also spoke briefly about this episode in American history. He called particular attention to the fact that the Republics of Latin America are keening alive to the value of commemorating such events, and especially can their example be followed in taking advantage of such opportunities to decorate in some artistic way the cities or the public buildings, or even the smaller places in the country. Indeed, the United States can well take a lesson from Latin America in their appreciation of the artistic values in their contemporary or historic life.

CHARLES M. PEPPER IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Mr. Charles M. Pepper, so long connected with the Department of State in his official capacity as foreign trade adviser, has recently severed his connection with that department and, it is reported, is to make a long tour through South America, where he has been so well and so favorably known before. The staff of the Pan American Union, in expressing regrets that the pleasant association for which Mr. Pepper is remembered is about to be officially severed, takes this opportunity to wish him a successful and prosperous voyage.

HIGH ARTISTIC RANK OF PAN AMERICAN BUILDING.

The American Federation of Arts recently invited an expression of opinion from a selected list of persons, including members of the federation, prominent supervisors, and artists, sculptors, and others having a reputation for judgment and experience. The purpose of this invitation was to ascertain what, in the view of these distinguished and trained students, were to be considered the 20 most artistic public buildings in the United States. It is a pleasure to announce that in this list the Pan American Union Building in Wash ington takes high rank. Of the 20, 5 are in the city of Washington itself, the other 4 being the Capitol, the Library of Congress, the White House, and the Union Station. The other 15 beautiful buildings are: New York Public Library, Pennsylvania Railroad Station (New York), Trinity Church, Columbia University Library, J. P. Morgan's Art Museum (New York), Minnesota State House, Madison Square Garden, St. Patrick's Cathedral (New York), Cathedral of St. John the Divine (New York), West Point Military Academy, New York City Hall, University of Virginia, Toledo Art Museum, W. K. Vanderbilt's House (New York), Boston Public Library, but the order as given does not necessarily mean their degree of merit.



Photograph by Harris-Ewing.

MEMORIAL TABLET TO MAJOR GENERAL BRADDOCK, UNVEILED AT ROCKVILLE, MARYLARD, JULY 19, 1913.

The bronze tablet erected on the lawn in front of the courthouse commemorates the site in Maryland upon which Major General Braddock camped with his men on their march from Alexandria, Virginia, to Fort Duquesne, in 1775, during the French and Indian war. The exercises were under the auspices of the Janet Montgomery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Among the speakers on this occasion were Congressman William P. Borland; Perry Maus, U. S. Army; and the Director General of the Pan American Union.

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MONUMENT TO BALBOA.

The Panama Government has been notified that King Alfonzo of Spain has made a personal donation of \$10,000 toward the monument of Balboa, to be erected near the Pacific entrance of the canal. Panama will appropriate a like sum, while popular subscriptions have been opened in many towns in Spain and throughout the Isthmus. The South American countries have been invited to contribute, and it is expected that ultimately the sum will reach \$175,000. This monument to Balboa is to be erected as a memorial of his discovery of the Pacific Ocean, an event for which Panama has just prepared a celebration on the anniversary of that date, September 25, which has been set aside as a national holiday. Lively interest throughout the United States and the Latin American Republics has likewise been shown.

INTERNATIONAL DRY FARMING CONGRESS.

The International Dry Farming Congress holds its eighth annual session in Tulsa, Okla., between October 22 and November 1, 1913. That the transactions of these congresses are of great value to the world is well accepted by this time. They are of particular worth, however, in many parts of the United States, over limited areas of Canada, and in certain sections of Latin America, where the supply of water, either in the form of rainfalls or from running streams is very limited. Some of these regions of drought have splendid soil in which vegetables and fruit would grow readily and which would afford abundant pasture for cattle, if they did not at times suffer from lack All the Governments of the Latin American countries are giving careful attention to the reclamation of these arid spots, but in many cases with a view to supplying water to them in the form of irrigation. Others, however, have given equal study to the results to be obtained by the method of dry farming, where, perhaps, irrigation is not attainable within the immediate future. In Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina, for instance, experts on dry farming have been retained by the Government to study the best means of reclaiming arid lands and even to teach the inhabitants how to grow productive crops under this method. The Eighth International Dry Farming Congress will be attended by the representatives of many Governments. From Latin America, Brazil will be represented by three delegates, Argentina also will have three delegates, and Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela, Chile, and Uruguay are to have representatives also. Undoubtedly the proved experience of the advocates of dry farming, as brought to light in this international dry farming congress, will be at once taken advantage of in Latin America as well as in the rest of the world.

PAN AMERICA IN THE MAGAZINES : : :

"Across Titicaca, With a Glimpse of Bolivia," is the title under which Ernest Peixotto, the artist and writer, continues his South American articles in Scribner's Magazine (July). Mr. Peixotto, like most of the travelers of to-day, follows the railroad, visiting the ancient city of Cuzco and then retraces his journey to Titicaca. Of this great body of water and his travels thereto the writer says:

All the afternoon, on our return journey from Cuzco, we had been speeding through the dreary plains of the Kollasuyu, or country of the Collao, the great basin that slopes gently downward from the mountains on every hand to form the cup that holds the waters of Titicaca. Even at this great altitude (for we were more than 12,000 feet above the sea) flamingoes stood rosy at the pools, and yellow daisies carpeted the tracks. As we approached the lake, the clouds were gathering, and by the time Juliaca's church gleamed white against its background hills giant cumuli were piling into the heavens, threatening a downpour at any moment.

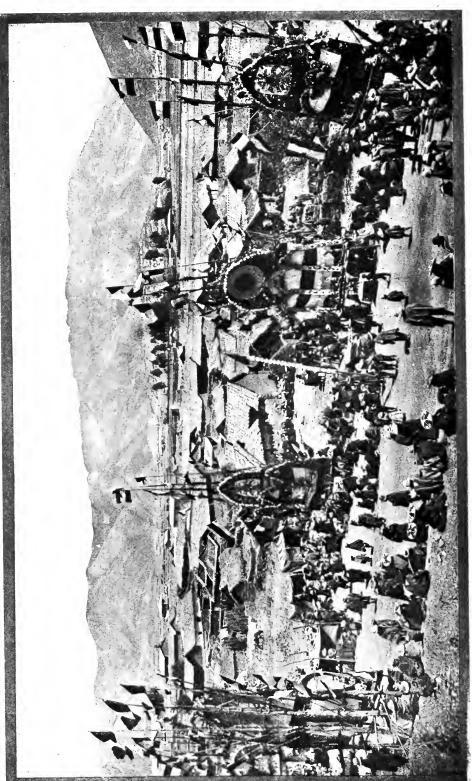
Darkness was creeping on. The express from the coast came snorting into the station; our car was switched on to its rear end and again we started off in the night. In about an hour we made the lights of Puno and in a few moments drew up alongside the dock. The lake superintendent came into our coach followed by three Indians, who took up our luggage. He also brought with him the captain of the *Coya*, the steamer that was to take us over to Guaqui. At no other spot on this globe can you have a like experience; an all-night voyage on a 700-ton steamer across a great body of water hung 2 miles or more above the sea.

From the bridge overhead our British captain gave his orders to cast off the lines. The steamer swung about and we started out into the night. The moon, hitherto hidden in filmy clouds, now appeared dramatically to light our pathway and sparkle upon the rippling water. The searchlight flashed from side to side, bringing out in turn the red buoys that mark the channel or the tufts of grass and reeds that clothe the long spits running out into the lake.

The hills, indigo in their blackness, began to recede and gradually left us alone. The clouds drew aside their curtains and the stars—so close, so bright, so numberless in this rarefied air—seemed to twinkle as they had never twinkled before. And, as my eyes singled out Venus, I thought of the Incas and their reverence for the stars.

After a beautiful description of the 125-mile voyage across the lake and the numerous attractions that such a trip offers the traveler, Mr. Peixotto proceeds to La Paz, but through the courtesy of the English railway officials he is allowed a special locomotive and car and is thus permitted to spend a few hours at Tiahuanaco, the prehistoric city on the line of railway from Guaqui to La Paz, being picked up by a late afternoon train for Bolivia's capital. Of the famous ruins he has this to say:

Baffling indeed they remain. Even the most vivid effort of the imagination can do little toward reconstructing them. And if a learned man like Humboldt dare not



CARNIVAL TIME AMONG THE AYMARAS IN BOLIVIA.

Courtesy of Travel.

Large numbers of the Bolivian Indians attend these annual fiestes hold in La Paz, Bolivia. All classes of the Indians are represented, and they enjoy to the full the variety of sports and general rejoicing which fill the days. Among the better classes of Bolivians the carnival custom is losing popularity.



Courtesy of Scribner's Magazine.

TYPES AT THE MARKET, LA PAZ, BOLIVIA.

"On Sunday mornings the market spills over into all the adjoining streets, along whose curbstones the Indian women squat with their wares spread out upon the ground before them. And what a debauch of color they make, brilliant as any tulip beds in Holland! Red, green, magenta, purple, blue, crimson—all the colors of a post impressionist—their balloon-like skirts go ambling along." (Illustrating "The Land of the Incas," by Ernest Peixotto, in Scribner's Magazine for July.)



Courtesy of Scribner's Magazine,

JULIACA, PERU.

"As we approached the lake the clouds were gathering, and by the time Juliaca's church gleamed white against its background hills giant cumuli were piling into the heavens, threatening a downpour at any moment." (Illustrating "The Land of the Incas," by Ernest Peixotto, in Scribner's Magazine for July.)



BALSAS ON LAKE TITICACA.

"Titicaca's waters, hitherto gray, sparkled with a million diamonds and, as the patches of bright sky grew larger, caught azure reflections until they stretched blue, pure, and radiant off to the far distant hills. Once or twice we passed a balsa, gliding quietly before the morning breeze—a frail boat of reeds, like those we had seen on the coast, though here upon Titicaca even their sails are made of reeds, like those of the children of Pharaoh." (Illustrating "The Land of the Incas," by Ernest Peixotto, in Scribner's Magazine for July.)



Courtesy of Scribner's Magazine.

THE OBRAJES WHERE THE CHUQUIAPU THUNDERS ALONG IN ITS MAD RUN TO THE SEA.

"Having viewed the city of La Paz from above at the Alto, it is well to see it from below by walking down to Obrajes, where the Chuquiapu thunders along in its mad run to the sea. mining its way deeper and ever deeper into its stoney bed." (Illustrating "The Land of the Incas," by Ernest Peixotto, in Scribner's Magazine for July.)

venture to fathom their mysteries, and such a ripened traveler as Squier calls them the "most enigmatical upon the continent," what guess may a mere searcher for the picturesque dare hazard? Old they are certainly, of a date far preceding the Inca period; but what they were, where and by whom quarried, and how transported to their present situation—one monolith is estimated to weigh 700 tons—all these are matters of pure conjecture.

Speaking of the approach to La Paz and of the first sight of the city Mr. Peixotto thus describes his sensations:

We knew that we must be approaching La Paz, yet no hint of a city lay in the stony fields of this level plateau, stretching apparently unbroken to the Royal Cordillera upon one hand and to an unlimited distance upon the other. Long trains of little donkeys, heavily laden, watched by their arrieros, and great majadas of llamas, each carrying its hundred pounds were coming from every direction across the plains, and all were trending to a certain focal point ahead of us. But where could the city be?

The train whistled as it rounded a long curve, and suddenly without warning, at the side of the track a great chasm opened, coming with such abruptness, so unexpectedly,

that, breathless, we grasped some firm object for support.

At its far extremity Illimani, lightly wreathed with clouds, raised its glorious summit, gleaming in all the splendor of its dazzling snow fields. To the left Huayna Potosi spread its glittering peaks and, cut into the flanks of these two giants of the Andes, seamed and scarred by glacial torrents, deeply eroded, mined by cataracts and rivers, this profound valley has been excavated by the primeval forces of nature. At its bottom, far below us, 1,500 feet or more, lay the city of Our Lady of Peace, La Paz, from whose slate roofs and towers a pale-blue vapor seemed to emanate as if it were offering incense at the shrine of some great god. And fittingly, for were not these two mountains, Illimani and Huayna Potosi, the Indian's Olympus, the abode of his chief deities?

"A Local Appreciation of Argentina" is the title of a most interesting article by Mr. H. T. Gordon Ross in the July number of the Financial Review of Reviews, London. Mr. Ross was until quite recently the financial editor of the Buenos Aires Standard, and as a result of many years' residence in Argentina is naturally well acquainted with conditions in that country. Mr. Ross begins his article by relating the following allegory:

A tale of the Pampa tells how an Argentine farmer of bygone days, seeing his pastures blackened by fire and his wife and children dead of famine and pestilence, fell into a magic slumber, born of the lethargy of despair.

Fifty years afterwards he was awakened by the scream of a railway engine at his boundary to find his land fenced in, his flocks and herds improved beyond recognition,

and wheat and maize waving where only coarse grass had been before.

To the railroad, laid with English capital and Italian labor, the Argentine owes his increasing prosperity. Now, within limitations, he takes advantage of the opportunities laid before him, but his father and grandfather slumbered while the nucleus of his wealth was being formed by men from over the Equator. There are many kinds of Argentines, different according to their racial origins and the dates of their fathers' or forefathers' immigration, but the Argentine here meant is the descendant of those, themselves descended from the Spanish conquistadores, who over a century ago ousted the foreigner, notably the English, who sought dominion over them, and overthrew the rule of Spain.

Continuing his entertaining discussion of the history and slow progress of the early peoples, Mr. Ross then takes up more modern development, and thus speaks of some of the industries of the present day:

Cereal growing, stock raising, and politics are therefore everything with which the true Argentine, as he may be called, concerns himself. Commerce and all other enterprise he leaves almost wholly in foreign hands. Per contra, the foreigner leaves politics, except inasmuch as they concern trade, entirely to him, but is his strenuous competitor in all else throughout the Republic.

Our true Argentine is, however, a gradually disappearing racial type, which is rapidly changing into the as yet unascertained new one which will be the ultimate result of fusion with many other nationalities, chiefly Italian. Already the Italian population is a large majority in the towns and almost all over the Republic. The grocery stores and the flesh-food markets are practically all in Italian hands. The new Argentine should therefore have commercial genius and be very capable of managing his affairs of all kinds himself.

The subject of lands and their value is a question in which the prospective immigrant wishes to be well posted; indeed, outside of public works and the opportunities they offer the immigrant from southern Europe there is no other question that so vitally concerns the newcomer. Mr. Ross has the following to say about Argentine lands:

We hear occasionally that these have reached the high-water mark. To anyone who really knows the country this statement is ridiculous. That land values are not rising and will never again rise with the rapidity they once did is evident, as it also is that now and then, here and there, they may be temporarily depressed as a consequence of overspeculation by weak operators. But the general rise is sure, though gradual, and such temporary dips are but curves in the constantly ascending line of the country on the chart of prosperity.

Stock raising and grain growing have hitherto given the Argentine all the money he needs and the life he likes, but as more and more land is developed to improved pasturage or put under cereal cultivation he will have to look, to what he is still inclined to regard as remote, to secondary industries. In addition to such of these as have been mentioned earlier in this article, fruit growing should be mentioned. Little capital has as yet been invested in this other than in vine growing for wine-making purposes, but therein lies a very considerable source of future wealth, which the Argentine himself may well develop.

Many North Americans and Europeans are greatly interested in the development of manufacturing in Argentina, inasmuch as a field for the sale of manufactured products is enlarged or lessened according to progress in this line. Mr. Ross, anticipating the desire for information on this important subject, thus discusses the question:

When one looks for manufactures in Argentina one is at once confronted by the lack of native fuel. Practically no coal has yet been found, or any adequate quantities of really useful petroleum. Some factories there are, notably one large one in Buenos Aires, belonging to an Italian firm, which turns out excellent cloth and linen. Strange as it may appear, however, this important establishment in effect denies its own existence. The present writer, while at one time in search of statistical information regarding the workers employed in factories, was blandly told by the manager that the firm were not manufacturers but importers. As a matter of fact they are both, since



STATUE OF ALEXANDRE PÉTION, AN EARLY PRESIDENT OF HAITI, ERECTED AT CARACAS, VENEZUELA, IN RECOGNITION OF HIS SERVICES TO VENEZUELA DURING ITS STRUGGLES FOR INDEPENDENCE.

they send their stuffs away, usually not farther than across the river to Montevideo, from whence they return as European goods. By this method a much better price is obtained for a really first-class article than if it had been put on the market as of native manufacture. For this the Argentine has himself to blame. In his new-found prosperity Europe is the promised land to which he makes trips as often as and sometimes more frequently than his income permits. Paris is his Mecca and, even more intensely so, that of the ladies of his family. Therefore French clothes stand highest in his and their esteem, as do most articles of greater luxury which come from France. If the Argentine is not always the best judge of the value he gets for his money, he takes care that he gets plenty to show for it.

From a great variety of climates in a country of its great extent north and south, everything marketable pertaining to the temperature and subtropical zones can be grown advantageously somewhere in Argentina. Its needs for fuller development are population, capital, and scientific management. Intensive farming is as yet unknown except in tentatively experimental form on the estates of a few wealthy and progressive men. The best agricultural machinery is now in fairly general use; but it is not so long ago since the Argentine husbandman, as the saying was, "scratched the ground, threw some seed on it, and went to sleep till harvest time." Even on this principle he became wealthy.

"Frontier Work on the Bolivia-Brazil Boundary," by Commander Herbert A. Edwards, R. N. R., one of the commissioners of the expedition, is a notable contribution to the Geographical Journal, of London, for the month of August. As its title indicates, this is an account of the survey work on the northern boundary between Bolivia and Brazil, and of course in a section of the world comparatively unknown. The work was carried on by commissioners appointed by the two Governments under the treaty of Petropolis (1903). It deals with some of the region with which the name of the explorer Chandless (1862-1866) is associated, and into which he was followed by Gen. Pando and Mr. Satchell in 1893. The present story is one of hardship, privation, and not a little suffering, and it graphically describes a section of the world about which our knowledge is meager. The little expedition arrived in Manoas in March, 1911, and a month later started on its 2,000-mile journey into the jungles. After describing the start and unfolding some of the plans Lieut. Edwards continues:

We were now fairly in a region of the "inferno verde," the "green hell." the happy descriptive name given by the Brazilians to the region of the Acre, and this was speedily emphasized and brought home to us a few days after our arrival by a fierce quarrel among the lawless people of the depot, which culminated in murder in a cowardly manner.

Here on the line of the frontier was established our station A, the position of which was determined very carefully, and from this point the course of the stream was explored and mapped up to its source. A track 20 feet broad was cut direct through the forest and a rigorous theodolite traverse undertaken to carry our longitude from point to point. At first, direction was obtained by compass bearing, after initial exploration; but this method was found to be exceedingly slow and laborious, and we adopted the quicker method of sending out a lightly equipped party to locate the river some

distance ahead. Signals would then be exchanged by an arranged code of rifle shots, and the cutting party, which had remained in camp, would blaze a track toward the advance station.

In speaking of the wonder and beauty of the primeval forests the author says:

In a short paper no justice can be done to the subject; one can but mention its magnificent wealth of fernery, lianas, cipos, and all kinds of creepers, its flowing trees glowing with color, its patches of odor-laden plants perfuming the air with intoxicating scents. One may draw attention to its stores of iron wood, cedar, bacury, laurels, itambu, which is also called "stonewood," which is reputed to resist decay forever, the red-wooded sabucaia, and the sabauma; to its palms of all kinds, from one of which the delectable purple drink known as assai is made; from another, the biriti tea; while yet another bears a most delicately flavored and delicious diminutive coconut, no larger than a walnut. There are silk cottonwood trees 200 feet high and 30 feet in girth above their buttresses, which are 20 feet high and stretch 100 feet above ground from the trunk, giving space for a house to be built between buttress and buttress; rivals of these are still larger castaneiras, whose fruit is Brazil nut, with trunks which six men with outstretched arms touching finger tips can scarcely span.

Lieut. Edwards thinks the life of the rubber gatherer a particularly hard one, as he often lives alone or with only one companion in a rough thatched cot, rarely seeing a human being and with little of the food suited to sustain life. To use the author's own words:

The rubber gatherer, after having located his "seringas," or rubber trees, cuts a path from tree to tree. His day commences shortly after 4 a. m., when he rises, drinks a cup of coffee, shoulders his rifle, and taking his small axe and some little tin cups starts out on his morning round, visiting each tree in turn, making incisions in their bark, and fixing a little cup to catch the white milk that flows therefrom. After all his trees have been visited he returns to his hut, cooks and eats his midday meal of dried meat and beans, and at once, if he is alone, starts out to collect the milk from each little tin cup. Returning home, he lights the furnace in his rubber hut, the atmosphere of which after five minutes is stifling, pours the milk into a large pan and slowly heats it. When hot enough he proceeds to smoke dry it on his rubber ball, which is mounted on a long pole. Day in and day out this is his life.

Progressive Cuba Magazine for June devotes considerable space to a descriptive article on "Real estate opportunities in Habana," which incidentally shows the growth and the many improvements that have enhanced the beauty of the Cuban capital within recent years. Habana now has nearly 400,000 population, with 75 miles of electric street railways and 126 miles of modern electric suburban railways, the latter reaching 30 miles into the country. There are also more than 300 miles of macadamized roads leading from the city in every direction. Speaking more particularly of the wonderful advance in real estate values and transactions the article says:

The outlying lands along the suburban boundaries of the city were all undeveloped owing to the lack of transportation and the nonexistence of streets or sidewalks, lights,

or water. The growth was further restricted by the fact that the sale of property on the easy-payment plan was at that time unknown, the custom being to buy and sell for cash. This being the case, a man with limited means could not acquire property except after a long period of patient accumulation.

Following the American intervention, a first new subdivision was opened, the proposition being considered a rather dubious experiment. The farm, of which this subdivision was composed, cost the buyers \$16,000. It was later sold out in lots for

\$350,000.

The next subdivision opened was a farm which was first sold for \$6,000 and resold for \$12,000. The ground was platted and again sold for \$130,000, and the lots of which it was first composed are now valued at \$600,000.

It has been claimed that with each opening up of a new subdivision the limit of buying capacity had been reached. This is an error. Never in the history of Habana have there been such opportunities for legitimate investment as at the present time.

During the past month of April a new subdivision, the most distant from the center of Habana of any yet opened, was put on the market Monday April 14. For the week ending April 19 sales totaled more than \$100,000, and at the present writing practically 85 per cent of the subdivision has been sold.

"The Amazon River Coal Market-How to Control It," by J. Orton Kerby, in the Black Diamond for August 9, is a most interesting contribution on the subject of a market for North American coal; and the article, having been prepared by such an authority as Maj. Kerby, who spent a number of years in the Amazon River country as the United States consul, deserves special study by those interested in the subject. Shortly after he reached his post of duty on the Amazon he received a communication from an American company making inquiry as to the possibility of a market for coal in that part of the world. Maj. Kerby was surprised at such an inquiry, and replied that in his consular district there were no houses with chimneys and no fire on the hearth, the kitchen usually being a place on the back porch where the cooking is done on charcoal fires. The inquiry, however served to awaken interest in the consul's mind as to coal possibilities in equatorial lands, and the present article is based on his investigations which followed. He found that the business of the great Amazon region hinges on the steamboat traffic necessary for collecting the countless products, as well as on distributing supplies over the vast area. Speaking of the coal deposits of Brazil, which exist only in the southern section of the Republic, the writer sees a wonderful market for coal from the United States, and he concludes his article by offering the following suggestions:

My suggestion would be to adopt the model barge for moving the coal direct from the mines down the Mississippi to New Orleans and thence across the Gulf by way of the islands to suitable ports on the Amazon. It is entirely practical and admits of the double advantage of being able to get a return cargo of the products of the wonderful Amazon region. * * * It is possible to take a barge loaded with Pittsburgh coal and return with a valuable cargo. The empty barge may always find a cargo of hard wood and soft wood for paper fiber.

The Outlook for August 9, commenting editorially on the address of Dr. Romulo Naon, minister from Argentina, at Harvard University, on "Higher education in Argentina," says:

Minister Naon pointed out what to many persons were unknown facts. The first fact was that the University of Cordoba in Argentina was founded in 1613, 23 years before the founding of Harvard. The second fact was that the Argentine educational system is centered about three universities—those of Buenos Aires, Cordoba, and La Plata. These universities, the minister said, have produced most of the political, scientific, and commercial leaders of the country, and are helping to settle the agricultural and transportation problems, which are, we may add, just now of a very promising nature. The Harvard students were surprised men when Dr. Naon told them that the University of Buenos Aires had 7,500 students, or considerably more than Harvard. The minister declared that the universities in this country have also been the most prominent factors in studying the geographical and other needs of the whole South American Continent and in effecting its economic organization.

Ice and Refrigeration, of Chicago, in a recent issue contains an interesting article by H. C. Cutler on the meat situation in Argentina and a brief account of the packing industry in that country. He says:

As an exporter of refrigerated meats Argentina is the world's leader, and she has gained this eminence largely as the result of the expansion of the "chilled beef" branch of the trade. This has been rapidly growing since 1902, when the La Plata and the La Blanca cold-storage companies entered the field—the former founded by Swift & Co. and the latter, until last year, largely controlled by North American capital.

"Chilled beef" has always been branded as peculiarly a United States product, and these two establishments have for some years put out over 50 per cent of the total product in that line. It may be said that the "chilled beef" trade has been transferred almost bodily from the United States to Argentina, and we do not have to review the field for more than five years to witness the performance. In 1906 the United States exported 2,426,644 quarters of chilled beef, and Argentina 750,000 quarters, while in 1910 the southern Republic sent 2,710,747 quarters abroad, and the northern only 477,147.

"The Olancho Country," by A. D. Akin, in the Mining and Scientific Press, San Francisco, for July 12, is a report of some of the experiences of the writer who was sent to Honduras to investigate mining opportunities. Aside from his mining investigations, Mr. Akin took occasion to look into the history and future prospects of the country and of which he takes a most optimistic view.

"The Pan American Union," by M. R. Bisho, in the September Mid-Pacific Magazine, of Honolulu, is a descriptive article on the institution and its work. The writer pays a high tribute to the indefatigable work of Director General Barrett, of whom he says: "He has reconstructed it (the Pan American Union), refused many times larger salaries than he receives as Director General, and has made out of a struggling movement a strong and influential body."

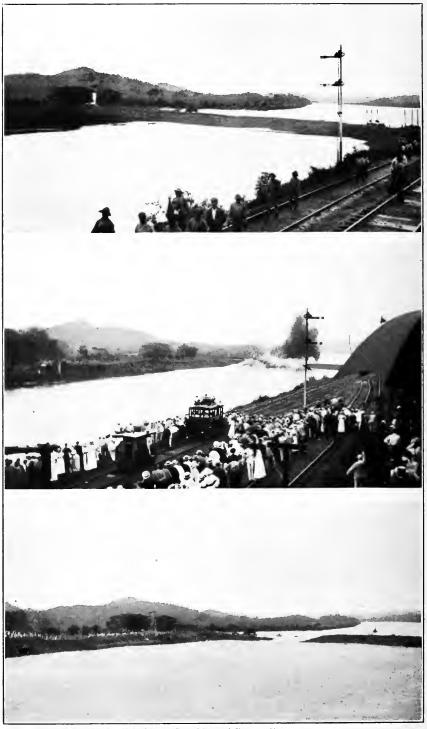
"Colombian Mines and the Panama Canal," in the Mining Journal for June 21, discusses the great possibilities that the opening of the Panama Canal will offer the world, and Australian miners in particular. "Australians," says the article, "particularly those of the eastern States, realize the possibilities of increased trade and more rapid communication, but there are other possibilities open to them," which, the writer thinks, will be found in the great mining fields and their development.

"The nature, collection, and use of sponges," by Albert Hart, in the American Druggist and Pharmaceutical Record for June, is a most entertaining paper which was first delivered as an address before the New York College of Pharmacy. Mr. Hart reviewed the natural history of the sponge and the legislation which has been enacted in relation to sponge fisheries, and advocated the enactment of a law restricting fishermen to catches not less than 4 inches in diameter, as under present laws the Florida sponge bed is likely to be exterminated. Speaking of the sponge industry in general Mr. Hart said, among other things:

The main points from which we obtain our supplies are Florida, Cuba, and the West Indies. The best grades of sponges grow on the Florida coast from Apalachicola on the west coast to Cape Florida on the east, and are known to the trade as Rock Island and Key Sheep's Wool. There are many boats employed in the industry, aggregating in all about 1,000 tons. * * * The total number of men employed on the entire fleet is about 1,200; in addition there are about 300 men employed on shore who are in various ways connected with the business. Ninety per cent of the entire force engaged in the sponge industry are of Greek origin. * * * The value of an entire year's crop in Florida averages about \$700,000. * * * One pound of com mercially pure sponges can be doctored to weigh $1\frac{1}{2}$ or even 2 pounds. This pernicious practice is due almost entirely to the abnormal prices of sponge at the fisheries.

"Armored River Monitors for Brazil," in the Engineer, of London, for June 20, is a descriptive article dealing with the building of three boats destined for Amazon River traffic. Each of these boats is to have a double bottom and is to be in many ways superior to the boats in use at the present time; and when in service will doubtless be of inestimable value in aiding the upbuilding of commercial and industrial traffic on the great Amazon River and tributaries.

Examining a Peruvian Placer, by Pierre Bouery, in the Mining and Scientific Press for June 21, is an article of special interest to mining men and engineers who have an inclination to study and develop the mines of Peru and other Latin American mining centers. The author entered Peru by way of the port of Mollendo and traveled by rail 502 miles inland, from which point he and his companions took mules for the remainder of the journey to the mines in the



Courtesy of Alban G. Snyder, United States Consul General, Panama City.

GAMBOA DYKE, BEFORE, DURING, AND AFTER THE EXPLOSION, WHICH CONNECTED THE TWO AMERICAN CONTINENTS.

Through 4,000 miles of telegraph and cable wires, President Wilson flashed an electric signal from the White House to Pauama on the afternoon of October 10, 1913, and exploded 1,000 charges of dynamite in the sides of Gamboa Dike. The blast shattered the last land connection between the two American continents. Water from Gatun Lake burst through into Culebra Cut and the isthmus was pierced from sea to sea.

eastern Cordilleras. Speaking of the mines and their past workings the writer says:

Whether they paid or not I can not say, for the conditions of the past and present are different. In the past the mines were worked by slaves without pay, the only expense incurred being for food, which was supplied by slave labor. When the gold extracted did not pay there were no losses, and some other place was sought for the rich metal. There is gold in the Nosiniscato, * * * but the trails and the roads are unfinished.

"The White Race in the Tropics," by Dr. Juan Guiteras, director of health, Habana, Cuba, appearing in the August number of the American Journal of Tropical Diseases, of New Orleans, is a timely subject treated from the aspect of a physician who has spent years in tropical lands. Dr. Guiteras's article will be read with interest and profit by the profession as well as by those of our people who are following in the wake of the specialist and building up a wonderful world in a section long believed to be fatal to the white man.

"Placer Mining on the Cauca River in Colombia," by William F. Ward, in the Mexican Mining Journal for August, is an illustrated article written from the experiences of the author, who spent some time in investigating and prospecting in Colombia. He describes the native methods of finding the precious metal, which industry is especially active during the time of low water following a period of high water, and, according to the writer, a native often takes as much as \$3 a day from the river sands immediately after a freshet. At other seasons a native may take 30 cents worth of gold a day from certain streams, but the prospects are much better after a season of high waters.

"The Social Side of Panama Life" is the title of an article by Peter MacQueen in the National Magazine for August, in which the author makes some interesting observations that have failed to receive consideration at the hands of many writers, who have been engrossed more particularly with the commercial side of the great work on the Isthmus. Three thousand American women, says the author, are adapting themselves with a facility truly American to the climate, the life, and the tropical conditions of the Zone. They have clubs, reading rooms, play tennis, and ride horseback. Some of them are remarkably good housewives, and they lend a charm and homelikeness to the strange bizarre, novel Americanization of that tropical swamp. Continuing his observations, the author says:

Women's clubs number in membership three or four hundred. There are 1,500 white and 1,700 colored children in the schools and nearly 50 teachers. * * * The 6,000 Americans stamp everything with their pronounced individuality. Inventions spring like magic from a hundred brains. One young workman invented a steel plow for emptying the long trains of rock and soil. Another young American invented the emergency dam contrivance for the Gatun Locks.

The Buenos Aires Standard, of July 8, one of the leading papers published in the English language at the Argentine capital, in commenting on the opening of sample rooms in that city by the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, has the following to say about the progressive movement:

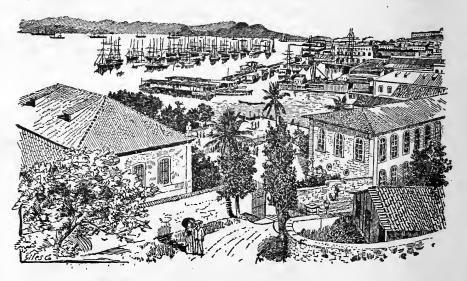
Yesterday afternoon a permanent exhibition of goods manufactured by some members of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce was inaugurated at the commodious premises on Calle Belgrano.

This is a notable exhibition, inasmuch as it is the first time that a chamber of commerce of any city in the world has opened an exhibition in a foreign country on their own responsibility and maintained it at their own expense.

The Buenos Aires Herald, also of the same date, has a good word to say about the enterprise, which will doubtless have a wonderful influence in making American goods better known in Argentina:

The Hon. John W. Garrett, United States Minister, yesterday afternoon performed an interesting ceremony in throwing open the exposition which has been arranged for in this city by the Chicago Association of Commerce. The exhibits are housed in a spacious depot in Belgrano 732, and thither some three hundred persons made their way during the course of the day, to be agreeably surprised at the diversity, the ingenuity, and the utility of the articles displayed.

The Chicago association opened an office in Buenos Aires two years ago, and owing to its success they decided to open the exhibition. They had no government assistance, though the local authorities were quite friendly. The whole cost was borne by the association.





Our Canal in Panama. By Emory Adams Allen, Cincinnati, Ohio. United States Publishing Co., 1913. 431 pages. On subscription.

More than ever before, perhaps, the general public is discriminating, and he who offers a book for the instruction and entertainment of the people must know first-handed whereof he writes.

A few months ago a gentleman appeared at the Pan American Union, weary and bronzed from tropical suns, en route home from wanderings in the Republic of Panama. His enthusiasm for the accomplishments of his fellow men on the Isthmus appeared to be unbounded, and the result of his studies and investigations are set forth in "Our Canal in Panama." The author spent much time in the Canal Zone and the pages of his book breathe a familiarity with life and conditions that is truly refreshing and instructive, and in his own words, "The book is written with one constant purpose, and that is to impress the general public with a sense of the importance of the canal.
* * The hundreds of millions of dollars that it has required to build the canal have proved an unfelt burden."

Unlike the numerous books on Panama, the present one is to be sold by subscription, and therefore it will reach the rural districts in much larger numbers than some other works. It is written in a pleasing style, and printed in large type; and the most interesting chapter to those of us who know the great work at Panama is "The Mission of the Canal," in which the author sums up the world movements for utilizing the waterway; of its bearing on future commerce of the United States and of the world at large.

Considerable space is devoted to the history of the canal country and the nations bordering it, which facts will be read with interest by those who have not closely followed events of the American Mediterranean. All phases of the canal and its building are interestingly treated in separate chapters; while the chapter contributed by the Pan American Union, on the great and growing countries of the west coast of South America, will give the reader a bird's-eye view of the commercial progress to be reckoned with south of the canal; 52 illustrations and also many statistical tables

add to the attractiveness and usefulness of the volume, which should be in all of our

libraries.

The Panama Canal—Its Possible Effect on the Central American Republics, by Theo. Paschke, M. A. S. C. F., in the Interborough Bulletin, of New York, for July, is a timely article in which its author advocates the early completion of the Pan American Railway. This rail route connecting the Canal Zone with the United States, and tapping the capitals of the Central American Republics, would be a most important factor, in the writer's opinion, in thus establishing points of contact between all the countries of North America for the building up of a community of interests. He makes a number of suggestions relative the construction of the necessary links and of their subsequent management and control.

Newark-Made Goods. Compiled and published by the Industrial Exposition Committee of Board of Trade of City of Newark, N. J., 1913. 401 pages. Size, 7½ by 10 inches.

The city of Newark, N. J., through its board of trade, has had the enterprise to prepare for distribution throughout the world a very comprehensive volume of the industrial and commercial activities of the city. The book comes in two parts, the first devoted to an alphabetical arrangement of articles obtainable in Newark, there being three columns with an alphabetical index of articles in English, French, and Spanish. Part 2 comprises an alphabetical list of names of manufacturers with address and numerical key. All of the text is given in English, French, and Spanish.

This guide is of a very attractive character and will undoubtedly serve an effective purpose in commerce throughout the world and in business houses where it is open for consultation.

Espana y America, 1812–1912. By D. Rafael M. de Labra, Madrid, Imprenta Sindicato de Publicidad. 1913. 485 pages.

This is a serious study of the politics, history, and international aspects affecting the two countries between the dates mentioned. It is written in Spanish by the well-known authority, Dr. de Labra, and bespeaks a thorough knowledge of the subjects treated as well as untiring energy in its preparation.

Modern Chile. By W. H. Koebel, London. G. Bell & Sons (Ltd.), 1913. 278 pages. Price \$1.50.

This is the latest production of the well-known English author whose former volumes on various sections of South America as well as on Portugal, Madeira, etc., were well received by the public. The author spent much time in traveling about the Chilean Republic and his observations and experiences are based on actual contact with the peoples. He pays a high tribute to the inhabitants, whom he found most hospitable and ever ready to aid him in his work. The book will prove interesting to all who may visit Chile or to those who may be compelled to remain at home and study from afar the progress of one of the leading southern nations.

Sayings and Writings about the Railways. Compiled and published by the Railway Age Gazette, New York. 1913. 240 pages.

This is a most important little volume, the purpose of its publication being to assemble for easy reading and ready reference views and suggestions of men of experience in the management of railroads. The crisis which American railroads have reached in their dealings with the public has a close relation to the welfare and future prosperity of the country. The leading transportation men of the nation contribute to the volume by their speeches and writings.

Export Manual. Compiled and published by R. L. Ardrey, 76 West Monroe Street, Chicago. 1913, 2d edition. 96 pages. Price \$1.

This is a timely little booklet treating of a subject that is destined to expand to enormous proportions within the next few years. It will be of especial value to those of our manufacturers and producers who are contemplating entering the export field and who are not familiar with the many questions involved. The writer has had much experience with the subjects about which he writes.

Cirugía Política. By Enrique Perez, Paris, Casa Editorial Garnier Hermanos. 1913. 226 pages.

Translating the title we have the medical term of "political surgery," which the distinguished Colombian has bestowed upon his work. The introduction is written by the famous Spaniard, Don Miguel de Unamuno, who pays a high tribute to the labors of the writer and his studies in the field of politics.

De Caracas & San Cristobal. By Dr. Juvenal Anzola, Caracas, Tip. Emp. El Cojo. 1913. 226 pages, paper back.

This is a book of travel. It portrays the observations and experiences of Dr. Anzola, a Venezuelan lawyer and Senator, in his journeys in various sections of Venezuela. He is the author of many books and papers, and it is said that when he passes along the streets the people are wont to remark, "What new book is the doctor writing now?"

Las Mejores Poesias Liricas de la Langua Castellana. By Elias C. Hills and Silvano G. Morley, New York, 1910. 224 pages. Price \$0.75.

This book is, as the name indicates, a compilation of the best poetry of the Spanish language, and to those of the English-speaking race who are sufficiently versed in the Spanish tongue to read understandingly it has a strong appeal.

El Cielo y sus Maravillas y el Infierno. By Emanuel Swedenborg, 1758. By J. H. Andersen, revised by Alice Worcester, M. A., New York. 1912. Published by the Swedenborg Society.

The recent unveiling in the cathedral at Upsala, Sweden, of the monument erected by the order of the Swedish Parliament over the remains of Emanuel Swedenborg bring this noted scholar and thinker again before the public.

The Two Hague Conferences. By Joseph H. Choate. Princeton University Press. 1913. 109 pages. Price \$1.

This little work by the famous lawyer and statesman tells of the work of the two conferences, so far as this could be done in lecture form. The introduction is by James Brown Scott, of the Carnegie Foundation.

Through Our Unknown Southwest. By Agnes C. Laut, New York, McBride, Nast & Co. 1913. 271 pages. Price \$2.

This book is filled with interesting stories based on the experiences of the writer in visiting the primitive peoples and unfrequented sections of our great Southwest. Many rare pictures lend a touch of the picturesque to the well-written text.

A Busy Time in Mexico. By H. B. C. Pollard, New York, Duffield & Co. 1913. 243 pages. Price \$2.

The author of this work was sent out by an English Company which held important concessions in southern Mexico. He reached his new field of labor far back in the forests, and from time to time had many exciting adventures, which are related in the pages of the book.

The Textile Fibres. By J. Merritt Matthews, Ph. D., New York, John Wiley & Sons. 1913. 630 pages. Price \$4.

This is the author's third and rewritten edition on the textile fibers, and it deals with their physical, microscopical, and chemical properties. It is designed for the practical operator in textiles and the student of textile subjects.

The Earning Power of Railroads. Compiled and edited by Floyd W. Mundy, of the firm of Jas. H. Oliphant & Co., New York, 1913. 528 pages. Price \$2.

This is a very comprehensive compilation, including data on mileage of the rail ways, capitalization, bonded indebtedness, earnings, cost of maintenance, invest ments, dividends, etc., and especially commends itself to all persons interested in the great problems of transportation and its relations with the people.

The Annual Register. Longmans, Green & Co., London. 1913. 652 pages. Price \$6.

This is an English work reviewing the public events at home and abroad for the year 1912.

Proceedings of Third National Conference American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes. Edited by James Brown Scott, Baltimore, Williams & Wilkins Co. 1913. 320 pages.

This report covers the meetings in Washington, D. C., December 20-21, 1912.

The Statesman's Year-Book. Edited by J. Scott Keltie, LL. D., Macmillan & Co., London. 1913. 1452 pages. Price \$3.

This statistical and historical annual of the States of the world grows in thickness and matter each year, and no important institution is complete without a copy in its library. This is the jubilee volume and it contains in condensed form thousands of facts that are constantly needed by the business and professional world.





REPORTS RECEIVED TO SEPTEMBER 15, 1913.1

Title.	Date.	Author.
ARGENTINA. "Yearbook of the City of Buenos Aires"	1913. July 3	R. M. Bartleman, consul general, Buenos Aires.
Calcium carbide manufactory	July 11	Julius G. Lay, consul general, Rio de Janeiro.
Organization of company for erection of porcelain factory	July 15	Do.
CHILE.		
Telephone companies and supplies	July 29	A. A. Winslow, consul, Val- paraiso.
Apples	do	Do.
COLOMBIA.		
Annual report of trade of Cartagena for year 1912	May 5	Graham H. Kemper, consul,
Annual report on commerce and industry in Colombia	July 20	Cartagena. Isaac A. Manning, consul, Barranquilla.
CUBA.		
Annual report of district of Santiago de Cuba, embracing Prov- inces of Oriente and Camaguey, 1912. Garlic	(2) Aug. 12	R. E. Holaday, consul, Santiago de Cuba. James L. Rodgers, consul general, Havana.
GUATEMALA.		general, Havana.
Regulations governing admission to practice medicine in Guatemala.	July 29	Geo. A. Bucklin, consul general, Guatemala City.
Agricultural implements	July 31	Do. Do.
Motor trucks (practically no market). Automobiles	Aug. 2	Do. Do.
Market for carbon paper and typewriter ribbons. Proposed installation of laundry.	Aug. 9	Do. Do.
Coal	Aug. 11	Do. Do.
Steel filing cabinets	Aug. 12	Do.
Show cases	do	Do. Do.
HAITI.		
Report on commerce and industries, 1912	(2)	Lemuel W. Livingston, con-
HONDURAS.		sul Cape Hatien.
Broom corn and substitutes.		David J. D. Myers, consul, Puerto Cortes.
Projected moving picture theatre. Kitchen cabinets (no market)	July 27 July 31	Do. Do.
Acetylene generators	Aug. 7	A. T. Haeberle, consul.
Soapstone	Aug. 8	Tegucigalpa. David J. D. Myers, consul, Puerto Cortes.
Coal importations	do	Do. D .
MEXICO.		υ.
	Tuno 10	Theodore C. Hemm consul
Utilization of Durango's clay soil for industrial purposes		Theodore C. Hamm, consul, Durango.
Annual report on commerce and industry, 1912		Arnold Shanklin, consul general, Mexico City. Warren W. Rich, vice con-
Talcum powder	July 7	warren W. Rich, vice con- sul, Salina Cruz.

¹ This does not represent a complete list of the reports made by the consular officers in Latin America, but merely those that are supplied to the Pan American Union as likely to be of service to this institution.
² Undated.

Reports Received to September 15, 1913—Continued.

Title.	Date.	Author.
MEXICO—continued.	1010	
Autos and auto regulations	1913. July 20	Clarence A. Miller, consu
Motor traffic regulations	July 22	Tampico. Wilbert L. Bonney, cosun
Real estate values		San Luis Potosi. Clarence A. Miller, consul
		Tampico.
Arsenic (none produced)	July 24	Do. Clarence S. Edwards, consul
Electrical supplies	July 26	Acapulco. Clarence A. Miller, consu
Earth and stone handling machinery (no market)	. July 29	Tampico. Claude E. Guyant, vice cor
Arsenic (none produced)	. July 30	sul, Ensenada. John R. Silliman, vice con
Steel filing cabinets (no demand)	July 31	sul, Saltillo. Warren W. Rich, vice cor
Pig iron importations		sul, Salina Cruz. Clarence A. Miller, consu
Exports		Tampico. Claude E. Guyant, vice cor
Arsenic (no commercial production)		sul, Ensenada.
		Marion Letcher, consul, Chi huahua.
Motor traffic regulations Kitchen cabinets		Do. Wilbert L. Bonney, consu
Dry batteries (little market)	. Aug. 13	San Luis Potosi. Claude E. Guvant, vice cor
Marine engines (no market)	Aug. 15	sul, Ensenada. Do.
PANAMA.		
Report on billboard advertising in Panama	July 28	Alban G Snyder consul ger
Motor trucks (few used; duty is 15 per cent ad valorem)	"	Alban G. Snyder, consul ger eral, Panama.
		James C. Kellogg, consul Colon.
Monopolies and patents: Banana fiber utilization	. Aug. 14	Alban G. Snyder, consul gen eral, Panama.
PERU.		
Peruvian import trade, 1912	July 25	Louis G. Dreyfus, vice con
Mining in Peru (output for 1912).	. Aug. 2	Louis G. Dreyfus, vice con sul, Callao. Do.
Mining in Peru (output for 1912) Growth of postal service in Peru Growth of telegraphic service in Peru	do	Do. Do.
SALVADOR.		
Express service between New York and San Salvador	. July 19	Thomas Hinckley, consu
URUGUAY.		general, San Salvador.
Uruguay seal-skin harvest in 1912	July 9	Frederic W. Goding, consu
Moving pictures; number of theaters		Montevideo. Do.
Bill posters. Uruguay veterinary college; course of study. Report of United Electric Tramways of Montevideo.	do	Do.
Report of United Electric Tramways of Montevideo	July 15 July 17	Do. Do.
rall American ranway, state or its works	July 44	Do.
Revenue from vehicle tax in Montevideo	July 23	Do.
Montevideo's water supplyBank statement of Uruguay, June, 1913	July 23 July 24	Do. Do.
VENEZUELA.		
Hats	. July 21	Thomas W. Voetter, consul La Guaira.
Oxen		Do.
Sole leather	do	Do.
Harbor corporation Automobile trucks	July 23do	Do. Do.
Freight rates, and exports and imports of La Guaira	. July 25	Do.
New public improvements (wagon roads in La Guaira district). Possible agency for American goods	. July 26	Do. Do.



COMMERCE OF GUATEMALA FOR 1912 :: ::

The foreign trade of Guatemala for the year 1912, compiled from the report of Sr. Don José J. Sanchez, director general of statistics, attached to the report of Sr. Don G. Aguirre, minister of finance and public credit, and presented to the National Congress on March 17, 1913, amounted to \$22,978,999.99 United States gold, of which \$9,822,462.33 were imports and \$13,156,537.66 were exports.

The figures for the year 1911 (based upon the same computations, see note following table below) were: Imports, \$8,166,670.48; exports, \$11,005,835.27; total, \$19,172,505.75.

There was, therefore, an increase for the year 1912 as compared with 1911 of \$1,655,791.85 in imports, and \$2,150,702.39 in exports, or a total increase in the foreign trade of \$3,806,494.24. The balance of trade in favor of the Republic was \$3,334,075.33.

IMPORTS.

The imports by countries for the years 1908, 1909, 1911, and 1912, were as follows:

	1908	1909	1911	1912
United States	\$2,148,325	\$2, 181, 859	\$2,696,144	\$4,532,361
Jermany	1,572,740	1, 249, 559	1,592,658	2, 250, 862
United Kingdom	1,327,301	1, 135, 420	1,314,202	1,739,598
France	262, 435	273, 215	286,050	436, 882
Thina and Japan	148, 019	121,852	187,748	307, 937
Belgium	116,636	102,816	136,014	146, 431
Mexico.	37,050	14,740	43,821	135, 971
Spain	70, 294	56, 516	95, 334	115, 934
taly	65,892	73,677	134, 817	96, 496
Central America	40,707	25,064	18, 271	44,075
uba		5,527	4,441	
Switzerland 1	0, 220	0,021	1,991	
Austria-Hungary	3,019	3,677	1,733	
South America.	900	7, 225	640	
Jamaica 1			318	
Canada 1			152	
Netherlands 1			87	
Other countries	19 949	170	01	15, 91
Julia countaics	12,010	170		10, 310
Total	5, 811, 586	5, 251, 317	6, 514, 421	9, 822, 465

¹ In 1908, 1909, and 1912 included in "Other countries."

The invoice value of the imports at the maritime customhouses for 1912 amounted to only \$7,781,984.92, to which Sr. Sanchez has added 25 per cent—\$1,945,496.23—an estimate covering freights, commissions, insurance, etc., and \$94,981.18, imports through frontier customhouses. In the table given above the figures for 1908, 1909, and 1911 (1910 not being available) show only invoice values.

Adding to the figures appearing above for 1911, \$1,628,605, i. e., 25 per cent, and \$23,644, imports through the frontier customhouses, produces the figure \$8,166,670, as shown in the introductory paragraph.

The imports by articles for the years 1911 and 1912 were as follows:

	1911	1912
Cotton textiles and manufactures. Iron and steel manufactures. Food products. Wheat flour Wines and liquors. Sik textiles and manufactures. Woolen textiles and manufactures. Railway material. Agricultural and industrial machinery. Drugs and medicines. Linen, hemp, and jute textiles and manufactures. Paper and stationers' supplies. Manufactures of wood or of wood and iron. Manufactures of glass, china, and earthen ware. Lumber.	\$1,848,650.86 626,425.32 419,817.86 354,154.66 223,285.81 267,279.00 277,600.09 311,384.56 196,421.64 217,635.26 272,266.86 138,402.29 135,198,26 169,230.43 87,246.63 59,855.91	\$1,926,423.39 730,330.79 713,122.82 512,354.66 340,675.76 328,999.57 299,861.99 290,222.74 280,698.38 276,011.34 157,779.40 135,207.03 89,844.20 88,415.69
Petroleum. Coal. Manufactures of lead, tin, copper, and alloys. Miscellaneous. Total.	43, 879. 25 33, 812. 39 39, 459. 73 792, 414. 22 6, 514, 421. 03	73, 454. 75 47, 225. 30 44, 352. 96 1, 054, 642. 24 7, 781, 984. 92

In the table above the imports through the frontier are not included nor is the 25 per cent for freights, commissions, insurance, etc.

The imports by articles and countries for the years 1911 and 1912 were as follows:

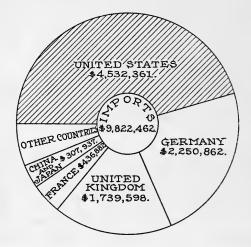
COTTON TEXTILES AND MANUFACTURES.

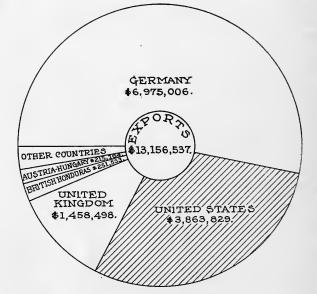
	1911	1912
United Kingdom	\$815, 388. 73	\$822, 301, 40
United States	439, 066. 92	576, 580. 39
Germany	442,079.74	428, 965. 17
France	29, 831. 96	25, 709, 66
Mexico	16,606.69	21,619.00
Spain	41, 426. 67	20, 272, 60
Italy	49, 171. 75	15, 933, 01
Belgium	9,717.43	10, 999, 11
China and Japan	3,520,18	1, 462, 05
Austria-Hungary	939, 30	1, 227, 00
Switzerland	861.49	1,048,00
Central America	40.00	306.00
Total		1,926,423,39

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURES.

United States Germany United Kingdom Belgium. France South America. Austria-Hungary Spain. Italy. Mexico. China and Japan. Central America. Switzerland.	223, 582, 57 119, 349, 83 20, 844, 70 15, 141, 60 237, 50 266, 68 164, 00 391, 65 233, 00	\$353,093.62 221,844.61 123,064.24 21,444.60 9,394.40 915.04 230.00 181.38 84.00 47.90 21.00
Total	626, 425. 32	730, 330. 79

GUATEMALA COMMERCE-1912 \$22,978,999.





PAN AMERICAN UNION

FOOD PRODUCTS.

	1911	1912
United States Germany. United Kingdom. Central America. Mexico. France. China and Japan. Spain. Italy. Belgium. Netherlands. Denmark.	\$263, 985. 37 58, 802. 42 29, 921. 23 16, 829. 50 6, 701. 24 8, 635. 72 11, 448. 80 12, 131. 67 10, 030. 89 1, 243. 58 87. 44	\$480, 900. 40 82, 210. 36 44, 969. 77 27, 540. 86 19, 225. 77 15, 468. 02 15, 428. 32 14, 734. 57 11, 828. 92 504. 16 246. 45 65. 16
Total	419, 817. 86	713, 122. 82
WHEAT FLOUR.		
United States.	\$354, 154. 66	\$512, 354. 66
WINES AND LIQUORS.		
France. Germany. United States. United Kingdom. Spain. Italy. Belgium. Mexico. China and Japan. Canada. Netherlands.	\$64, 997. 50 45, 301. 95 42, 584. 35 18, 384. 48 23, 757. 78 9, 221. 97 796. 86 17, 189. 02 899. 40 152. 50	\$110, 762. 52 \$2, 185. 76 67, 414. 58 32, 465. 39 29, 031. 29 13, 455. 39 1, 848. 00 1, 646. 39 918. 80 876. 64 71. 00
Total	223, 285. 81	340, 675. 76
SILK TEXTILES AND MANUFACTURES	š.	
China and Japan. Germany France United States United Kingdom Spain Italy Belgium	\$139, 976. 68 48, 093. 77 48, 646. 81 15, 760. 92 12, 821. 99 26. 00 1, 802. 00 78. 37	\$204,775.31 58,109.98 38,620.09 14,135.15 9,443.21 2,220.22 1,526.81 168.80
China and Japan. Germany France United States United Kingdom Spain Italy Belgium	\$139, 976. 68 48, 093. 77 48, 646. 81 15, 760. 92 12, 821. 99 26. 00 1, 802. 00 78. 37	2, 220. 22 1, 526. 81 168. 80
China and Japan. Germany. France. United States. United Mingdom. Spain. Italy. Belgium. Austria-Hungary.	\$139, 976. 68 48, 093. 77 48, 646. 81 15, 760. 92 12, 821. 99 26. 00 1, 802. 00 7, 83. 7 72. 46	
China and Japan Germany France United States United Kingdom Spain Italy Belgium Austria-Hungary Total WOOLEN TEXTILES AND MANUFACTUR Germany. United Kingdom France United States United States Italy China and Japan	\$139, 976. 68 48, 093. 77 48, 646. 81 15, 760. 92 12, 821. 99 26. 00 1, 802. 00 7, 83. 7 72. 46	\$116, 915, 28 \$9, 847, 84 \$116, 915, 28 \$9, 847, 82 \$9, 447, 60 28, 329, 26 25, 203, 69
China and Japan Germany France United States United Kingdom Spain Italy Belgium Austria-Hungary Total. WOOLEN TEXTILES AND MANUFACTUR Germany. United Kingdom France. United States Italy China and Japan Belgium Spain	\$139, 976, 68 48, 093, 77 48, 646, 81 15, 760, 92 12, 821, 99 26, 00 1, 802, 00 78, 37 72, 46 267, 279, 00 EES. \$109, 379, 48 61, 847, 09 33, 156, 70 30, 342, 24 24, 939, 58 14, 472, 20 2, 480, 30	\$116, 915, 28 \$9, 847, 82 \$116, 915, 28 \$9, 847, 82 29, 477, 60 28, 329, 26 25, 203, 69 7, 691, 19 2, 025, 50 371, 65
China and Japan Germany France United States United Kingdom Spain Italy Belgium Austria-Hungary Total. WOOLEN TEXTILES AND MANUFACTUR Germany. United Kingdom France. United States Italy China and Japan Belgium Spain	\$139, 976, 68 48, 093, 77 48, 646, 81 15, 760, 92 12, 821, 99 26, 00 1, 802, 00 78, 37 72, 46 267, 279, 00 EES. \$109, 379, 48 61, 847, 09 33, 156, 70 30, 342, 24 24, 939, 58 14, 472, 20 2, 480, 30	\$116, 915, 28 \$1, 526, 81 168, 80 328, 999, 57 \$116, 915, 28 \$9, 847, 82 29, 477, 60 28, 329, 26 25, 203, 69 7, 691, 19 2, 025, 50
China and Japan Germany France United Kingdom Spain Italy Belgium Austria-Hungary Total WOOLEN TEXTILES AND MANUFACTUR Germany United Kingdom France United States Italy China and Japan Belgium Spain Austria-Hungary WOOLEN TEXTILES AND MANUFACTUR	\$139, 976, 68 48, 093, 77 48, 646, 81 15, 760, 92 12, 821, 99 26, 00 1, 802, 00 78, 37 72, 46 267, 279, 00 EES. \$109, 379, 48 61, 847, 09 33, 156, 70 30, 342, 24 24, 939, 58 14, 472, 20 2, 480, 30 982, 50	\$116, 915, 28 \$9, 847, 82 \$116, 915, 28 \$9, 847, 82 29, 477, 601, 19 2, 025, 50 371, 65
China and Japan. Germany. France. United States. United Kingdom. Spain. Italy. Belgium. Austria-Hungary. Total WOOLEN TEXTILES AND MANUFACTUR Germany United Kingdom. France. United States. Italy. China and Japan. Belgium. Spain. Austria-Hungary. Switzerland. Total	\$139, 976, 68 48, 093, 77 48, 646, 81 15, 760, 92 12, 821, 99 26, 00 1, 802, 00 78, 37 72, 46 267, 279, 00 EES. \$109, 379, 48 61, 847, 09 33, 156, 70 30, 342, 24 24, 939, 58 14, 472, 20 2, 480, 30 982, 50	\$116, 915, 28 \$9, 847, 82 \$116, 915, 28 \$9, 847, 82 29, 477, 601, 19 2, 025, 50 371, 65

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY.

the state of the s	1911	1912
United States.	\$111,872.74	\$130, 915. 13
Germany. United Kingdom Central America	43, 565. 98 38, 523. 63	76, 255. 60 62, 891. 65
taly	512.00 820.00	5,810.00 3,321.00 1,020.00
Spain Belgium	982. 50 44. 00	275.00
Mexico	100.79	280, 698. 38
	1	
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.	,	
United StatesGermany	\$73,514.19 51,256.20 44,331.61	\$115, 979. 69 72, 296. 80 64, 722. 44 17, 588. 23 2, 244. 93 2, 112. 20
France. United Kingdom.	44,331.61	64,722.44
Spain.	12,912.53 1,054.19 33,664.14	2,244.9
Central America	33,664.14	2, 112. 20 508. 6
China and Japan	192. 70 432. 05	240. 78 184. 4
Belgium Mexico South America	277. 65	95. 00 38. 2
Total	217, 635. 26	276, 011. 34
LINEN, HEMP, AND JUTE TEXTILES AND MANU	FACTURES.	
Germany	\$104,336.65	\$104,567.48
United Kingdom	136, 590, 14	71,668.3
France	\$104,336.65 136,590.14 26,318.99 3,142.75	\$104,567.44 71,668.3 27,312.3 5,295.4
Belgium China and Japan	1,029,86	2,444.59 1,419.72
Spain	413. 40 326. 57	768. 2
Mexico. Italy	90. 00 18. 50	67.00
Total	272,266.86	213, 543. 0
PAPER AND STATIONERS' SUPPLIES.	·	
Germany	\$61,753.67	\$77,827.6
United States.	50, 681. 60 10, 807. 02	60, 918. 3 14, 388. 5
United Kingdom	9,469.92 4,626.50	12,985.9 6,804.7
France	111.75	3, 032, 5
BelglumChina and Japan	487. 88 236. 20	2, 149. 0 503. 2
Austria-Hungary	227.75	
		95. 00 84. 00
Mexico		01.0
Mexico Netherlands South America		30.00
Mexico	138, 402. 29	178, 818. 84
Mexico		30.00
Mexico. Netherlands. South America. Total. MANUFACTURES OF LEATHER. United States.	\$87,393.59 31.535.21	30. 00 178, 818. 84 \$115, 787. 42
Mexico Netherlands South America Total MANUFACTURES OF LEATHER. United States Germany United Kingdom	\$87,393.59 31,535.21 9,339.79	\$115, 787. 4 25, 344. 8 10, 100. 2
Mexico Netherlands South America. Total. MANUFACTURES OF LEATHER. United States. Germany. United Kingdom Belgium France.	\$87,393.59 31,535.21 9,339.79 2,957.47 2,154.67	\$115,787.4 25,344.8 10,100.2 2,646.7 1,480.8
Mexico Netherlands South America Total MANUFACTURES OF LEATHER. United States Germany United Kingdom Belgium France China and Janan	\$87, 393. 59 31, 535. 21 9, 339. 79 2, 957. 47 2, 154. 67 220. 58	\$115, 787. 4 25, 344. 8 10, 100. 2 2, 646. 7 1, 480 8 1, 325 1
Mexico Netherlands South America Total MANUFACTURES OF LEATHER. United States Germany United Kingdom Belgium France China and Japan Spain Mexico	\$87, 393, 59 31, 535, 21 9, 339, 79 2, 957, 47 2, 154, 67 220, 58 228, 00 1, 267, 18	\$115, 787. 4 25, 344. 8 10, 100. 2 2, 646. 7 1, 480 8 1, 325 1 589. 2
Mexico Netherlands South America Total MANUFACTURES OF LEATHER. United States Germany United Kingdom Belgium France China and Japan Spain Mexico Austria-Hungary Switzerland	\$87, 393. 59 31, 535. 21 9, 339. 79 2, 957. 47 2, 154. 67 220. 58 228. 00	30. 00 178, 818. 8 \$115, 787. 4 25, 344. 8 10, 100. 2 2, 646. 7 1, 480 1, 325 1 589. 2 457. 0
Mexico Netherlands South America Total MANUFACTURES OF LEATHER. United States Germany. United Kingdom Belgium France. China and Japan Spain. Mexico	\$87, 393. 59 31, 535. 21 9, 339. 79 2, 957. 47 2, 154. 67 220. 58 228. 00 1, 267. 18	30.00

MANUFACTURES OF WOOD OR OF WOOD AND IRON.

	1911	1912
Germany. United States Belglum. United Kingdom. China and Japan France. Denmark Italy. Austria-Hungary. South America. Mexico. Central America. Spain. Total.	\$88, 317. 95 36, 753. 90 17, 686. 66 7, 291. 62 3, 884. 70 11, 148. 00 2, 875. 01 639. 70 368. 39 264. 50 169, 230. 43	\$74, 016. 62 47, 589. 56 6, 717. 36 3, 359. 40 1, 142. 06 776. 00 733. 15 670. 00 80. 00 40. 00 30. 00
MANUFACTURES OF GLASS, CHINA, AND EARTH	ENWARE.	
Germany Belglum United States France United Kingdom China and Japan Spain Italy Last Spain Last L	\$55,756.38 13,015.27 9,443.12 6,180.68 1,172.49 1,099.69	\$44, 059. 53 21, 751. 67 17, 089. 64 3, 415. 17 2, 565. 76 838. 68 81. 00
Ifaly	395.00 184.00	42. 75
Total	87, 246. 63	89, 844. 20
LUMBER.		
United States. United Kingdom. Germany	\$59, 416. 91 439. 00	\$88, 162. 69 200. 00 53. 00
Total	59, 855. 91	88, 415. 69
PETROLEUM.		
United States.	\$43 , 879. 25	\$73, 454. 75
COAL.		'
United StatesGermany	\$33, 422. 39 390. 00	\$47, 225. 30
Total	33, 812. 39	47, 225. 30
MANUFACTURES OF LEAD, TIN, COPPER, AND	ALLOYS.	
United States	\$13, 521. 55 17, 011. 36 3, 260. 31 2, 922. 03 1, 532. 30	\$18, 790. 15 15, 398. 44 5, 324. 07 2, 507. 26 1, 404. 00
Belgium France. Central America. Spain Italy. China and Japan.	1, 100. 00 39. 83 32. 00 40. 35	551.66 205.68 171.70

MISCELLANEOUS.

	1911	1912
United States.	\$499, 292. 61	\$566, 947. 17
GermanyUnited Kingdom	199, 042. 89 24, 834, 01	318, 277. 16 71, 663. 59
France	12,011.68	32, 854. 15
Belgium	37, 122, 29 11, 523, 82	30,882.28 18,076.39
Spain	1, 455. 02 4, 440, 64	5, 648. 69 3, 728. 00
Cuba Italy	1, 499. 18	2, 128. 31
Central America.		1,043.25 976.50
Jamaica	318.00	847.25
India		680. 00 559. 00
Austria-Hungary		220.00 110.50
PortugalSwitzerland	102. 45	
Total	792, 414. 22	1,054,642.24

The following statement shows the imports for 1912 of all articles, the total imports of which amounted to \$15,000 or over, and also the proportion from the leading countries:

Accessories and parts for carriages		\$23, 901. 70
United States	\$18, 549. 81	
Germany	3, 855. 83	
United Kingdom	1, 033. 06	
Cotton trimmings		77, 415. 60
United Kingdom		
Germany	33, 763. 97	
United States	3, 574. 06	
Mineral waters		23, 702. 16
United States		
United Kingdom	7, 976. 18	
Germany	4, 329. 54	
France	2, 639. 10	
Fence wire and staples.		28, 325. 43
United States	22, 691. 40	
Germany	4, 361. 13	
United Kingdom	997. 65	
Cotton, raw		29, 031. 32
United States	28, 962. 32	
Rice, in grain		35, 412. 08
United States	17, 933. 39	
Germany	11, 429. 11	
China and Japan	5, 436. 33	
Manufactures of leather or skins		15, 593. 31
United States	11, 219. 13	
Germany	1, 624. 58	
China and Japan	1, 315. 25	
Ready-made clothing, cotton		80, 595. 33
United Kingdom	40, 169. 40	
Germany	21, 566. 22	
United States	13, 556. 16	
Ready-made clothing, woolen		24, 854. 00
Germany	19, 409. 38	
United Kingdom	3, 823. 02	
France	1, 597. 60	

Ready-made clothing, silk	\$62, 973. 24
China and Japan	
Germany	
United States	
Household utensils, iron	70, 720. 18
Germany	,
United States. 20, 834. 47	
Belgium	
United Kingdom	
	00 717 44
Household utensils, ordinary china	26, 717. 44
Germany	
Belgium	
United States	
Automobiles and accessories for same	27,774.57
United States	
France	
Germany	
Cacao, in grain	16, 246. 66
Central America	
Germany	
Music boxes	19, 234, 06
United States. 10, 196, 66	10, 201. 00
France	
Germany	
	00 014 00
Boots and shoes.	20, 214. 00
United States	
United Kingdom	
Iron tubing, and fittings for the same	32,014.95
United States	
0.075 50	
Germany	
Germany 2, 275. 50	47, 225. 30
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	47, 225. 30
Coal	
Coal	47, 225. 30 128, 863. 65
Coal	
Coal	
Coal	128, 863. 65
Coal	
Coal	128, 863. 65 21, 147. 56
Coal	128, 863. 65
Coal	128, 863. 65 21, 147. 56
Coal	128, 863. 65 21, 147. 56
Coal	128, 863. 65 21, 147. 56 34, 557. 75
Coal	128, 863. 65 21, 147. 56
Coal	128, 863. 65 21, 147. 56 34, 557. 75
Coal	128, 863. 65 21, 147. 56 34, 557. 75
Coal	128, 863. 65 21, 147. 56 34, 557. 75
Coal	128, 863. 65 21, 147. 56 34, 557. 75
Coal	128, 863. 65 21, 147. 56 34, 557. 75 115, 917. 60
Coal	128, 863. 65 21, 147. 56 34, 557. 75
Coal	128, 863. 65 21, 147. 56 34, 557. 75 115, 917. 60
Coal	128, 863. 65 21, 147. 56 34, 557. 75 115, 917. 60
Coal	128, 863. 65 21, 147. 56 34, 557. 75 115, 917. 60
Coal	128, 863. 65 21, 147. 56 34, 557. 75 115, 917. 60 26, 558. 90
Coal	128, 863. 65 21, 147. 56 34, 557. 75 115, 917. 60
Coal	128, 863. 65 21, 147. 56 34, 557. 75 115, 917. 60 26, 558. 90

37 '1		#15 050 00
Nails		. \$15, 956. 00
Germany Preserves of all kinds in receptacles other than wood		105 109 91
United States		105, 192. 31
Germany	25, 450. 09	
United Kingdom		
France.		
Spain	5, 892. 67	
China and Japan	5, 221. 65	
Cognac, whisky, and other spirits		101, 518. 84
France	55, 232. 91	101, 010. 01
United States.	25, 178. 44	
United Kingdom		
Cotton drill	•	256, 924. 85
United States		200, 024. 00
Germany	59, 795. 53	
United Kingdom	45, 491. 72	
Italy	32, 232. 63	
Confectionery, sweetmeats of all kinds		21, 916. 78
Germany		21, 910. 76
United Kingdom	5, 610. 16	
United States	5, 066. 59	
Italy	3,020.55	
Articles imported by the Government or under its sanction,	0,020.00	
by municipalities or charities		24, 550. 54
United States		21,000.01
France		
Stearin, unmanufactured		84, 945. 29
Nearly all from Germany.		01, 010. 20
Matches, wax and wooden		58, 202. 45
Germany	48, 303. 83	00, -0-1
Belgium	6, 228. 70	
United States.	2, 936. 77	
Cotton flannel	•	33, 190. 56
United Kingdom	16, 719. 12	00, 200, 00
Germany	10, 178. 13	
Italy	3, 274. 54	
Cotton blankets		26, 668. 97
Germany	10, 834. 94	,
United Kingdom	9, 395. 40	•
United States.	5, 415. 23	
Woolen blankets.	,	15, 173. 93
United Kingdom	8, 456. 47	,_,_,
Germany	5, 331. 26	
Guano and other fertilizers.		47, 318. 91
United States	26, 770. 19	2,, 020, 02
Germany	14, 411. 84	
United Kingdom	4, 669. 11	
Wheat flour	•	512, 354. 66
All from the United States.		,,
Ornamental ironwork, balustrades, stairs, and the like		81, 765. 33.
United States	38, 653. 67	-,
Germany	37, 201. 33	
United Kingdom	4, 235. 28	
	,	

Tools, farmers' and laborers'	\$141, 442. 58
United Kingdom \$63, 373	3. 81
Germany	5. 13
United States	3. 81
Tools, mechanics'	23, 470. 34
United States	0. 66
Germany 6, 563	3. 87
Iron and steel for the trades	20, 225, 39
United Kingdom	8. 80
Germany 5, 064	1. 00
United States	2. 59
Iron in ingots	25, 006. 73
United States	
Germany 5, 969	
Structural iron	
United States	
United Kingdom	
Cotton thread on spools.	
United Kingdom	
Germany	
United States	
Cotton yarn, bleached or unbleached	
United Kingdom	
Germany	
United States. 2, 772	
Cotton yarn, red	
United Kingdom	
Germany	
Cotton yarn, other colors.	
United Vinedom	•
United Kingdom 12, 321	
Germany	
Soap, ordinary, in bars or cakes.	
United States	
United Kingdom	
Germany	
Ham, bacon, and sausages, in wooden receptacles	
United States	
Germany	
United Kingdom	
Toys	
Germany	
Belgium	
China and Japan	
Galvanized sheet iron, for roofing	159, 045. 92
United States 82, 137	
United Kingdom	3.49
Germany	
Building lumber	76, 031. 99
Nearly all from the United States.	
Indian corn	
United States	
Mexico	.71
Lard	
United States	. 10
Central America	. 00
8641—Bull, 4—13——9	

Machinery operated by animal, water, or steam power, and parts	\$ 245 525 5 2
United States\$115, 682.45	
Germany	
United Kingdom	
Machinery operated by crank, pedal, or hand lever, and parts	23, 947. 36
United States:	
Germany	
United Kingdom	
Typewriting machines.	20, 869. 43
United States	
Germany	
United States 27, 641. 10	
Germany	
United Kingdom	
Railway material	
United States	
Belgium	
Germany	
Coin, nickel	29, 198. 39
All from United Kingdom.	
Furniture, wooden	
United States	
Germany	
Gold in dust, ingots, or coined.	
All from the United States.	102, 750.00
Cassimere and other pure wool textil s	118, 873.48
United Kingdom	
Germany	
Italy	,
France	3
Paper, cigarette	
Spain	
Germany	
United Kingdom	
Paper, wrapping and packing	
Germany 11, 848.8 United States 7, 721.10	
Paraffine, unmanufactured	
Germany	
United States	
Perfumery	46, 616. 90
Germany	
United States	
France 9, 969. 2	4
United Kingdom 5, 033. 9	
Petroleum, crude, in bulk	27,000.00
All from the United States.	
Kerosene	. 46, 454. 75
All from the United States.	15 501 00
Pianos and pianolas 7,949. 2	
Germany	
7,401.00	,

Skins, tanned and dressed.	
United States	
Germany	
Paints, ordinary, prepared	
United States	95
Germany	
Chemical and pharmaceutical products	190, 643. 28
United States	16
Germany 54, 067.	45
France	37
Hardware, iron or steel.	20, 953. 50
Germany 8, 853.	
United States	78
United Kingdom	
Underclothing, cotton, knitted	
Germany	
United States 32,875.	
United Kingdom. 7,057.	
France	
Spain	
Bags, empty, of jute, pita, or henequen.	
Germany	
United Kingdom	
United States	
Raw and rendered tallow	60, 377. 37
All from the United States.	
Silk twist, all colors	32, 768. 00
China and Japan	00
United States. 1,750.	
Hats, felt, vicuña or imitation thereof	38, 635. 55
United States	86
Italy	77
United Kingdom	17
Germany	85
Substances employed in medicine, pharmacy, perfumery,	
and chemical industries	17, 345. 00
United States	*
Germany 5, 660.	
Unbleached muslin.	
United States	,
United Kingdom	
Mexico	
Germany. 10,072.	
Bleached muslin.	
United Kingdom. 138, 813.	
Germany	
United States. 21, 718.	
	74, 128. 94
United States	
United Kingdom	55
Germany	55 30
Germany. 14, 153. Cotton prints	55 30 286, 268. 55
Germany	55 30 286, 268. 55 65
Germany. 14, 153. Cotton prints	55 30 286, 268. 55 65 34

Cotton, tissues, figured or twilled	
United Kingdom\$33, 202. 0	
Germany	
United States	
Cotton tissues, plain weave	. 134, 780. 99
United Kingdom	9
Germany	8
United States. 6,894.7	2
Wool mixed textiles.	28, 562. 38
United Kingdom	•
Germany	
United States. 2,528.0	
Pure silk textiles.	
China and Japan 11, 368. 0	
France	
Germany	
United States	
Towels, cotton	· ·
United Kingdom 11, 363. 6	1
Germany	6
United States	9
Desk supplies	. 25, 256. 20
United States. 13, 359.7	5
Germany	8
United Kingdom. 2, 139.3	
France. 1, 762.0	
Printing materials.	
United States 7, 138.9	
Germany 6, 211.4	
Wines, red, table	
France	
Spain	
United States	
Germany	
Italy 2, 639.0	
United Kingdom	6
Wines, white, and full-bodied	. 63, 482. 65
Germany	3
Spain	.5
France	5
Italy	
United Kingdom	
Wines, sparkling.	
France. 23, 113. 6	
Germany 9, 207. 2	
,	
•	
United Kingdom. 2, 116.9	.0

Imports by ports, 1912.

	Kilograms.	Value.
Puerto Barrios Champerico San Jose Livingston. Ocos Total		\$4,922,969 1,260,337 1,002,387 388,126 208,165

EXPORTS.

The exports of Guatemala, by countries, for the years 1908, 1909, 1911, and 1912 were as follows:

	1908	1909	1911	1912
Germany	\$3,939,207 1,776,676	\$5,828,554 2,739,075	\$5,851,817 3,297,156	\$6,975,006 3,863,829
United Kingdom	819, 572	1,006,263	1,324,751 31,802	1, 458, 498 251, 553
Austria-Hungary. South America. Chile.	26,252	148,878 120,697	142, 403 211 137, 135	215, 164 173, 782
NetherlandsCentral America	12,957	15,720	31, 216	54,779 53,282
Mexico. Belgium Italy.	62,325 6,368 5	146, 276 19, 643 17, 830	35,069 56,558 42,698	47, 311 18, 585 11, 310
SpainCanada	12,044	3,535	9,928 1,647	8,247 2,295
Cuba. France. China and Japan.	8,661	32,748	19,333	977 969
Exports through the frontier of Salvador			24, 111	20,950
Total	6,756,138	10,079,219	11,005,835	13, 156, 537

The exports by articles for 1909, 1911, and 1912, were as follows:

	1909	1911	1912
conee, in parenment	300,010,214	\$7,282,748 1,991,161	\$9,125,639 1,862,882
Bananas. Sugar ¹ Chicle	229, 566 153, 066 71, 874 263, 573	526,711 344,015 150,903 158,178	666, 691 564, 532 274, 853 241, 473
Woods. Cattle hides Rubber Skins.	308, 685 173, 626 25, 925	325, 261 159, 621 20, 153	190, 330 140, 768 17, 137
Seeds. Wool clothing. Honey.		7,631	5,897 4,643 4,587
Minerals. Hats Hardware		104 5, 973	2,737 2,461 1,626
Horns Wood carvings Indigo		1, 283 143 438	1,421 1,014 936
Live plants. Sarsaparilla. Live animals		1,074 675 940	897 639 581
Tobacco Beans Miscellaneous.	36,630	406 4,306	553 159 23, 131
Exports through the frontier of Salvador	10,079,219	24, 111	20,950

¹ Including panela.

The following statement shows the exports of the principal articles, by quantities, for the year 1912, and also the proportion to the leading countries:

Cl. 00. 1		Quintals.
Coffee, clean		608, 375
·	intals.	
	379, 650	
	167, 990	
United Kingdom	37, 159	
South America	11, 530	
Austria-Hungary	7, 559	
Netherlands	2,535	
British Honduras	649	
Spain	527	
Coffee, in parchment		143, 298
Germany	78, 387	
United Kingdom	37, 993	
United States.	17,004	
Austria-Hungary	7, 829	
S •	,	
Netherlands	1, 224	
Italy	459	
Bananas:		
The entire export of bananas (1,777,843 quintals) went to		
the United States.		
Sugar		81, 100
United Kingdom	135, 499	
United States	39, 950	
Central America	12, 443	
Chicle		8, 589
United States	4, 802	0, 200
British Honduras.	3,786	
Woods		4, 829, 447
British Honduras. 2,	322, 431	_, 0_0,
	441, 978	
	946, 080	
	101, 958	
Cattle hides.	202,000	9, 516
Germany	8, 934	0,010
Belgium	319	
United States.	246	
Rubber		2, 815
United States.	1, 485	2, 010
	1, 207	
Germany	1, 207	277
SkinsUnited States	340	571
Germany	222	
Germany		
Emanta ha manta 1010		
Exports by ports, 1912.		
Exports by ports, 191z.	Quintals	. Value.
	1 700 146	e4 757 255
Puerto Barrios	1 700 146	e4 757 255
Puerto Barrios. Champerico Ocos	1 700 146	e4 757 255
Puerto Barrios. Champerico. Ocos. San Jose	1 700 146	£4 757 255
Puerto Barrios. Champerico Ocos. San Jose.		£4 757 255

¹ A Spanish quintal is equal to about 101 pounds.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

The department of public works of the Argentine Government in drilling for water at Guemes, in the Province of Salta, found artesian water at a depth of 375 meters. The flow from this well, after being piped with 117-millimeter tubing, amounted to 20 cubic meters per hour, the water rising 1 meter above the level of the ground. wells are to be sunk in the vicinity and the water used for irrigation purposes.—The imports of the Argentine Republic for the first quarter of 1913 amounted to 108,652,009 gold pesos, or an increase of 15,787,356 gold pesos over those of the same period of the previous year. The EXPORTS during the period referred to were valued at 154,894,362 gold pesos, or 58,474,869 gold pesos more than those of the same period of 1912.—The cultivation of ORANGES and mandarins in the Provinces of Entre Rios and Corrientes is constantly increasing, and strict attention is being paid to the betterment of the fruit, improved packing, and rapid transportation to market. There is a growing demand for these fruits in Rosario, Buenos Aires, and La Plata, and higher prices are offered for choice grades than were There are vast stretches of fertile lands in the ever obtained before. provinces referred to particularly adapted to orange culture, and so far orange and mandarin groves in these provinces have been practically free from any serious diseases. —A recent MESSAGE of the President of the Republic to the Congress was accompanied by a bill authorizing the chief executive to expend \$300,000 in purchasing a building and furniture for the Argentine legation in Washington. Considerable quantities of TOBACCO SEED have been distributed to plantation owners in the Province of Corrientes and the Misiones Territory. Among the seeds distributed were the following varieties: Connecticut, Virginia, Maryland, Turkish, and Brazilian.---The imports of PAPER and cardboard into the Argentine Republic in 1912 amounted to 5,749,443 gold pesos, or 520,926 gold pesos more than in 1911.—The STOCK FAIR held at Palermo, in Buenos Aires, from the 11th to the 18th of September, 1913, under the auspices of the Argentine Rural Society, was a great success. Exceptionally fine exhibits of cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, and fowls were made. Many of the exhibits came from parts of the Republic a long distance from the Federal capital.—The Northeastern Argentine Railway expects to inaugurate a through FERRYBOAT TRAIN SERVICE between Posadas, Argentina, and Villa Encarnacion, Paraguay, in October, 1913. Special platforms and tracks are being provided for loading trains on the ferryboat which will ply between

the terminal stations of the Northeastern Argentine and the Paraguay Central Railways.—The Argentine Government proposes to enlarge the NATIONAL SOUTHERN PARK, of which Lake Nahuel Huapi and the extinct Tronador Volcano are distinguishing features, so that it will comprise an area of about 1,800 square miles. The nucleus of this park was a gift to the Argentine Government of 3 leagues of land, made about 10 years ago by Dr. Francisco P. Moreno. The park is situated in one of the most picturesque regions of the Andes Range in southern Argentina and contains within its boundaries natural scenery of great beauty. The western part of the reservation extends to the boundary with Chile. A plan has been discussed, and favorably considered in Chile, providing for a Chilean park bordering on the Argentine reservation. The Bureau of Irrigation of the Department of Public Works has recommended the completion of an IRRIGATION project on the Upper Negro River requiring an estimated outlay of 2,700,000 pesos.—The BUDGET of the Argentine Republic for 1913 shows the estimated receipts to be 432,292,894.54 pesos and estimated expenditures of 323,108,873.06 pesos.—A recent ruling of the Department of the Interior provides that persons having diplomas from foreign universities and who have been employed by the Argentine Government or the national universities may continue, without examination, to practice their professions in the Republic after the expiration of their contracts.— The President of the Argentine Republic has reappointed Drs. Luis Maria Drago, Estanislao S. Zeballos, and Carlos Rodriguez Larreta members of the PERMANENT ARBITRATION COURT at The Hague.



Statistics furnished by Sr. Alfredo Ballivian, consul general of Bolivia in New York, show that the exports from the port of New York to Bolivia during the months of June and July, 1913, aggregated 12,491 packages, weighing 773,318 kilos, valued at \$128,996.03. The principal articles of export were hardware, cotton goods, machinery, and drugs and medicine.—The bid of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. for the erection of WIRELESS TELEGRAPH STATIONS at La Paz, Villa Bella, Cobija, Trinidad, Santa Cruz, Puerto Suarez and El Gran Chaco was accepted by the Bolivian Government on June 28, 1912. An additional contract was signed on July 9 of the same year under which the Marconi Co. agreed to deliver the construction material for these stations at the ports indicated by the Bolivian Government within eight months from the

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signing of the contract, and to construct the stations within four months after the arrival of the material at the sites designated. Under the law of January 20, 1911, the Bolivian Congress authorized the President of the Republic to issue bonds to the amount of 600,000 bolivianos in payment of these wireless telegraph stations.—The profits of the TIN MINES of Sr. Simon I. Patiño in 1912 amounted to 3,357,747 bolivianos, on which a tax of 100,672 bolivianos was paid to the Federal Government. The tin mines referred to are the Uncia, Huanuni, Japo, and Kami, the first named being the principal producer. The exports last year from these mines aggregated 14,098,554 kilos valued at \$8,798,548. Nearly all of the tin production is shipped to Great Britain.—The population of Santa Cruz in 1912 was 20,152, of which 11,296 were female.—The Government of Bolivia has authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to negotiate a loan with the banks in La Paz for 3,252,843 bolivianos for the purchase of water mains, construction of sewers, the erection of a customhouse and other public improvements. ——A TELEGRAPH LINE has been completed between Inquisivi and Ayopaya by means of which telegraphic communication is established between La Paz and Cochabamba.—The total telegraph system of Bolivia in 1912 was, approximately, 3,810 miles, of which about 475 miles were added in 1911.—Samples of COCAINE manufactured in Bolivia have recently been sent as exhibits to the National Museum at La Paz accompanied by a report of experts on the cocaine industry of the country. samples referred to, which were made from coca leaves grown in Chulumani and Coripata, contain 90 per cent of pure cocaine, which is said to be a greater percentage than that obtained from coca leaves coming from other regions of South America. The manufacture of cocaine in Bolivia gives promise of developing into a great industry in the rich agricultural Provinces of Yungas and Inquisivi. Investigations indicate that cocaine factories in different parts of Bolivia, if properly managed and operated in cooperation with the coca-leaf growers of the country, would, in all probability, be paying investments and would undoubtedly stimulate in a healthy and permanent manner an important branch of the agricultural industry of the Republic.—The AMERICAN INSTITUTE established at La Paz five years ago has enjoyed such a continuous growth in activities and prestige that it has now become necessary to increase the size and scope of the institution. The management of the institute has contracted a loan of 200,000 bolivianos for the purpose of erecting a modern building with accommodations for 1,000 pupils for carrying on the enlarged work of the school. A tract of land in one of the most desirable sections of La Paz is to be purchased for the school site, the funds having been contributed by a large number of persons interested in promoting educational work in Bolivia. The name of the

Hon. William Jennings Bryan appears among the names of the published list of contributors. The American Institute has the hearty support and cooperation of the Bolivian Government, which provides annually in the budget a considerable sum for its maintenance.—
In 1912 the Republic of Bolivia exported, through the Brazilian ports of San Antonio and Porto Velho, 1,354,704 kilos of refined RUBBER, 166,244 kilos of Sernamby, and 689,401 kilos of caoutchouc, as compared with 1,008,152 kilos of fine rubber, 175,626 kilos of Sernamby, and 459,798 kilos of caoutchouc exported through the same ports in 1911.



Senator Alencar Guimaraes, from the State of Parana, in a recent press interview stated that YERBA MATE or Paraguayan tea ranks third in imports in the exports of Brazil, the annual exports of this tea aggregating 62,000,000 kilos valued at £2,200,000. In 1912 the production of Paraguayan tea in the State of Parana was 54,000,000 kilos, of which quantity 32,000,000 kilos were exported Argentine Republic.—The general ARBITRATION TREATY with Bolivia and the arbitration convention with Italy have been promulgated, and a decree has been issued giving notice of the desire of the Government of Brazil to terminate the extradition treaty with the United States which has been in force since 1897. From January, 1913, to August of the present year, the immigrants arriving at Sao Paulo numbered 65,297. In July last there were 5,432 immigrants from different parts of the world who entered Brazil through the port of Rio Janeiro. -- In the capital of the Republic in June, 1913, there were 1,737 deaths, 2,398 births, and 513 marriages.—The Government of Brazil has established a CONSULATE at Tripoli.—An EXTRADITION TREATY has been concluded between Brazil and Bolivia. --- Dr. Miguel Canto has been elected President of the National ACADEMY OF MEDI-CINE in Rio de Janeiro. The secretary of public instruction of the Government of Brazil has submitted a plan to Congress for the establishment of LIBRARIES in all of the capitals of the departments of the different States .-- WIRELESS telegraph stations have recently been put in operation at Belem do Para, Manaos, Seuna Madeureira, Alto Purus, Cruzeiro Zul, Jurua, Taranaca, Xapury, and Acre.—A committee of physicians has been appointed to effect measures for the prevention of YELLOW FEVER in the State of Amazonas. The headquarters of the committee will be at Manaos. ---The Noite, a daily newspaper of Rio de Janeiro, states that durCHILE. 603

ing the first six months of the present year the exports of gold from Brazil to Europe amounted to 87,000 contos.—Press reports state that the Federal Government has negotiated a LOAN in London for £2,000,000. The municipality of Belem do Para has contracted with an English syndicate for a loan of £1,000,000. This loan will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.—April 21, 1914, has been fixed as the date for the opening of a STOCK FAIR in Minas Geraes.——The municiaplity of Sao Paulo has offered a prize of 3 contos (\$1,638) to the first Brazilian aviator who flies from San Pablo to Campinas.—The department of agriculture proposes to establish a new COLONY in the State of Parana. The large HOTEL, containing 210 rooms and 26 apartments, constructed at Tijuca, a suburb of Rio de Janeiro, at a cost of 15,000 contos, will soon be opened to the public.—The CONGRESS OF ECONOMIC DEFENSE of the State of Amazonas was inaugurated at Belem do Para on August 17 last.—A Brazilian BOARD OF TRADE has been established at Hamburg, Germany.—A delegation has been appointed to represent the Government of Brazil at the Tulsa, Oklahoma, Agricultural Congress.—A rich GOLD MINE is reported to have been discovered in Maranhao. - Lindolfo Rocha, a Brazilian archeologist, has discovered in the southern part of the State of Bahia a number of monuments and the remains of a lost city built centuries ago. - The vacancy from the State of Sao Paulo in the Senate of the Brazilian Congress, caused by the lamented death of Dr. Campos Salles, has been filled by the election of Sr. Adolfo Gordo.—The Deutsche Bank has contracted to mint for the Government of Brazil 60,000 contos in SILVER COIN.



The EXPORTS AND IMPORTS in 1912 were valued at 85,032,363 and 61,675,265 pesos, respectively, as compared with 83,526,773 and 51,572,341 pesos, respectively, in 1911. In 1912 steam vessels to the number of 5,093, and sailing vessels 579, entered Chilean ports. These vessels carried 16,132,527 tons of freight. The clearances during the same year consisted of 4,548 steam vessels and 498 sailing vessels carrying 14,313,515 tons of freight.——The Chilean BORAX deposits, belonging to the consolidated borax syndicate, ships its output through the ports of Antofagasta and Chileaya, Province of Arica. The deposits are capable of yielding 60,000 tons of borax per annum, which is about 75 per cent of the world's annual consumption of this compound.——The Chilean Exploration Co. is said to have

invested about £300,000 in acquiring the Chuquicamata COPPER mines. The Government of Chile has granted a concession to this company for the use of the waters of the Loa and Opachi Rivers to generate electric power to be employed in the reduction of copper ores and for other purposes connected with the enterprise. The company proposes to improve the port of Cobija and to make that town the principal port in handling the business of the mines, and with this end in view has petitioned the Chilean Government for a concession to build a railway from Chuquicamata to Cobija. This railway will serve not only for the transportation of ores and supplies, but also for the shipment of nitrates from the Sloman nitrate fields. The Government of Chile has been asked for a concession to permit the company to construct at Cobija a steel wharf 100 meters long by 18 meters wide, as well as for 110 hectares of land on which to erect an electric light and power plant, the power to be transmitted to the mines by means of powerful cables. It is proposed to extract 200,000 tons of copper (barrillas de cobre) per annum. It is estimated that about 5,000 men will be employed in the work.—A bill has been introduced into Congress authorizing the establishment of a bank for miners (Caja de Crédito Minero) with a capital not to exceed £200,000. The bank proposes to lend money to miners at a rate of interest not exceeding 6 per cent.—Among the principal mines in exploitation in the Combarbala mining region along the line of the Longitudinal Railway is the Sociedad MINE which is now producing 15 tons of ore per day assaying 25 per cent copper and 100 grams gold per ton. New machinery has been ordered which will increase the output of the mine to 150 tons per day. The Paciencia mine, with ores running from 8 to 10 per cent of copper per ton, is turning out a large quantity of ore. The celebrated Llacambeu mine, upon which more than 120,000 pesos has recently been spent in development work, is reported to have a large quantity of rich copper ore on hand. An abundance of iron ore has been discovered in the Province of Coquimbo, and considerable North American capital is being invested in that region. At Pangue, in the department of Elqui, deposits estimated at 20,000,000 tons of desirable iron ore have been found. The bureau of public works of the Government of Chile reports that in September, 1913, the port of Pisagua will be connected by rail with the city of Santiago. The Northern Longitudinal RAILWAY has been authorized by the Government to open the following sections, covering a distance of 284.4 kilometers, to public traffic. From Pintados southward, 122.02 kilometers; from Aguas Blancas northward, 42.56 kilometers; from Aguas Blancas to Catalina, 79.78, and from Catalina southward, 40.03 kilometers.—The exports of NITRATES in 1912 amounted to 54,199,439 Spanish quintals of 46 kilos each, as compared with 53,250,327 Spanish quintals in 1911.

The exports of copper in 1912 were 823,970 quintals as compared with 653,687 quintals in 1911.—The official newspaper of June 2 contains the full text of the MESSAGE of President Ramon Barro Luco delivered to the Congress on June 1 of the present year, reviewing the principal events of the administration during the previous 12 months.—The STATE RAILWAYS of Chile in exploitation in 1912 amounted to 3,125 kilometers. During that year these railways carried 12,187,807 passengers and 4,914,066 tons of freight.



The National Congress has elected Marco Fidel Suarez and Jorge Holguin first and second DESIGNATES, respectively, to the presidency of the Republic.—A résumé of the EDUCATIONAL statistics of Colombia shows 4,075 schools and 292,058 pupils.——The following data relating to the progress of Colombia were taken from the interesting MESSAGE which the President of the Republic, Carlos E. Restrepo, delivered to the National Congress on the occasion of the opening of the regular session of that body for 1913: On April 15 last the sanitary station at Puerto Colombia, equipped with the necessary modern buildings and apparatus, was opened for use. Preliminary steps have been taken for the construction of observation hospitals at the ports of Cartagena, Santa Marta, and Tumaco, and for the sanitation of the first named of these cities. In 1912 the exports of Colombia amounted to \$32,221,746.16 gold, as compared with \$22,375,899.56 in 1911, and the imports in 1912 were \$23,964,623, as compared with \$18,108,863.36 in 1911. The balance in favor of 1912 was, exports \$9,845,846.60 and imports \$5,855,759.64. Gold, representing a value of \$6,634,913.89 is included in the exports of 1912, while gold coin is not included in the figures of imports for that vear. In the budget for 1914 the Government estimates the revenues at \$16,500,000 gold, and the expenditures at \$16,115,000, which leaves an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$385,000. It is proposed to expend this excess on public works which will promote the greatest degree of prosperity in the Republic. The mint at Medellin has been fitted up to coin money in accordance with a concession granted by the National Government. An electrolytic department has been installed for treating metals, molds and dies have been introduced, and it is proposed to mint the first pound coins during the present year. The Government intends to submit to Congress a bill for bringing immigrants into the country and for the encouragement of the exploitation of forests and Government lands both on a large and a small scale. The Government will also recommend that a contract be made with Lord Murray, of Elibank, for the development of the petroleum industry of Colombia. Commissions of engineers to make the survey of the Nariño and Tamalamque RAILWAYS have been organized, and a contract will be made for the construction of the Nemocon to Chiquinquirá railway.



A recent report of the department of fomento of the Government of Costa Rica shows that the gross receipts of the Pacific Railway in 1912 were 727,147.26 colones, or 49,776.81 colones more than in 1911. The expenses in 1912 were 725,428.98 colones.——The number of bunches of bananas exported in 1912 was 10,642,746, or an increase of 1,333,162 bunches over the exports of 1911. The Government of Costa Rica has authorized Hopkins & Orlich, of San Ramon, to install a daily AUTOMOBILE TRANSPORTATION SERVICE between the city of San Ramon and a point on the Pacific Railway, via the cantons of Atenas and Palmares. Materials and vehicles are to be the best obtainable in the United States for the purpose required. Two of the automobiles are to have a capacity for transporting 18 passengers each, and two are to be capable of carrying 6 tons of freight each. The rates are not to exceed 10 centimes of a colon per passenger per kilometer, and 6 centimes per 100 kilos of freight per kilometer with a minimum freight charge of 25 centimes. The installation must be completed in not less than three years. Stations are to be built at the expense of the concessionaires. and the grades of the road are not to exceed 10 per cent. The Government agrees to give a subsidy of 40,000 colones toward the completion of the service. The contract is for a term of 50 years, after the expiration of which time all the property of the enterprise reverts to the Government.—Congress has authorized the President of the Republic to invest 50,000 colones in opening and maintaining a NATIONAL HIGHWAY from the city of Alajuela to the crater of the Poas volcano. The crater and lake, together with a zone of 2,000 meters around the top of the crater and the sides of the lake, become Government property. A suitable house will be built on the shore of the lake.—A sum not exceeding 250,000 colones annually is to be expended on the port of Puntarenas until same is improved in accordance with plans submitted by experts.—The infants HOSPITAL in San Jose, known as La Gota de Leche, has been granted a subsidy by the Congress of Costa Rica of 300 colones per month. On August 20, 1913, the 10-year concession for the mail and transCUBA. 607

portation service in the GULF OF NICOYA expired. A new 10-year contract has been made with the same company for a transportation service to and from Puerto Jesus, San Lucas, Chomes, Manzanillo. San Pablo, Bebedero, Ballena, and Bolson. The company now has in operation four vessels with a freight-carrying capacity of 25, 20, 15, and 10 tons, respectively, and passenger accommodations of from 30 to 50 persons, engaged in this service. It also operates three gasoline launches and a vessel for hauling stock, the latter having a carrying capacity of 50 head of cattle. Another stock vessel of the same kind, with a capacity for transporting 70 head of cattle, is being con-The Government agrees to pay to the company 1,500 colones a month for the carrying of the mails.—The HIGHWAYS leading from Atenas to Naranjo, Atenas to Grecia, Sarapiqui to Alajuela, via San Isidro, and from the latter place to Heredia, via Barba, have been made Government highways.—The Government of Costa Rica has contracted with Federico Peralta for the cultivation of FIBROUS PLANTS, and the preparation and utilization of the fibers thereof in manufacturing processes. The concessionaire proposes to erect factories for the manufacture of textile fabrics, sacks. rope, twine, brushes, etc. Sr. Peralta is exempted from the payment of duties on the machinery imported into the country for use in his factories, and the output of the factories is not subject to export duties. Land to the extent of 5,000 hectares will be used for the cultivation of the fibrous plants. The contract is valid for 25 years.—The Secretary of the CENTRAL AMERICAN COURT OF JUSTICE has informed the department of foreign relations that on August 25, 1913, that court elected the following officers: Lic. Nicolas Oreamuro, president; Dr. Manuel Castro Ramirez, vice president; and Lic. Ernesto Martin, secretary and treasurer.—Juan Alvarado Chaves has been granted a 20-year concession for the use of 200 liters of water per second from the Rosales River to generate power with which to refine sugar.—The President of the Republic has been authorized by Congress to have a bridge constructed over the Toyogres River in the jurisdiction of San Rafael de Cartago.



During the last 10 years the RECEIPTS OF THE GENERAL CONSULATE of Cuba in New York amounted to \$1,260,034.96, as follows: 1903, \$66,699.19; 1904, \$91,906.21; 1905, \$119,030.75; 1906, \$116,366.88; 1907, \$125,029.95; 1908, \$103,117.92; 1909, \$119,376.15; 1910, \$131,924.30; 1911, \$175,534.50; and 1912, \$211,058.11.—Prof. Aristides Agramonte, of Habana University, 13, puber of the

National Board of Health and of the commission on infectious diseases of the Cuban national health department, is to give a series of lectures at Columbia University, New York, on TROPICAL DISEASES. Dr. Agramonte is a graduate of Columbia University and an authority on tropical diseases. He was a member of the United States Army board which investigated and proved Finlay's theory of the transmission of yellow fever by the mosquito. —The rules governing the PORT BOARD, which supervises the work of the Port Co. of Cuba, have been amended. Under the new rules the secretary of the board is appointed by the President.—The Spanish BANK has opened a branch at Yaguajay in the province of Santa Clara.—Press reports state that the CREMATION PLANT on Diaria Street in the city of Habana is soon to be inaugurated. This plant was built by the Habana Terminal Co. and is thoroughly equipped for the scientific disposal of garbage and refuse. A new system of garbage collection will also be installed in Habana to operate in connection with the cremation plant.---Gen. Armando Sanchez de Agramonte has been appointed CHIEF OF POLICE of the city of Habana by President Menocal. Gen. Agramonte was formerly chief of police of the Federal Capital.—The Chamber of Commerce of Santiago de Cuba has taken preliminary steps for the holding of a national EXPOSITION in that city at the beginning of 1915 to celebrate the official opening of the Panama Canal.—The Cuban Central RAILWAY has commenced work on the extension of its line from Sierra Morena to Coralillo.—The Cuban Government has offered a prize of \$30,000 to the native or foreigner who, in a competitive contest, discovers an effective method or means of combatting and destroying the coconut blight or disease. The competition closes on December 31, 1913.— President Menocal has signed a decree permitting the borrowing of \$1,000,000, to be used in the payment of SEWERING AND PAVING work. Six per cent interest-bearing promissory notes of the value of \$10,000 each are to be issued as needed to cover the amount of the loan. A former decree, signed by President Gomez, provided for discounting \$1,500,000 in promissory notes to create a fund for carrying on sewering and paving work in Habana, and under the arrangement with a firm of New York bankers it was stipulated that the loan could be extended to \$3,000,000 if so desired.—The Official Gazette of July 2 contains a decree of President Menocal continuing the 1912-13 BUDGET in force because of the failure of Congress to adopt a new budget.—An international AVICULTURAL EXPO-SITION will be held in Habana at the Quinta de los Molinos from February 15 to 22, 1914. The department of agriculture has included an item of \$15,000 in the proposed budget to be used in this The exposition will be held under the auspices of the exposition. Cuban Avicultural Association.—Preliminary steps have been taken for the 19 tablishment of a tuberculosis SANITARIUM and a

sanitary laboratory at Cienfuegos. The plan has been recommended in a special message to Congress by President Menocal.—Construction work on the Guines AQUEDUCT, which was being carried on under an appropriation of \$500,000 granted by Congress, has been temporarily suspended by the secretary of public works until additional funds are appropriated.—An ICE FACTORY was inaugurated at Batabano on June 22 last. The factory is equipped with modern machinery from the United States and has a daily capacity for manufacturing 10 tons of ice. The President of the Republic has signed a bill establishing a civil HOSPITAL at Guantanamo. The amount appropriated for the institution is \$45,000.—The law creating an extra chamber in the audiencia of Habana, in order to relieve the congested condition of the calendar of that court, has been promulgated by the President.—Long-distance TELEPHONE communication has been established between Santiago de Cuba, San Luis, and Camaguey.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Recent copies of the official gazette of the Government of the Dominican Republic contain the text of the following contracts made with Lithgow & Moore: For supplying the city of Puerto Plata with electric light and power, and for the building of acqueducts and the operation of electric light and power plants at Santiago de los Cabelleros, the city of La Vega, and the city of Moca. All of these contracts have the approval of the Federal Congress.—Civil engineers have submitted plans for the building of an AQUEDUCT and reservoir to supply the city of Santo Domingo with water. One of these plans proposes the construction of a reservoir estimated to contain 800,000,000 gallons of water brought from the Higuero River. Another plan proposes to bring water a distance of 24 kilometers from a large spring having a flow of 1,404,000 gallons per hour, and situated at an elevation of 225 feet above the city of Santo Domingo. The estimated cost of the installation of these plans varies from \$400,000 to \$600,000. The plan selected will require the approval of Congress. Gov. Fiallo and other prominent men of the Federal capital have taken preliminary steps in the organization of a SPORTING CLUB in the city of Santo Domingo. The plan comprises the establishment of a gymnasium and baseball and tennis grounds.—An ATHENEUM has been organized in the Federal capital. The following officers have been elected: President, Fabio Fiallo; treasurer, Julio Ortega; and secretaries, Arturo Logroño and Jose M. Pichardo. ——An executive decree of June 6, 1913, provides that

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the present military academy shall be merged into a military instruction school under the name of MILITARY AND NAVAL SCHOOL for the training of cadets and officers and enlisted men in actual service in the Army and Navy. The new school will have three courses of instruction, as follows: A course of military and naval training, a course of training for officers, and a course of instruction for enlisted men.—Adolfo Cambiaso has been authorized by the Government to exploit gold, copper, and other MINES denounced by him at Laguna Salada, Viejo, and other points in the Republic along the Janico River. Carlos Franceschini has discovered auriferous sands overlying gold quartz in the beds of the Isabela and Ozama Rivers and their tributaries.—Plans have been made for the irrigation of Azua in the zone where it is proposed to establish the AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION. The irrigation will be effected by means of a dam on the Via River, situated about 2 kilometers from the town, and at an elevation of 38 meters above the lands to be irrigated. The water will be brought to Azua by means of a pipe 45 centimeters in diameter, and from there will be distributed through canals to the lands in the zone to be irrigated lying between the town and port of Azua.—The Government has installed a WIRELESS telegraph station in the Federal capital, and an American company is operating a station at Romana. --- A bill has been introduced into the Dominican Congress providing that public highways and buildings constructed under the jurisdiction of the State, Province, or municipality shall not be carried on administratively, but by means of bids whenever the cost of the work exceeds \$300.—The COMMITTEE OF LAWYERS charged with preparing a draft of the necessary plans for Government reforms has submitted recommendations for modifying the Constitution and habeas corpus law.——Col. J. Bascom Jones has submitted a plan for the consideration of the President of the Republic for the establishment of an INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY in the Dominican Republic which will have for its object the reconstruction and conservation of the works of Christopher Columbus and those of his son Diego, and to take cognizance of matters of historical interest connected with the Spanish conquest. proposes that the President of the Domican Republic shall be the head of the society, and that branches shall be established in all the Republics and colonies of the Western Hemisphere. The society is to have a department of publicity to do propaganda work and to secure funds for the needs of the organization.—A contract has been signed for the construction of a RAILWAY from San Pedro de Macoris to San Lorenzo Bay. — The President of the Republic has called for bids for the construction of the following HIGHWAYS: Santo Domingo to Cibao, Sanchez to Matanzas, Ceyba to Canton Castillo, Pimentel to Salcedo, Puerto Plata to the Camu River, Dajabon to Monte Cristy, and from San Juan de la Maguana to Las Matas.

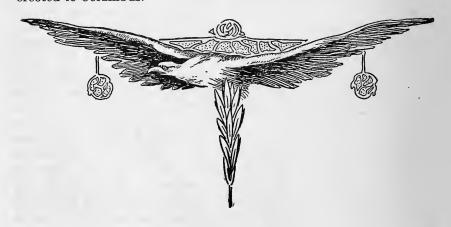


The municipality of Chone has arranged for the installation of an ELECTRIC light and power plant. The materials are to be ordered from the United States through a New York commission house.-The Comercio of Quito publishes the tentative rules and regulations of the third international CONGRESS OF STUDENTS of Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela which will meet in Quito from the 9th to the 17th of December of the present year. The third congress proposes to continue the work begun in Bogota in 1910. The delegates of the three countries will elect at the inaugural session a board of directors consisting of a president, two vice presidents, and three secretaries. Students of Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela may submit papers to the congress for the consideration of the organizing board up to November 15, 1913.—The city of Latacunga has acquired a fine park which was recently inaugurated under the name of Flores PARK. -The TREATY of amity made between Ecuador and Bolivia on April 28, 1911, has recently been ratified and is now binding on both parties.—The BUDGET of the municipality of Riobamba for the present fiscal year gives the estimated receipts as 79,919.17 sucres, and the expenditures 73,409.74 sucres.—A committee has been appointed in Guayaquil to collect funds for the erection of a MONU-MENT to the memory of the Ecuadorean jurist, Luis F. Borja.-The population of Guayaquil, which in 1880 was 26,867 souls, is now estimated 80,000 inhabitants.—The foreign COMMERCE Guayaguil in 1912 consisted of 45,247 tons, of which 14,108 were exports and 31,139 imports. The annual freight on this merchandise is estimated at 452,470 sucres. The passenger traffic with Panama during the same year was 2,341 passengers.—A public HIGHWAY has been opened for traffic between Esmeraldas and Ibarra, a distance of more than 150 kilometers. This highway renders easily accessible a rich agricultural and forestal section of the Republic of Ecuador.-The municipal council of Tulcan has employed an engineer to make plans for supplying the municipality of Tulcan with POTABLE WATER.—The SCHOOL OF ARTS and crafts at Tulcan has machine, blacksmith, tailor, carpenter, cabinetmaker, and shoemaker shops. There is also a department for teaching painting and drawing. The sum of 10,000 sucres is appropriated in the budget annually for this school.—An executive decree of June 23, 1913, which became operative July 1 last, contains rules and regulations for combating YELLOW FEVER in the Republic and modifies the former rules and regulations so as to permit, when deemed desirable and with the consent of the sanitary authorities, the removal of patients to their domiciles for treatment. River captains and persons in charge of small fluvial craft, arriving in Guayaquil with sickness aboard, are required to communicate with the sanitary authorities and await inspection before allowing such persons to land. The violation of this provision is punishable with a fine of from 20 to 100 sucres.—The Geographic Society of Quito has approved a plan for the organizing of a scientific expedition to study different regions of the Republic, and especially the GALAPAGOS ISLANDS. The Government has been requested to furnish the cruiser Cotopaxi to the society for use in the expedition to the islands referred to. The society proposes to collect, translate, and publish in a series of volumes all important writings on the Galapagos Islands.——A contract for the construction of the Los Rios RAILWAY has been entered into by the municipality of Babahove and Sr. Thur de Koos.—At the FOOTBALL games held in Quito on the 8th, 9th, and 11th of August, a prize of 300 sucres was awarded the victorious team. The Grito del Pueblo of July 26 contains the text of the proposed law establishing a NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMERS by the Government of Ecuador to engage in the foreign and coastwise trade of the Republic.—In a recent publication of the consul of Ecuador in Southampton the population of Guayaquil is given as 150,000.—An ad referendum contract has been made between the Government of Ecuador and an English syndicate for the investment of £100,000 in the exploration and exploitation of OIL in the Republic. Baron Murray and S. Pearson & Son are interested in the enterprise. The municipality of Bahia has contracted for improving its port by the construction of a concrete SEA WALL 610 meters long. The wall is to be completed by December 31, 1914, at an estimated cost of 212,396 sucres.—The department of public works has informed the city council of the city of Babahovo that the bids submitted for the construction of the Balzapamba RAILWAY are not acceptable. The department is at present in favor of constructing the road only to Montalvo, work to commence within nine months after the signing of the contract, and the railway to be completed within three years. --- A contract has been made with Julian Fabre, in representation of a French-Holland company, to definitely fix the route of the Transandean Railway from Port Bolivar on the Pacific Ocean to some navigable point on the Zamora River, a tributary of the Santiago River in the eastern part of Ecuador. The concession for the construction of this railway was made in 1912. The French-Holland company proposes to colonize along the line of the route. Lieut. A. C. Hidalgo, attaché of the legation of Ecuador in Washington, was a delegate to the ninth annual convention of the Associated ADVERTISING CLUBS of America, which met at Baltimore, Md., from June 8 to 13, 1913.



According to a report of the department of public instruction of the Government of Guatemala in 1912 there were 1,837 primary SCHOOLS in the Republic made up as follows: Kindergartens, 32; mixed schools, 382; primary schools for boys, 498; primary schools for girls, 474; additional schools for boys, 33; additional schools for girls, 25; training schools for girls, 4; training schools for boys, 11; night schools for workmen, 63; schools of arts and crafts, 3; and rural schools, 312. The number of pupils attending these schools in 1912 was 59,631, as compared with 55,685 in 1911. In 1912 the medical college had 74 pupils, the school of pharmacy 21, the school of dentistry 6, and the school of midwifery 11, or a total of 112 matriculates. During the same year the law school had 65 pupils and the notary school 5.—With the object of facilitating the importation of merchandise from Belize into Peten, President Estrada Cabrera has issued an order exempting importers of such goods from the necessity of presenting the regular consular invoice, and making sufficient the registration of such merchandise in Peten, accompanied by the commercial invoice certified to by the seal of the consul general's office of Guatemala in Belize, for which certification a charge of \$1 gold will be made.—On behalf of Guatemala the President of the Republic has appointed the following members of the Permanent COURT OF THE HAGUE in accordance with the convention for the peaceable settlement of international questions: Licentiates Antonio Batres Jauregui, Carlos Salazar, Antonio Gonzalez Saravia, and Alberto Mencos.——Drs. Mario J. Wunderlich and Alberto Padilla have been appointed by the President of Guatemala to represent the Republic of Guatemala at the Sixth Pan American Medical Congress (Fifth Latin American), which will meet in Lima in November of the present year.——The municipality of the city of Guatemala has been authorized to contract a long-time LOAN up to \$3,000,000, American gold, at an annual rate of interest not to exceed 6 per cent, the proceeds to be used for carrying on public works, among which are the introduction of water into the Federal capital from the Teocinte River, and the construction of a municipal palace. The loan is to be secured by mortgage bonds.—The BANK OF GUATEMALA, in the city of Guatemala, was established on July 15, 1895. December 31, 1912, the authorized capital of the bank was 10,000;000 pesos and the paid-up capital 2,500,000 pesos. The reserve fund of this bank on June 30, 1913, was 5,564,262.76 pesos, and the contingent fund 1,600,000 pesos. The gross dividends for the first half

of 1913 were 750,000 pesos, and the bank bills in circulation on that date amounted to 38,376,096 pesos.—Classes of theory, solfeggio, singing, and instruction on the harp and piano have been established in the National CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC for girls in Guatemala City.—The Government of Guatemala recently purchased in the United States, for the use of the public schools of the country, benches and desks to the amount of \$9,950.—The law of November 3, 1898, providing for the payment of 10 per cent on silver imported into the Republic in coin or bullion has been repealed.—The Government of Guatemala has approved the International OPIUM CONVENTION celebrated ad referendum at The Hague on January 23, 1912.—Sr. José Curbelo Santos has been appointed CONSUL of Guatemala at Las Palmas, Canary Islands.—The Yorkshire INSURANCE Co. of London has been authorized to do business in the Republic of Guatemala and has established an agency at the Federal capital.—The Government of Guatemala has approved the convention and rules and regulations concerning DRAFTS, notes, and checks, signed ad referendum at The Hague on June 15, 1912. ——The waters of the SULPHUR SPRINGS at Totonicapan have a temperature of 43° C., and are very effective in the treatment of rheumatism and skin diseases. Large numbers of persons suffering from these and similar infirmities obtain relief by bathing in the waters of these springs. --- Near the middle of the western part of Central Park in the city of Guatemala stands the beautiful monument erected to Christopher Columbus. The base of the monument is of fine colored marble, fashioned in the shape of a half sphere, representing the Old World. The monument is one of the finest ever erected to Columbus.



O HAITI O

Since the publication of the "Commerce of Haiti for 1912" in the September number of the Monthly Bulletin, the Pan American Union has received a report of United States Consul John B. Terres, Port au Prince, dated September 30, 1913, containing the following detailed statements of the trade of the Republic of Haiti with the United States during the years 1911 and 1912:

Principal articles of import, by quantities, from the United States.

Articles.	1911	1912	Articles.	1911	1912
Building materials:	•		Hardware, metals, etc.—Con.		
Cementbbls	10,830	18,575	Iron—Continued.		1
Lumber, pinefeet	7.386,292	7,870,000	Pipelbs	287, 532	290,300
Roofing, galvanizedlbs	22,204	402,467	Knives, tabledoz	9,015	4,67
Drugs, etc.:	_ ′		Scissorsdo	4,660	4,00
Drugs, etc.: Acidscases	75	69	Sewing machinesno	1,975	2,24
Alconolgalis	837	655	Steel barslbs	13,187	60,00
Drugs and chemicals.cases	2,258	2,312	Wire, brass and copper.do	174,220	180,53
Potashlbs	10,002	18,900	Paints, oils, etc.:		
Sal sodado	34,673	23,831	Oils—		
Toilet soapdoz	2,448	325	Cottonseedgalls	15,526	17,14
Dry goods: Bedspreadsno			Kerosenedo	867,534	922,95
Bedspreadsno	1,626	1,363	Paints, drylbs	21,497	95,86
Collars and cuffsdoz	350	120	Tallowdo	176,109	177,80
Cotton cloth—	0 400 005	0 500 000	Turpentinegalls	28,965	26,62
Bleachedyus	3,400,995	2,500,000 \ 3,506,973	Varnishdodo	1,017	1,10
Bleachedyds Unbleacheddo Cambricdo	3,000,800	17,000	Baconlbs	7,040	7,97
Ginghamdo		15,000	Biscuitsdo	129,961	160, 79
Muslindo	1 33	30,000	Butterdo	799,885	795, 26
Nainsookdo		26,230	Candies do	41,359	47,80
Sheetingdo): X	35,000	Cheesedo	49,102	70,38
Checks do	4 258 810	4,500,090	Condensed milkdoz	1,658	1,660
Checks. do Denims do Drills. do	2 952 740	2,754,705	Corn meallbs	15,570	13, 22
Drills do	2 666 528	1,710,100	Flourbbls.	262, 763	306,033
Direk	10.464	5,700	Fruit, driedlbs	14,579	14, 20
Nankinettedo Hankkerchiefsdoz	3, 534, 535	2,600,127	Hamsdo	165,586	170,183
Hankkerchiefsdoz	4,520	768	Herring—	,	,
Stockingsdo	3,226	797	Smokedboxes	190,624	192,110
Furniture:	· .	0.0	Salt and pickledbbls	30,848	31,00
Bedsteadsdo	490	489	Lardlbs Mackerelbbls	4,968,717	5,396,67
Bookcasesno	6	8	Mackerelbbls	1,628	3,84
Chairs—			Onions	53,552	60,000
Steamer and rocking.do	1,665	2,333	Potatoesbbls	1,279	1,409
Otherdoz	925	1,152	Salt beefdo	3,128	6,359
Tablesno	266	406	Salt porkdo	16,173	16,386
Glass and table ware:	528	493	Sausageslbs	16,062	19,402 1,924,336
Crockery and dishesdoz Lamps, small handdo	969	719	Sugardo Tobaccodo	1,147,700	1,282,139
Lamp chimneysdo	3,192	3,200	Miscellaneous:	1,210,100	1,202,100
Tablewarecases.	562	3,200	Automobilesno		22
Tumblersdoz.	12,690	20,392	Automobile appliances,		
Hardware, metals, etc.:	12,000	20,002	cases		17
Axesdo	121	525	Automobile trucksno		2
Chains, shiplbs	28,711	29,000	Buttonsdoz	94,666	102,447
Chiselsdoz	81	65	Fishing lineslbs	6,536	7,718
Cooking utensilslbs	1,400	1,200	Hooks and eyesdoz	226,873	287, 137
Filesdoz	1,288	1,312	Paper—		
Gins, cottonno	152	66	Parchmentsheets	25,272	9,260
Hatchetsdoz	531	130	Wallyds	27,141	33, 710
Iron—			Wrappingreams	4,054	8,92
Bars and sheetslbs	452,445	594,000	Writingdo	5, 735	5,927
Doorsdo	10,820	15,000	Playing cardsgross	975	1,046
Nailsdo	457,066	474,504	Soap, n. e. s lbs	7,600,376	7,830,014
Nutsdo	38,214	47,800	Suspendersdoz	2,599	2,956

Value of the principal articles of export to the United States through the consulates of Port au Prince and Cape Haitien and the agencies of Aux Cayes, Jacmel, Jeremie, Gonaives, and Port de Paix.

Articles.	1911	1912	Articles.	1911	1912
PORT AU PRINCE.			JEREMIE—continued.		
Beeswax	\$1,053	\$1,224	Goatskins	\$8,070	\$7,016
ocoa	1,327	3, 693 910	Lignum-vitæ	3,823	966 3,603
Coffee	799	2,244	Logwood	520	344
loatskins	27, 792	32, 565	-		
um guaiac	1,091	951 898	Total	47, 473	65, 304
Ioney	1,523 7,148	988	CAPE HAITIEN.		
ogwood	20, 194 -		Cocoa		14,27
urtle shells	1,054	44 35	Coffee (in transit for Europe).	5,741	148
All other articles	080		Goatskins	21,573	18,80
Total	62,956	43,552	Logwood	35,772 106	29, 93, 36
AUX CAYES.			Total	63, 192	63,52
			T0tal	03, 192	03, 52
Beeswax	2,794	5, 699 1, 405	GONAIVES.		
Joatskins	9,581	16,014	Beeswax	624	6
Hides, dry		2,390	Coffee	860	56
Honey	1,029 18,496	150 80, 554	Goatskins	12,663	10,22
Logwood	730	2, 575	Lignum-vitæ	22,570	33, 67
All other articles	881	2,723	Logwood roots	38,890	18, 18 4, 30
Total	34, 507	111,510	Logwood roots	375	61
JACMEL.1			Total	76, 912	67, 62
Beeswax		134	PORT DE PAIX.		
Cocoa		2,274	10111 22 111111		
Copper, old		1,745	Beeswax	5, 612 8, 540	2,96 11,45
Goatskins		17, 700 9, 127	Goatskins	5, 988	5,33
Logwood		0,121	Lignum-vitæ	2,685	11,56
Total		30, 980	Logwood	42,620	103, 70
JEREMIE.			Turtle shells	157 190	50 37
Beeswax	113	539		05 500	127.00
CocoaCoffee		52,271 565	Total	65, 792	135,90

¹ Statistics not given for 1911.

The plans submitted by the architects who took part in the international competition, opened on October 26, 1912, for the REBUILD-ING OF THE NATIONAL PALACE, have been passed upon by the jury of awards, which selected the three marked as follows: Timbre Français, awarded the first prize of \$500; Petit Nid, which obtained the second prize of \$250; and Palmier, awarded the third prize of The decision of the jury was in favor of the plan marked "Petit Nid," the estimates of the first plan exceeding the appropriation voted by Congress for this purpose. Mr. Georges Baussan is the successful competitor and will direct the construction works. August 22 President Michel Oreste signed the bill passed by Congress appropriating \$350,000 for the rebuilding of the palace. Bids for the construction work have been called for, and sealed proposals will be received up to September 27.—Congress has also voted an appropriation of \$100,000 for the erection of a suitable building for housing the Senate, and architects are invited to compete. The successful

architect will be in charge of the construction work, and prizes of \$300 and \$200 will be awarded to the two next best plans. submitted will be placed on public exhibition.—On August 14 Congress voted a bill, which was signed on the 22d by the President, authorizing the Government to LOAN TO CAPE HAITIEN a sum of 130,000 gourdes for the repairing of the streets and improving the shore front by building a pile and cement wharf.—The Moniteur Officiel of September 3 publishes the law relating to PASSEPORTS which was passed by Congress on August 23. Foreigners not provided with regular passeports will not be allowed to land. Members of the diplomatic and consular service, envoyés, and members of their suite are exempt from complying with the formalities of the law.— The following BILLS were PASSED BY THE SENATE and referred to the House for consideration: Bill granting an appropriation of 135,960 gourdes and \$37,070 for the repairing of the telegraph system and establishment of new offices; bill approving the Denis St. Aude contract relating to the building and operation of a wharf at Cape Haitien; bill approving the Gerson Desrosiers contract for the construction and operation of a wharf at Cape Haitien; bill organizing the court of cassation; bill creating a primary normal school for boys and one for girls at Port au Prince; bill fixing the salaries of the directors and professors of the law and medical schools and of school inspectors and assistant inspectors; bill taxing property of more than two carreaux; bill approving the Paul Gardère contract relating to the operation of the telephone service at Port au Prince.—The CLOSING session of the third session of the Twentyseventh CONGRESS, which convened on April 27 last, was held on August 27.—The American Minister and Madame Furniss entertained the President and Madame Michel Oreste at a luncheon on August 10. Among the other guests were the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Madame E. Mathon.—The special commission appointed by Congress to consider the partial REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION has submitted its final report, which was voted upon at the last session of Congress.



The Government of Honduras has granted an exclusive concession to Calixto Marin, Gen. Rafael Lopez Gutierrez et al to mine coal and extract and refine PETROLEUM and naphtha in the department of Comayagua. The concessionaires have the privilege of importing free of duty such machinery, tools, and supplies as may be needed in exploiting the business. The free use of Government lands is also

given them for the construction of tanks, shops, refineries, dwellings, railways, etc., required in establishing and operating the business. The right is also granted to expropriate private lands, paying such value for them as may be agreed upon by expert appraisers appointed for the purpose, and may make use on Government lands of timber and water for generating power. The concessionaires may lay pipes from the petroleum deposits to the refineries or to a point on the Atlantic coast or Ulua River. The sale and export of the substances extracted are free of duties. The concessionaries agree to give the Government 10 per cent of the petroleum and naphtha extracted, or the value of the same. A wagon road from Siguatepeque to Taulabe, and from Lago to Yojoya is to be constructed at the expense of the concessionaires. If natural gas or water should be encountered in the excavations the same become the property of the concessionaires, but if a deposit of coal is found the Government is entitled to 10 per cent of the quantity extracted. The petroleum and naphtha concession is for 50 years. Differences arising between the Government and the concessionaires are to be settled by arbitration.—The department of Public Works of the Government of Honduras has authorized J. Coover James, an American citizen resident in London, to prospect for petroleum and similar substances in the department of Yoro, Atlantida, and Colon, and to import free of duty such machinery, tools, and supplies as may be necessary in carrying on the work referred to. A deposit of £2,000 is made by Mr. James as a guaranty for the faithful compliance of the terms of the contract. The contract is subject to the approval of Congress.——Colman & Greeley have been granted a mining concession covering 250 hectares near Salama in the department of Olancho. The district is in a gold-producing zone.—Dr. Agustin Santiago Brizio, an Italian subject resident in the Federal capital, has petitioned the Government of Honduras for a 15-year concession to establish a freight and passenger TRANSPORTATION SERV-ICE from Tegucigalpa to Amapala, San Juancito, Valle de Angeles, Cedros, Tamara, and the ports of La Union and Corinto. — Under a law which became operative on August 1, 1913, any person may engage in the manufacture of AGUARDIENTE in the Republic of Honduras who makes proper application to the revenue authorities accompanied by proof of having on hand the necessary apparatus and supplies with which to operate a distillery. Distillation is only permitted during the day, and the running of a still at night is illicit. The revenue department keeps an account of the production of all stills.—The municipal council of Santa Rosa, department of Copan, has decided to build an AQUEDUCT for the use of the town. Half of the revenues of a special tax on cigars and tobacco exported from the department of Copan are to be used for this purpose.—

MEXICO. 619

Rich GOLD PLACERS are reported to have been discovered by Mr. Leon Perl in Mosquitia about 20 leagues from Catamarcas.——There are at present about 190,000 COFFEE TREES in the municipality of Danli, and new plantations are being established. The cultivation of SUGAR-CANE is also a large and growing industry in the neighborhood of Danli. The Dolores is one of the most important of these plantations, and is equipped with a cane mill, two stills, and apparatus for making raw sugar.—The department of Public Works has contracted with Enrique de Montis to construct a CART ROAD from the port of Brea, or some other convenient point, to the Victoria mines near Curaren.—A MINING concession consisting of 500 hectares of land said to contain gold placers, and gold and silver ores, at Tarros, jurisdiction of the municipality of Macuelizo, department of Santa Barbara, has been granted by the Government of Honduras to Jose R. Camacho, a Guatemalan citizen. The property borders on the west with the Andres Bickford mining concession.— The Government has employed Miss Juana Maradiaga Salinas as director of the school at Danli for the manufacture of CIGARS out of tobacco grown on the experimental farm at that place.—Permission has been given Emilio Williams to import through the port of Amapala, without the payment of duties, machinery for the manufacture of areated waters.



On August 27, 1913, the Government of Mexico prohibited the exportation of Mexican silver and gold COIN by corporations and individuals. Exports of Mexican coin can only be made by the Money and Exchange Commission of the Mexican Government, and in special cases by the department of finance.—During the first six months of 1913 the investment of English capital in the Republic of Mexico, according to statistics compiled by the Mexican Economist, amounted to £9,039,500. Most of these funds were invested in petroleum deposits and railways. --- A concession has been granted to Arturo Gehm for the COLONIZATION of 25,000 hectares of Government lands in the State of Tabasco. The tract is to be divided into lots of 20 hectares each, and the maximum area to which any one colonist may obtain a title is 200 hectares. The concessionaire agrees to colonize the land referred to within a period of five years.—The RAILWAY concession made to B. M. Hatfield for the building of a road from a point on the Matamoros Railway to Monterey, State of Nuevo Leon, has been canceled, and the 9,000 pesos in bonds depos-

ited by the concessionaire as a guaranty for the fulfillment of the contract have been returned to Mr. Hatfield.—John D. Spreckels has been authorized to construct and exploit a railway for a period of 99 years from April 14, 1908, from a point near corner stone 255 on the boundary line between Mexico and California in Tijuana, into Lower California. Under the old concession 34 kilometers of this line were constructed, and the concessionaire agrees to complete 16 kilometers more by the end of the present year. WIRELESS TELE-GRAPH apparatus has been imported from Europe to take the place of that first installed in the Chapultepec station in the city of Mexico, the apparatus formerly installed not having given satisfaction.—The net receipts of the National RAILWAYS of Mexico in 1912-13 were 21,126,335.55 pesos, as compared with 23,012,535.97 pesos during the fiscal year 1911-12.—The import duties collected by the custom-houses of the Republic of Mexico in May, 1913, amounted 3,823,146.22 pesos. — The department of fomento has authorized to William Parr to use for IRRIGATION purposes 160 liters of water per second from the San Juan River, State of Queretaro, until a quantity of 742,000 cubic meters has been taken. The concessionaireproposes to irrigate parts of the Algives plantation.—A concession has been granted to The Chiapas Land Co. for the COLONIZATION of lands in the State of Chiapas with agricultural colonists, 75 per cent of whom shall be foreigners and 25 per cent Mexicans. The main office of the company is in the City of Mexico. — Dr. Pedro T. Brett has solicited a concession from the Mexican Government for the establishment of a factory for the preparation of ANTISEPTIC COTTON. It is proposed to invest at least 100,000 pesos in the enterprise.—The contract made by the Mexican Government on February 1, 1909, with Wm. H. Ellis for the operation of a factory for the manufacture of RUBBER goods has been extended until February 28, 1914.—Permission has been given by the department of fomento to Ignacio Gamiochipi to use 6,220,800 cubic meters of water from the Grullas or Estancia Creek for irrigation and power purposes at the Alpuyeque plantation in the central district of the State of Colima. M. L. Weil & Co. have requested permission of the department of industry of the Mexican Government to found a factory for the manufacture of GLASS for windows and doors, looking-glasses, and articles of plain and colored glass. A minimum of \$550,000, American gold, is to be invested in the enterprise.-The new law concerning the study of DENTISTRY in the Republic of Mexico prescribes a three-year course in the dental college in the City of Mexico. The course has been enlarged and increased facilities for dental instruction in all its branches have been provided.— The new TRAFFIC REGULATIONS for the City of Mexico became operative on August 15 of the present year, and the law regulating

the sale of PULQUE in the Federal district became effective on August 8 last.——Isidro Lozano has been authorized to use the waters of the Potosi River in the jurisdiction of Linares, State of Nuevo Leon, up to 420,000 cubic meters per annum, for IRRIGATION purposes.



On August 20, 1913, President Adolfo Diaz read an interesting MESSAGE to the National Assembly, in which he said, in part, that the gravest of the vitally important questions which must be brought to the consideration of the Congress is the economic problem. subject was discussed in a previous message of President Diaz, and a detailed account of the financial condition of the country was given to the assembly. Allied to the financial problems and forming a part of same is the question of the budget. In this connection the President said: "On adjourning the regular sessions you had provided appropriations which ordinarity would have served for the expenses of the Government, but on attempting to apply them it was found that they were wholly insufficient for the purpose and have only increased the already difficult problems of the administration. In the bill which the minister of finance will shortly present for your consideration all the needs of the Government are provided for and all difficulties removed. I take the liberty of now recommending this measure for your approbation." An audience of distinguished visitors, among whom were the diplomatic representatives of the United States, Costa Rica, Salvador, and Mexico, were present during the reading of the message. The speaker answered the message in a few appropriate words, and the meeting adjourned.—The National Assembly has elected the following officers: Speaker, Maximo H. Zepeda; vice speaker, Miguel Cardenas; first secretary, Ramon Castillo; second secretary, Jose L. Zelaya; first vice secretary, Mariano Zelaya, and second vice secretary, Ramon Henriques.-At a meeting of the National Assembly on August 25 last the recommendations of the committee appointed to study the conventions concluded in Guatemala City in 1911 were read and adopted. These recommendations provide for the revision of article 3 of the convention on consular service, article 4 relative to the duties of the Central American International Office, and the establishment of three Central American educational institutions. On August 26 the assembly ratified presidential decrees of May 17 and August 2, 1913, establishing martial law in the Republic in conformity with the constitutional requirements. The secretary of foreign relations of Nicaragua has requested the Government of Chile to permit an artillery officer of the Chilean Army to go to Nicaragua to take charge of the MILITARY SCHOOL at Managua and to become chief of the guard of honor.—The University of Santiago de Chile has conferred the title of AGRONOMIC ENGINEER on Alfred Urzua, who has completed an agricultural course in Chile.—The speaker of the National Legislative Assembly has appointed the following committees: Foreign relations, Jarquin, Sotomayor, Uriza; public instruction, Zelaya, Huete, Bolaños; interior, Hooker, Pasos, Muñoz; charity, Nuñez, Lacayo, Gutierrez; agriculture, Malespin, Curdian, Siero; war, Baez, C. Morales, Vega; finance, Arcia, J. F. Gutierrez, Arana; and proceedings, Morales and Bolaños. --- Four large oil-burning Baldwin LOCOMOTIVES have been ordered from the United States for service in Nicaragua. The schedule of the trains running between Managua, Granada, and Corinto has been changed. Trains will now leave Granada for Managua at 7.30 instead of 6 a. m. and arrive at their destination in 50 minutes. The Corinto train, leaving at the same time, will arrive at 11.40 instead of 12.30. J. A. Foster and Felipe Dessureault have each submitted to the secretary of public works of the Government of Nicaragua a plan for the construction of a TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY. —The department of foreign relations has requested the secretary of war of the Government of Nicaragua to issue the necessary orders and prescribe conditions. for the holding of a competitive contest for the words and music of a NATIONAL ANTHEM to take the place of the present national anthem. —A PARCELS POST service between the Republics of Central America became operative on August 1 last.—The director of public works is preparing a MAP of the telegraph and telephone lines of the Republic.—Preliminary steps have been taken for stringing a telephone line from San Juan del Norte to the wireless telegraph station of the Government of Costa Rica at Barra Colorada. The city of Rivas has contracted with Antonio Valdes M. for the installation of an ELECTRIC LIGHT and power plant. The contract is for 10 years and may be renewed if satisfactory to both. parties in interest.



An executive decree of June 28, 1913, provided for an annual meeting in the capital of the Republic of a PEDAGOGIC CONGRESS. The first of these cong esses met in the city of Panama from the 6th to the 13th of September last. This congress was divided into sec-

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tions, which treated of the following subjects: (1) General organization of primary instruction; (2) physical, technical, and esthetic education; (3) religious, moral, and civic education, and (4) intellectual education. The delegates to the congress consisted of 3 teachers from each of the Provinces of Chiriqui, Veraguas, Los Santos, and Cocle; 2 teachers from each of the Provinces of Colon and Bocas del Toro: 1 teacher from each of the sections into which the Province of Panama is divided; 14 teachers from the city of Panama; 2 representatives from the faculties of the following schools: National Institute, Normal School for Girls, School of Arts and Crafts, Professional School for Women, and the National Conservatory of Music and Declamation, the directress of the Normal School Annex, and 5 general representatives. A number of honorary delegates were also in attendance.—The Government of Panama has authorized the United Fruit Co. to install a WIRELESS telegraph station at Colon to be used in communicating with Bocas del Toro and connecting points. Official Government messages are to be transmitted free of charge. The Government transfers to the United Fruit Co. for a period of 50 years the necessary land at Colon for the wireless station and offices and permits the free importation of the material and supplies required for the erection of the wireless station and the operation of the same.—The Government of Panama has issued a title to Cardenas, Holleman, et al. to the silver and copper mine known as El Salto, situated in Juncal Canyon, district of Cañazas, Province of Veraguas, covering an area of 240 by 1.800 meters.— The Government of Panama has authorized R. W. Hebard to establish an ELECTRIC light and power plant in the district of Panama. The concessionaire has deposited 5,000 balboas as security for the faithful performance of the provisions of the contract.—The director of the national telegraphs and telephones has ordered the construction of a TELEPHONE line to connect the town of New Gorgona with Chame.—The following engineers have been appointed members of commissions which are to draw maps, measure, and report upon waste GOVERNMENT LANDS in the different Provinces of the Republic: Robert Freuda, Province of Bocas del Toro; Elogio Villanueva, Cocle; Arquimides Capitan, Ciriqui; Dario Melendez, Colon; Valentin Guerini, Los Santos; Francisco de J. Morales, jr., Panama; and H. J. Paletz, Veraguas.—Work is progressing actively at the Hatillo grounds where the Panama National Exposition, in commemoration of the discovery of the Pacific Ocean, is to be held.—Dr. Leo S. Rowe, one of the American members of the Joint Land Commission, has resigned in order to take up his duties in the University of Pennsylavnia during the present school year.—The department of fomento of the Government has taken a census of the foreign employees of the canal who desire

to remain in the country after construction work has been completed. The Government will offer them inducements to engage in agriculture or other industrial occupations and will afford them facilities during the early period of their stay in or near the Canal Zone.—La Veloce Line, an Italian company operating steamers calling at Colon, has put on a new vessel called the Brasile to ply between Colon and Mediterranean points, with stops along the Spanish Main. The new steamer is modernly equipped and of 5,000 tons register.—Walter McGowan, assistant director of the school of arts and crafts, has been appointed consul of Panama at Callao. President Belisario Porras has appointed Dr. Ramon M. Valdes a member of the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague. The law regulating CHINESE IMMIGRATION to the Republic became operative on June 22, 1913.—The National EXPOSI-TION of Panama in commemoration of the discovery of the South Sea by Balboa will be inaugurated in the old city of Panama on November 3, 1914, and remain open until April 30, 1915. According to information furnished by the legation of Panama in Washington, the exposition will be divided into the following groups: Agriculture, hunting and fishing, mining, live stock, liberal arts, fine arts, industrial arts, history, education, and public administration. Each of these sections will be divided into numerous subdivisions.



A concession has been requested of the Government of Paraguay by Abente and Bastos to construct a RAILWAY from Asuncion to San Jose-mi via San Lorenzo, Ita, Yaguaron, Carapegua, Vilia Florida, San Juan Bautista, and San Ignacio. The estimated cost of the line is \$15,000 per kilometer. The survey of the proposed railway passes through some of the richest agricultural and stock-raising districts of the Republic. This line is planned to connect with the Argentina railway at Ituazingo opposite San Jose-mi. When the road is completed the trip can be made from Asuncion to Buenos Aires in 22 hours.—In August last a committee of civil engineers commenced a preliminary survey of a RAILWAY from Puerto Suarez to Santa Cruz. This line forms a part of the general network of roads which the Farquhar Syndicate proposes to build in Paraguay.— The West India OIL Co., which is said to be closely connected with the Standard Oil Co., has requested acknowledgment by the Government of Paraguay as a juridical entity in order to do business in the Republic. The company proposes to develop the oil markets in

the principal industrial centers of the country, and at the same time to prospect for oil and exploit the oil deposits of the Republic.— On August 4 last the train FERRYBOAT SERVICE was inaugurated between Posadas and Encarnacion.—Dr. Backaus, an experienced educator and agronomist formerly in the employ of the Government of Uruguay, has petitioned the Government of Paraguay for a subvention and a concession which enable him to found an agricultural colony and establish agricultural institutes.——The Government of Paraguay has presented the Government of Uruguay with the ARTIGAS property at Santisima Trinidad for the establishment and maintenance of a primary school, to be known as the Ibyray School, in honor of the memory of Artigas. The Artigas flag from the department of Rio Negro, Uruguay, has been given as a sacred relic to the Ibyray School.—The Mercantile BANK of Asuncion paid a dividend of 12 per cent in 1912. On July 7, 1913, the electric TRAMWAY service was inaugurated in Asuncion.—Citizens of Paraguay resident in London have formed an organization for the purpose of aiding the consulate in that city in carrying on PROPA-GANDA work concerning the resources of the Republic.—The Parana River between Rosario and its confluence with the Paraguay has a depth during high water of from 7½ to 9 meters and from 4 to 5 meters during low water. From the mouth of the PARAGUAY RIVER to Asuncion the depth varies from 8 meters during the highwater season to 4 meters during the low-water season. By dredging a distance of 3,500 meters, approximately, in the low places between Rosario and Asuncion a depth of 26 feet 8 inches could be obtained during high water and 13 feet 4 inches during low water. The river is lowest from August to November, the rise usually beginning in December and extending through that month to the following June. In July the waters begin to recede. This leaves less than four months of the year with a possible minimum depth of 13 feet 4 inches between Rosario and Asuncion. It is predicted that before long this dredging will be done, thereby enabling ocean-going steamers to navigate as far as Asuncion during all seasons of the year. The Upper Parana River is navigable for vessel drawing 7 feet of water as far as Villa Encarnacion, but is navigable only for smaller craft north of that point. The Paraguay River rises in Matto Grosso, State of Brazil, and flows through 1,500 kilometers of Paraguavan territory before entering the Parana River. The average width of the river is about 500 meters. From Asuncion southward the Paraguay River flows through a mud channel, the average depth of the water being about 20 feet.—A bill has been introduced into the Congress of Paraguay providing for the free importation of FLOUR for a period of one year. The same bill authorizes the municipalities of the country to exempt from the payment of licenses and other municipal taxes

bakeries which sell bread and similar products at minimum prices, and to exempt municipal taxes on carts and vehicles engaged in hauling foodstuffs into cities and towns for consumption. The same bill empowers the President to make a reduction of 80 per cent in the duties on the necessaries of life imported into the country and to raise the duties 80 per cent on imported luxuries and liquors.



President Billinghurst delivered an interesting MESSAGE to the National Congress at its opening session on July 28 last in which he stated that friendly relations with foreign nations continue to be maintained. The Peru-Bolivia boundary survey is being satisfactorily carried on by the commissions appointed by the respective Governments. The protocol arranging for the delimitation of the Peru-Brazil boundary was signed in Rio de Janeiro in April last. The solution of the Peru-Colombia question is to be arrived at by arbitration, and cordial negotiations are being carried on concerning the Peru-Ecuador boundary dispute. The exchange of students between Peru and Cuba, agreed upon at the Fourth Pan American Congress, has become effective, and students appointed by the Cuban Government have been enrolled in the School of Engineers; Peruvian students will shortly leave for enrollment in Cuban institutions. Latin American Medical Congress, Sixth Pan American Congress, and the International Exposition of Hygiene at Lima have been postponed until November next. Congress is requested to ratify the treaty of commerce between Germany and Peru concluded ad referendum in August of last year. On December 5, 1912, the Territory of Madre de Dios was incorporated into the Republic as a department, consisting of the Provinces of Tahuamanu, Tambopata, and Manu. ing the Putumayo region the President says: "Everything possible is being done to bring the blessings of civilization and Christianity to the savages of the Putumayo, and in the cause of justice care has been taken to appoint men of ability and integrity to judicial and administrative posts there. Results obtained to date have been highly satisfactory, and reports and rumors which so adversely affected the prestige of the nation have disappeared forever." foreign commerce of the country in 1912 amounted to £14,596,267, of which £9,438,581 were imports and £5,157,686 were exports. The revenues for 1912 were £3,425,543. An experiment station has been established at Lago for the cultivation of rubber trees. The school of agriculture has founded a special section for the growing of

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fruit trees. The Government has bought the rights to the Lima waterworks for £69,700 and is operating the same under the direction of a group of experienced engineers. A law has been passed regulating the responsibility of employers with regard to accidents, medical and pharmaceutical attendance, professional fees, hygiene, and protective measures in factories. During the last few months a corps of mining engineers has made hydrological studies from the Ica Valley to the Tumbes River, in which the water resources of the district referred to have been systematically described. The report of the engineers shows available water courses for IRRIGATION purposes. The studies of the irrigation projects in the Tumbes, Chicama, Fortaleza, and Chilca Valleys are nearly completed, and reports will soon be made on the Chira, Piura, Huacho, Chancay, and Lambayeque Valley irrigation projects.—The CABINET of the President of Peru is as follows: President of the council and minister of war and marine, Gen. Enrique Varela; minister of foreign relations. Dr. Francisco Tudela y Varela; government and police, Col. Gonzalo Tirado; finance, Señor Baldamero Maldonado; promotion (fomento), Col. Pedro Portillo; and justice, Señor Carlos Paz Soldan. The wireless telegraph station at Pisco, under the direction of Sr. Tamayo, a Government engineer, has been opened to public traffic. - The city council at Huacho has decided to install WATERWORKS and sewers in that municipality. The cost of the installation is estimated at £7,000.—The MINING CODE of Peru is to be revised by a committee appointed by the secretary of fomento, consisting of Carlos A. Washburn, Manuel C. Mascas, Francisco Alayza, Paz Soldan, and Alcides Llona, the last two representing the National Mining Association. The minister of Peru in the United States, Sr. Dn. Federico Alfonso Pezet, has signed in Washington ARBITRATION TREA-TIES with the diplomatic representatives of Japan, Sweden, and Portugal.—The Government of Peru has decided to improve the principal PORTS of the Republic. A contract has been made with Jacob Kraus to superintend the improvements of the port of Callao. It is proposed to unite the island of San Lorenzo to La Punta by a causeway 4,250 meters long. The Bay of Callao, now used for shipping, has about 918 hectares of anchorage, of an average depth of 8 fathoms. The plan is to increase this by 3,000 hectares, with an average depth of 11 fathoms. The estimates for the work are to be submitted to Congress in about 10 months. The improvements contemplated will shelter the bay from ocean currents. The Government has acquired land for the construction of 40 MODEL HOUSES for workmen in the Malambo district near the Federal capital. --- Ground has been acquired for the enlargement of the School of ARTS AND CRAFTS at Lima.



The BUDGET of the Republic of Salvador for the fiscal year beginning June 1, 1913, and ending May 31, 1914, gives the estimated receipts at 14,450,966 pesos, and the estimated expenditures at 14,533,236.09, leaving an estimated deficit of 82,270.09 pesos. The receipts are calculated in pesos as follows: Imports, surcharges, storage, etc., 8,477,566; exports, 1,417,500; tax on liquors, 2,800,000; sealed paper and stamps, 390,000; sundry revenues, 726,100, and telegraph and postal service, cables, etc., 639,800. The following are the expenditures calculated in pesos: National Assembly, 41,130; President's office, 94,260; department of interior, (gobernacion) 2,114,083.90; (promotion) fomento, 2,106,530; charity, 711,960; foreign affairs, 337,860.35; justice, 707,013.50; public instruction, 1,050,653.17; finance, 743,435.17; public credit, 3,800,000; agriculture, 26,260; and war and marine, 2,799,690.—The new PATENT LAW of the Republic of Salvador, containing 70 articles, is published in full in the Diario Oficial of July 9. The law prescribes the following tariff for the issuance of patents: For a period of 5 years, 60 pesos; 10 years, 120 pesos; 15 years, 180 pesos; renewal of a patent for 5 vears, 120 pesos; preliminary (precaucion) patent, 20 pesos; and renewal of same, 30 pesos. Patents are subject to an additional charge of 10 pesos annually during the period of the first concession and 20 pesos annually during the period of extension. --- A law published in the Official Gazette of July 4 modifies articles 15, 33, 34, and 36 of the TRADE-MARK law at present in force. The President of the Republic has promulgated a law providing for MILITARY MEDALS as a reward for military services and notable meritorious The medals are of five classes.—A fraternal ORGANIZA-TION OF WORKMEN entitled "Fraternidad de Obreros" has been founded in the Republic of Salvador with headquarters in the city of San Salvador. The objects of the society are to raise the educational and moral standards of the workmen of the country and increase their material prosperity. CONSULAR FEES and collections of the consulates of Salvador in North America and Europe during January, February, and March, 1913, amounted to \$14,549.20 gold. The San Miguel to Usulutan RAILWAY was inaugurated in September last.—A plan has been submitted to the Congress of Salvador for the construction of a RAILWAY from the city of San Salvador to the port of La Libertad in accordance with a report and survey presented by Sir Frederik Searing, a London capitalist. mated cost of the line is \$32,000 gold per kilometer.—In 1912 there were exported from the Republic of Salvador 1,041,366 pounds

of rice, valued at \$71,428.43, silver. Nearly all of this rice was shipped to Central America, Nicaragua taking 905,749 pounds, valued at \$60,975.45 silver.—The National Agricultural, Stock Raising, and Industrial Society of Salvador, the object of which is to develop these industries in the Republic, has been subventioned by Congress, for use in propaganda work, to the extent of 250 pesos per month.——Estimates made for carrying out the plan for the sanitation and paving of the city of San Salvador show the cost of the work to be \$1,244,212.70 gold, of which \$623,362.70 is for sewering and \$620,850 for paving. Figures published in the Diario del Salvador show the exports of the Republic in 1912 to have been 22,341,987.23 pesos. Coffee was the principal article of export, the value of this product aggregating \$17,450,077.25 silver. The imports were valued at \$6,774,859,16 gold.—The imports of BEER into the Republic of Salvador in 1912 consisted of 247,828 kilos, valued at \$45,757.76 gold, most of which came from Germany, the United States, and Great Britain.— Press reports state that a valuable GOLD MINE has been discovered on one of the slopes of the Conchagua Volcano. ——In 1912 the consumption of foreign CHEESE in the Republic of Salvador amounted to 103,761 kilos, valued at \$22,608.35 gold, over half of which came from Nicaragua. At the beginning of 1913 there were 694 PRIMARY SCHOOLS in the Republic, with 41,196 registered pupils and 531 teachers.



The BUDGET of the Republic of Uruguay for the fiscal year 1913-14, submitted by the President to the Congress, amounts to 36,516,876.98 pesos, as compared with 35,133,812.26 pesos for the previous fiscal year. The expenditures recommended in the budget are made up of the following items: Legislature, 607,469.06 pesos; President's office, 87,813.80; department of interior, 3,371,621.42; foreign relations, 638,891.46; treasury, 2,524,850.10; public instruction, 3,193,132.20; industries, 1,686,879; public works, 970,984; war and marine, 4,695,161.64; judicial power, 380,032.40; and debts of the nation, 18,360,041.90. The estimated revenues for the fiscal year referred to amount to 36,597,360 pesos, as follows: Imports, exports, etc., 17,600,000; taxes on real property, 4,330,000; licenses, 1,840,000; alcohol, beer, wines, tobacco, and matches, 1,757,000; sealed paper and stamps, 1,035,000; inheritances, 1,000,000; earnings Bank of the Republic, 1,465,000; Insurance Bank, surcharges, etc., 1,600,000; posts and telegraphs, 720,000, and all other sources, 5,250,360 pesos.——A recent law enacted by the Congress of Uruguay provides for the compulsory vaccination of minors residing in the

Republic. The vaccination of infants is to take place within six months from birth, and the first and second revaccinations within 10 and 20 years thereafter, respectively. The law also applies to unvaccinated adults. The First National CONGRESS OF DEN-TISTRY of Uruguay met in the Atheneum in Montevideo on July 3 last, the president of the congress opening the session with an address of welcome. --- The art hall of the National Museum of Fine Arts in Montevideo was officially opened to the public on August 3, 1913. The museum will be open every day of the year, with the exception of certain holidays or when closed for repair.—The National SCHOOL OF COMMERCE of Montevideo is under the direction of Sr. Pablo Fontaina. Several important departments have recently been added to the school, and a number of private factories and commercial establishments have been placed, during certain hours, at the disposal of the faculty for the practical intruction of students.—The Government of Uruguay has acquired the steamer Laguna Merim, a vessel of light draft, for the purpose of establishing a navigation service between the towns on Laguna Merim, the Brazilian coast, and the navigable portion of the Cebollati River. This service will be of great assistance in facilitating commerce between southern Brazil and northern Uruguay.—The finance committee of the House of Representatives of the Congress of Uruguay has reported favorably on the loan project of 25,000,000 pesos recommended by the President in a recent message to Congress. This sum is to be applied for the following purposes: Consolidation of the debt for the acquirement of the Mortgage Bank shares, 5,000,000 pesos; electric installations under the law of October 21, 1912, 4,500,000; hospitals, asylums, public recreation grounds, etc., 4,000,000; agronomic stations, 1,000,000; chemical institutes and fisheries, 300,000; transportation purposes in accordance with the law of January 29, 1912, 1,000,000; public works, 5,000,000; the Urbano and other parks, 2,200,000; and for public highways, 2,000,000 pesos.—Two MANGANESE MINES under the names of Fenix and Graciela have been denounced by Jose Agusto Bonino in the Department of San Jose. There are other manganese mines near Guaycuru in the same Department which are said to contain ore of excellent quality.--In 1912 the excess of passengers entering the Republic of Uruguay over those leaving it numbered 25,928 persons, as compared with 24,467 in 1911, and 18,015 in 1910. - In 1912 the exports of stock from Uruguay were valued at 44,039,624 pesos; agricultural products, 2,064,704; mining products, 2,242,995; hunting and fishery products, 224,576; and provisions for ships, 228,845 pesos.—The steamer England, constructed in 1906 in Great Britain, is the first ocean-going steamer to arrive at La Paloma, a port of eastern Uruguay. The steamer has a capacity of 2,400 tons. At present vessels drawing 17 feet can enter and discharge at the wharf. The vessel brought a cargo of material for the Uruguay Railway Co., which is constructing a line from La Paloma to Treinta y Tres.—The exports of JERKED BEEF from Uruguay in 1912 amounted to 435,600 tons, as compared with 446,600 tons in 1911.—Senator Juan Pedro Castro has been appointed by the President of Uruguay a member of the Permanent COURT OF ARBITRATION at The Hague for a new period of six years commencing August 9, 1913.—The municipality of Colonia is negotiating for a LOAN of 600,000 pesos for public works at that place.

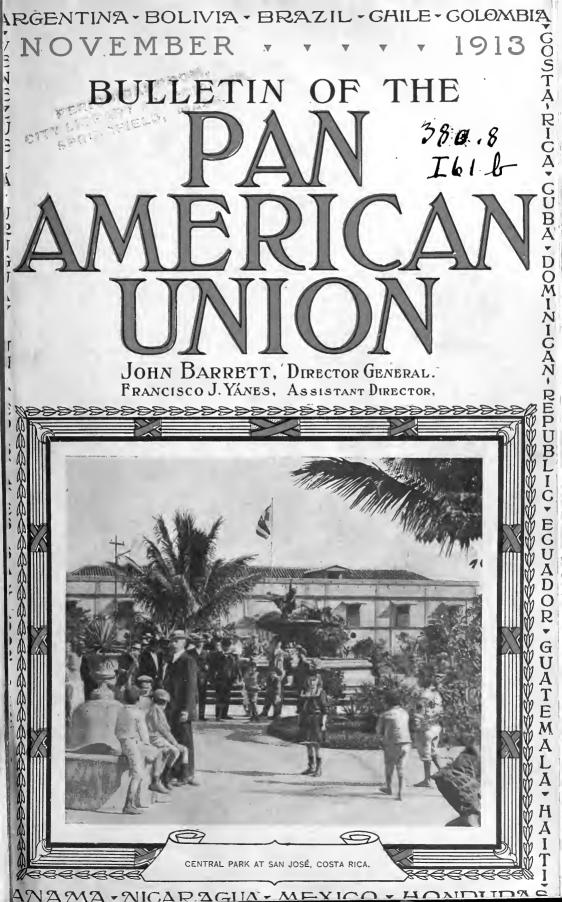


According to statistics compiled by the consul general of Venezuela in New York the exports of merchandise from that port to Venezuela during the first half of 1913 consisted of 473,318 packages, weighing 28,702,190 kilos, valued at 19,251,846 bolivares, as compared with 492,212 packages, weighing 25,675,085 kilos, valued at 14,959,324 bolivares, or a gain during the first half of the present year as compared with the same period of the preceding year of 4,292,162 bolivares. The exports in detail during the first and second quarters of 1913 are shown in the following table:

	First quarter.			Second quarter.		
Articles.	Packages.	Kilos.	Bolivares.	Packages.	Kilos.	Bolivares.
Oils. Coal. Drugs. Hardware and machinery. Linen goods. Liquors. Gold coin Soda. Miscellaneous Provisions. Total.	45, 237 635 2, 150 40, 044 1, 330 321 18 279 46, 109 116, 782	1,606,926 40,026 10,078 2,493,668 121,804 14,390 872 66,122 5,003,748 5,921,574	266, 815 41, 580 475 2, 240, 260 426, 783 34, 895 2, 419, 335 17, 290 1, 802, 945 2, 584, 290 9, 834, 668	36, 560 184 2, 726 42, 958 1, 294 192 20 1, 016 95, 488 39, 975	1,429,733 12,811 131,203 2,789,489 115,089 9,263 9,263 927 104,108 5,454,433 3,375,936	264, 220 595 339,040 2,077,498 381,233 26,720 2,575,000 2,172,860 1,552,080 9,416,818

The President of the Republic of Venezuela has conferred the order of the Busto del Libertador on the Presidents of Bolivia and Peru.—
In 1912 there were 75,892 births and 65,729 deaths in the Republic. At the close of that year the population of the country was estimated at 2,743,841 inhabitants.—Jesus Marcano Raffetti has requested a 10-year concession for the manufacture and sale of an OIL produced from the seed of the fruit of the tree called "coco mono" (monkey coconut).—The INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE and Surgery of Caracas was founded in July, 1911. At the present time its able faculty of physicians and surgeons is composed of the following

members: Drs. David Lobo, B. Herrera Vegas, v Armando Yanes. The institution is well equipped with modern appliances and has a reputation throughout the Republic for the successful treatment of a large number of ailments covering nearly the entire field of medicine and surgery: -- The bureau of mines of the Department of Fomento has issued an order prescribing the data that must be covered in the monthly reports of MINING OPERATIONS made to the department by the owners or operators of mines in exploitation in accordance with paragraph 3, article 100 of the mining code. These reports are made for statistical purposes and must contain a statement of the work performed during the month, the cost of same, the labor employed and the number of tons of ore extracted and exported. If the ore is treated or smelted in the country the quantity of metal produced must be specified. Many other details concerning the exploitation of mines are required to be given, inasmuch as the report covers all the operations of development work, extraction of ores, analyses, smelting, shipment, value, quantity, etc.—Rules and regulations governing the operations of the TRADE-MARK lawwere promulgated on August 15 last. ——A contract has been made by the Department of Fomento with Dr. Manuel Leon Quintero for the establishment of one or more PAPER FACTORIES in the States of Aragua and Carabobo.—The National Congress has approved the contract made by the Department of Fomento with the Central Sugar Co. for the establishment of SUGAR centrals in the district of Maracaibo, State of Zulia.——Dr. A. Scharffenorth has been granted an extension of time in which to commence the exploitation of iron mines in the district of Sucre, State of Miranda.——Carlos Medina Iturbe has been sent by the Venezuelan Government to study ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING in the United States. - Julio Heriberto Carvajal of Caracas has petitioned the Department of Fomento for a 10-year concession to manufacture and sell sesame and PEANUT OILS. The factories and plantations are to be situated at Valencia and Victoria. —TELE-GRAPH lines are to be constructed from Maracaibo to Perija, and from Coro to San Luis. --- The Cumaragua Mining Co. has acquired a number of COPPER MINES in the district of Bolivar, State of Yaracuy.—The board of mines established by a presidential decree of July 1, 1913, consists of a technical inspector, a general inspector, and the director of the national laboratory. The REVISING COMMITTEE OF SPECIAL LAWS, which commenced its duties on July 1, 1913, in Caracas, is composed of the following members: Dr. Carlos Alverto Urbaneja, Dr. Pedro M. Arcaya, Dr. Diego Bautista Urbaneja, Dr. Rafael Dominguez, Sr. Gustavo J. Paul, Gen. I. Pereira Alvarez, Dr. Pedro Manuel Ruiz, Sr. R. R. Alvarez, and Dr. Carlos Aristimuño Coll.





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1 Absent.

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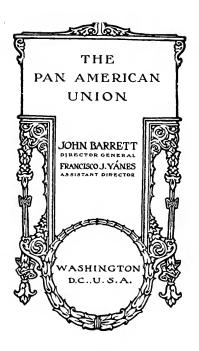
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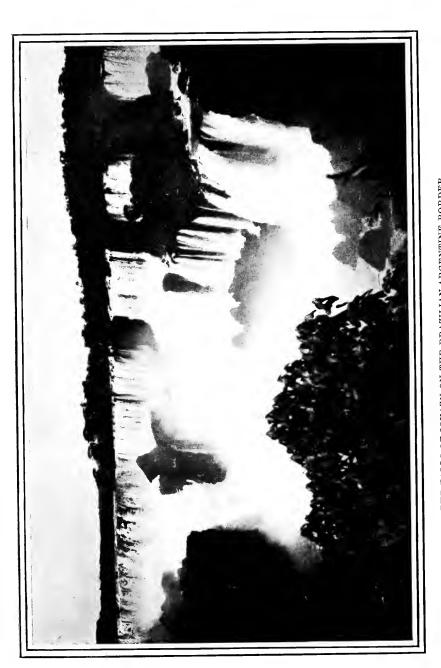


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In grandeur and scenic beauty Iguazu compares most favorably with Niagara. The falls are 50 feet higher and have a lateral extent of 1,250 feet greater than their North American rival. THE FALLS OF IGUAZU ON THE BRAZILIAN-ARGENTINE BORDER.

VOL. XXXVII

NOVEMBER, 1913

XO. 5

HYDRO-ELECTRIC OPERA-TIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA

WENTY years ago it was believed that the generation of electrical energy from water power would be limited to those sections in which coal or oil was comparatively scarce and expensive. How completely that theory has been upset in practice may be judged from the fact that California, which produces oil more cheaply and in greater quantity than any other part of the world, has also attained to a position of equal preeminence as a producer of hydroelectrical energy. It has become axiomatic that, given moderately favorable conditions for development, electricity from water power can compete with that generated by the use of oil or coal—or with steam or internal combustion engines direct—even at the centers where the oil or coal is produced. (The fact that current from hydraulic plants in the Sierras is being used to pump oil in several of the largest California fields is a most striking instance in point.)

Notwithstanding the foregoing, however, a scarcity of the standard fuels will always prove the most powerful initial incentive to hydraulic development, and the fact that South America, while affording magnificent power possibilities, is also more sparingly supplied with oil and coal than any other of the great continental land bodies of the world, with the possible exception of Africa, designates it as an especially favorable field for hydroelectrical endeavor. The fact that conditions favorable to the generation of electricity from water power obtain within economical transmitting distance of many of the populated centers of this continent where, on account of the high price of fuel, power of all descriptions is very expensive, means that installations of this character, even after giving the benefit of lower priced energy, will yield the handsomest of profits.



Fifty million cubic meters of material were used in the construction of this dam, which represses 260,000,000 cubic meters of water and irrigate 230,000 arcres. The dam cost \$1,320,000 in gold.

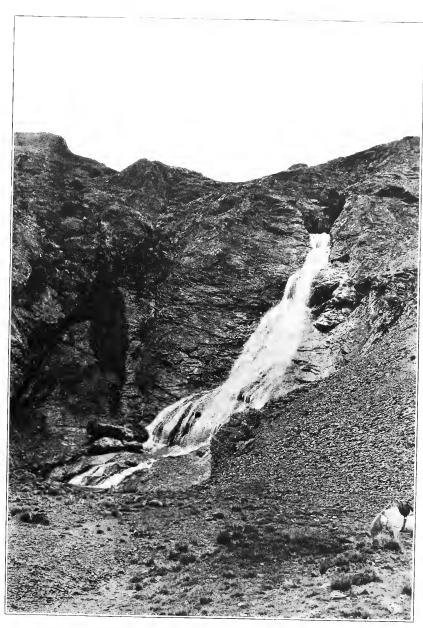


Plans have been submitted for generating power for the tramway service from a number of falls adjacent to the city and it is expected that work on this project will commence shortly.

The coal and oil productions of South America are comparatively insignificant. The most important coal mines are probably those at Coronel and Lota in southern Chile, but their product can probably be all consumed in supplying coasting steamers and a portion of the railway demand. Several other countries are known to have considerable coal bodies, but none of these is so situated as to make it likely to figure extensively commercially. Almost all of the coal used in South America is imported from abroad. This can be landed at the Brazilian and Rio Plata ports at a fairly low figure, but when it is required for the west coast, the high insurance incident to the passage of Cape Horn, and exposure to the deadly "northers" in the open ports of Chile make it very expensive, as does also railway transportation to the interior. While there are encouraging oil prospects in Venezuela, Bolivia, Brazil, Argentina, and a few other points, the production of liquid fuel for commercial purposes is, so far, practically limited to the fields of northern Peru and a newly opened district in the Province of Chubut, southeastern Argentina.

Fall, volume, and continuity of supply are the three prime essentials in the generation of electricity from water power, and, except in the Pampas country and the rainless district of northern Chile, these are to be found in almost every part of South America. From a mere physical standpoint, probably the finest opportunities for power development on the continent, if not in the world, are to be found on the eastern slopes of the Cordilleras of the Andes in Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador, where the moisture-laden clouds from the Amazon Valley dissolves in rain upon the cold slopes of the great mountain barrier. Here lofty mountains and tropical rainfalls conspire to form a number of river systems which for waterfalls, cascades, and torrential rapids, are unrivaled in the world save where the monsoon from the Indian Ocean precipitates its moisture upon the southern slopes of the Himalayas. Unluckily, in this region there is not, at present, any market whatever for power, and the same is true to a lesser degree of the country about the magnificent falls of the Iguazu, on the upper Parana, and the district around the falls of the Kaiteur, in British Guiana. I will confine my observations, therefore, to those regions where power, if generated, has a good chance of finding a market; where it can be turned to a practical use.

For easy and comparatively inexpensive hydroelectric development, Chile, with the possible exception of Switzerland and Kashmir, is the most favorably located country in the world. From about the twenty-eighth parallel (north of which to the Peruvian line are the rainless deserts of the nitrate Provinces) south to Tierra del Fuego and the Strait of Magellan there is not a city, village, or hamlet that can not be cheaply and efficiently served with electricity generated, in many instances, within 10 and in no case over 20 miles from its center. And few, indeed, are the towns and cities of Chile which



ALANCHA CASCADE, NEAR LA PAZ, BOLIVIA.



FALLS OF ITAPURA, TIETE RIVER, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

One of the numerous cataracts obstructing the course of the Tiete River, which flows a distance of 500 miles from the western slope of the Serra do Mar to the Alto Parana River. The rapids of this river furnish the electric light and power for the city of São Paulo. In a distance of less than half a mile there is a fall of 33 feet.



POWER AND LIGHT PLANT OF SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

This power station is near the historic city of Paranhyba, about 20 miles from the city of São Paulo. The São Paulo Tramway, Light & Power Co. has built large reservoirs by means of which electric generators are worked and thus the power for the electric car system as well as for the lighting of the city is very economically secured.

could not, between lighting, trolley lines, mines, sawmills, and general manufacturing, find that use of such power to its economic advantage. The narrow strip of Chile between the cordilleras and the coast is, for a considerable part of its length, as densely populated as Switzerland, and, with a people scarcely less industrious than the Swiss, there is no reason why the water power possibilities of the Andes should not be turned to as good account industrially as have those of the Alps.

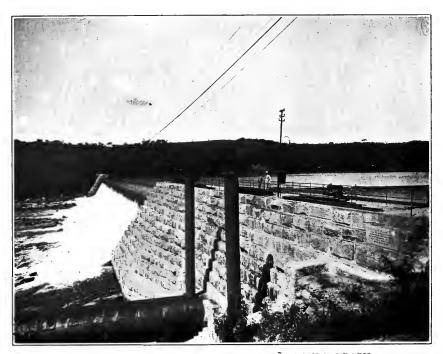
There are several hydroelectric installations—building or projected under way—in Chile at the present time, and though many of these are of greater magnitude, it is not likely that any of them will be inaugurated at so psychologically fitting a moment properly to impress the people with the possibilities of hydraulic development as happened in the instance of Valparaiso's first hydroelectric plant. I will describe the incident from notes made shortly after the event in question.

I arrived in the progressive city of Santiago at the height of the worst coal famine Chile had ever known. A heavily increased consumption had brought about a big shortage in the country's coal supply at a time when the fierce "northers" which sweep the Chilean coast during the winter made it dangerous for sailing vessels to venture there. Before a fleet of specially chartered steam colliers brought costly and tardy relief, all the good coal in the country had been exhausted, and the pickings from the dumps of the Lota and Coronel mines were selling at the equivalent of \$8, and even \$10 United States gold per ton.

In Santiago and Valparaiso electric cars ran on only three or four of the principal routes, and these were stopped early each afternoon in order to save coal to run the dynamos that furnished electricity for the few widely scattered street lamps that were still kept burning. In the smaller cities of from twenty to a hundred thousand inhabitants, such as Talca, Chillan, and Concepcion, conditions were even worse, passengers being conveyed only in cabs, while at night the streets were in total darkness.

It was in the midst of this period of Egyptian night that the company holding the street railway and lighting concessions in Valparaiso completed and put into operation a modern installation of turbines, driven by water from a fall near Panuelos, 10 miles distant from the city. Something like five or six thousand horsepower became instantly available, as a result of which the streets and parks of the city blazed forth once more with light, and the trolley service was reestablished with more cars and faster schedules than before. The rest of the country, wrapped in darkness for another two months, had ample time to contemplate at leisure the example set for it, and to get the lesson to be learned therefrom well in mind for future reference.

For many weeks the most quoted remark to be heard on the west coast of South America was the closing sentence of a statement made



DAM AT PARNAHYBA, TIETE RIVER, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

When the machinery was set up the high pipe at the foot was the largest in the world.



BEGINNING WORK ON A HYDRO-ELECTRIC STATION IN THE ACONCAGUA VALLEY CHILE.

Chile's great power market lies in the cities of Santiago and Valparaiso, and those of the populous Aconcagua Valley, all of which are within practicable transmitting distance of each other. The most comprehensive projects are those which plan to develop power at a number of sites on the Colorado and Aconcagua Rivers and transmit it to the various cities in the valley below.



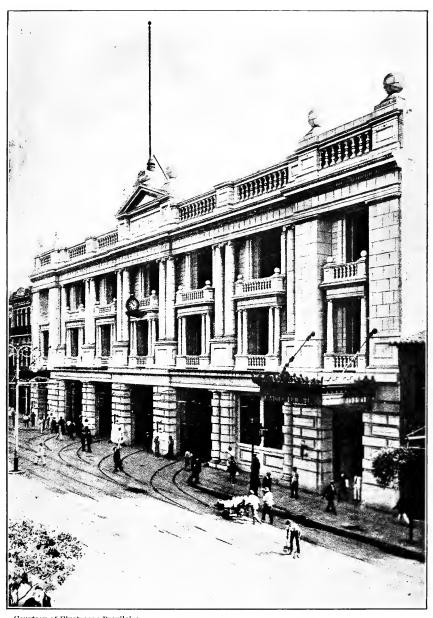
in a newspaper interview by an American engineer who chanced to be in Santiago at the time. After pointing out that the western coast of the continent had more favorable opportunity for the generation of electricity from water power than almost any other portion of the globe, he concluded by saying:

Under the circumstances, therefore, Chile, with all her losses and sufferings as a result of the coal famine, has about as much claim to sympathy as a man who stands up to his neck in a pool of clear water and cries for a drink because he is thirsty.

Chile's most spectacular power project is that for harnessing the magnificent falls of the Laja, sometimes called the Niagara of South America. The Laja is the main branch of the Rio Bio-Bio, which flows into the Pacific near Concepcion. The latter is the largest of the rivers of the southwest coast, and the Laja probably has a flow little less than that of the Hudson at Albany. The falls are over a hundred feet in height, with the physical conformation of the banks of the river ideal for economic installation. Unluckily, this splendid fall hardly lies within practicable transmitting distance of the region where power is most needed—Santiago, Valparaiso, and the Valley of the Aconcagua. Concepcion, Talcahuano, Chillan, and the populous intervening country, with several hundred thousand inhabitants in all, will reap full benefits of Laja power, however, and several divisions of the Government railway, with their branches, may be operated by it. Also, as this is the day when the mountain comes to Mahomet in the power world, numerous industrial concerns will establish themselves at or near the falls themselves, as at Niagara, to reap full advantage of cheap electricity.

Southern Chile—from the Bio-Bio to the Strait of Magellan—with its rolling hills, rich valleys, and heavy winter rainfall, has more water power than it will know what to do with for some decades to come. Swift perennial streams come tumbling down from the mountains every few miles, and there is not a village in this part of the country that could not be served from two or three different sources.

What is probably the finest opportunity for power development in this region occurs on the Rio Choshuenco, where that fine stream, in its 1,200-foot drop from Lake Perihueico to Lake Panguipulli, falls in the vicinity of 150 feet at one point. Upwards of 25,000 horsepower could be developed here at a comparatively small cost, but the ideal installation would be an intake at Lake Perihueco with a power house, ten miles away and 1,200 feet below, on Lake Pangupulli. This would be an expensive piece of work; yet there are few other points in the world where two or three hundred thousand horsepower could be developed at an equal cost. The fact that this power site lies in the Pass of San Martin, which, on account of its low altitude, will undoubtedly be chosen as the route of South America's first broadgauge transcontinental railway, makes it certain that a considerable



Courtesy of Illustração Brazileira.

THE NEW TERMINAL OF THE RIO DE JANEIRO TRAMWAY, LIGHT AND POWER CO. RUA MARECHAL FLORIANO, RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL.



LAJA FALLS, CHILE.

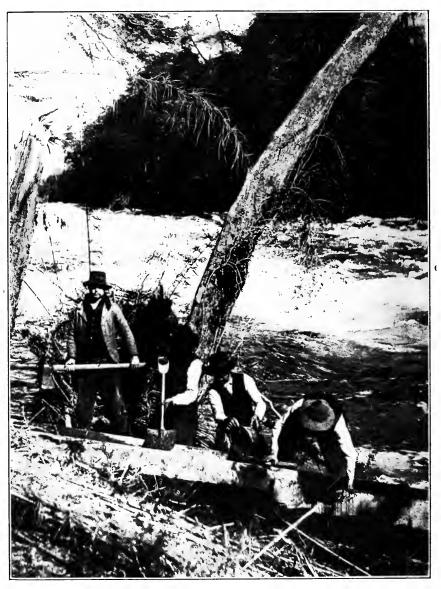
These wonderful falls have a drop of 106 feet. They occur in the Laja River, the main branch of the Rio Biobio, which flows into the Pacific near Concepcion. Harnessing these waters is the most ambitious of Child's power projects.

market for power will be created for a couple of hundred miles east and west, though for hardly enough in the near future to take full advantage of the magnificent possibilities for development.

Chile's great power market lies in the cities of Santiago and Valparaiso and those of the populous Aconcagua Valley, all of which are within practicable transmitting distance of each other and of a number of possible sites for development of hydraulic energy. comprehensive projects are those which plan to develop at a number of sites on the Colorado and Aconcagua Rivers and transmit it to the various cities in the valley below. The Aconcagua is the fine stream which the railway follows down the Chilean side of the Uspallata Pass, and the Colorado is its main branch. Both rise on the western watershed of the great Aconcagua—the highest peak in the Western Hemisphere—and are, therefore, drawing their flow from a storage unrivalled save by that of the Himalavas. There are few sheer falls of great height on either river, but for 50 miles or more of their courses each of them is a foam-white torrent of cascades and rapids upon which a fall of three or four hundred feet may be obtained inside of a mile or two at almost any point. The minimum flow of these fine streams, if utilized only in such plants as are already projected, will furnish power for the most populous section of Chile for many years to come. There are a number of other good power sites within econominal transmitting distance of Valparaiso and Santiago, but the Aconcagua-Colorado projects will probably fulfill the demands at the least cost.

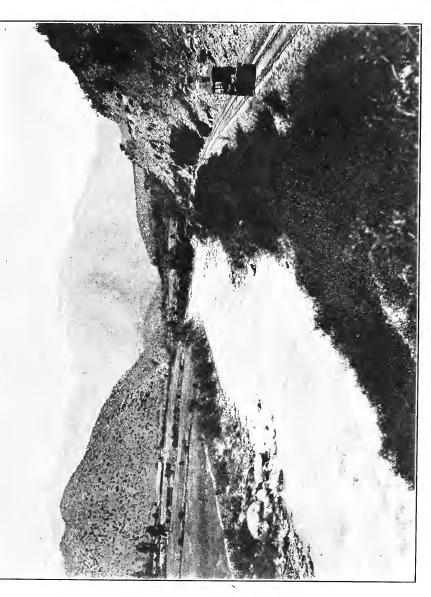
The closely populated, intensely cultivated strip of valley country stretching south from Santiago to Talca and Chillan is backed up by the fifteen to twenty thousand foot wall of the Andes all the way, and is, therefore, crossed by a succession of swift rivers, in each of which uncalculated power is running to waste. In every town of over 5,000 population one hears talk of power projects, and it would not be surprising to see this region in time as well supplied with cheap electricity as Switzerland.

Peru has more oil, and probably more coal, than any other country in South America, and yet, on account of the backwardness of transportation, the price of either of these fuels is practically prohibitive at any distance from its point of production. This leaves an almost open field for electricity from water power and it is interesting to hear, therefore, that this country is only less ideally situated than Chile for the development of the latter. The principal market is, of course, in the vicinity of Lima and Callao, where manufacturing, lighting, and fine urban and interurban electric railway systems use a considerable amount of power. The hydroelectric installations which supply this power are, perhaps, the most notable completed to date in South America. The largest of these is at Chosico, 25 miles from



A STRETCH OF THE RIO CALLE CALLE IN SOUTHERN CHILE, WHERE THERE ARE SEVERAL POSSIBLE POWER SITES.

Southern Chile, from the Biobio to the Strait of Magellan, with its rolling hills, rich valleys, and heavy winter rainfall, has such an abundance of water power that there is not a village in this part of the country that could not be served from two or three different sources.



THE GREAT ACONCAGUA RIVER, CHILE.

The Aconcagua is the fine stream which the railway follows down the Chilean side of the Uspallata Pass, and the Colorado is its main branch. Both rise on the western watershed of the mighty Aconcagua, the highest peak in the Western Hemisphere.

Lima, where a fall of 125 feet has been secured in a short distance for a flow of five cubic meters per second. The current is transmitted to Lima at 33,500 volts. The Polovora plant in Lima utilizes a fall of about 80 feet. Another station at Chaora Sana, 3 miles below that of Chosico, utilizes the same waters—that of the Rio Reisano—to develop 6,000 horsepower. By going farther afield the power supply of the Lima district may be augmented indefinitely, and as plans for extending the interurban lines and electrizing the steam lines are being energetically carried out the local power demand is likely to prove very considerable.

At Charcano, 8 miles from Arequipa, a thousand horsepower is developed at a station which receives its water through a mile and a quarter long canal. The flow of water is 4 cubic meters per second, and the fall about 90 feet. Several other towns have modest hydraulic installations, as have also a number of mines, sugar plantations, etc.

A hydroelectric station, which shares the honor with the Oroya Railroad of being the "highest in the world," is an installation at the Alpamina mine, which is located at an altitude of over 16,000 feet above the level of the sea. The electricity is generated direct at 3,000 volts and transmitted about 5 miles. At this station, as well as those of the Cerro de Pasco mines, which lie at an altitude of over 13,000 feet, great precautions have to be taken to avoid the interference of atmospheric electricity, always a troublesome factor at great heights.

In all, something between 75,000 and 100,000 horsepower have already been made available in Peru by hydraulic installations, with future development subject less to the limitations of nature than demand.

A lack of demand rather than of a potential supply may be also ascribed as the reason for the fact that little has so far been done in hydraulic development in Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, and Paraguay. The three countries first named are especially well watered, while their physical conformation leaves little to be desired from the standpoint of the hydraulic engineer. Population and industrial development are conditions precedent to a demand for power at whatever cost, and until this demand is created hydraulic development will be confined to the vicinity of a few of the larger cities and the more progressive mining districts. (In this latter particular it is interesting to note that American manufacturers of electrical machinery are thoroughly alive to the needs of the situation and have been especially successful in turning out equipment that would satisfy the exigencies of primitive transport. In supplying a three-phase generator to a gold mine at Santo Domingo, in central Peru, the General Electric Co. turned it out in a shape that permitted it to be transported to its destination on muleback. European



THE TEQUENDAMA FALLS, COLOMBIA.

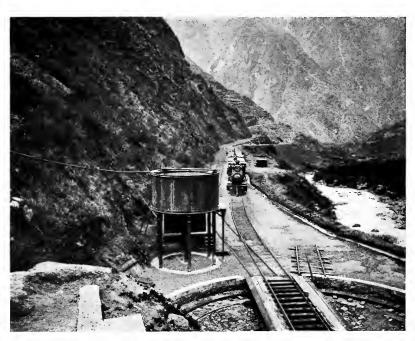
Thuse falls are formed by the waters of the Bogota River about 30 miles from the capital of Colombia. Humboldt estimated their height to be over 600 feet, other travelers ranged in their estimates have b from 600 to 800 feet, but after careful work with the finest instruments, br. Hamilton Rive gave the height of the falls as 410 feet, an inest

THE BOGOTA RIVER ABOUT 4 MILES FROM THE FALLS OF TEQUENDAMA.

Vt this point the falls take their first plunge into the valley and have been utilized for electrical purposes. The water power possibilities of this river are immense and some day will prove an investigable blossing to the great Sabana of Bogota.



STREET CAR IN SANTIAGO, CHILE.



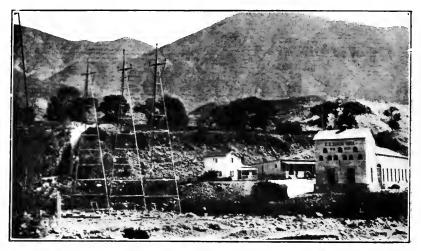
SCENE ON THE OROYA RAILROAD IN PERU.

bidders, instead of concentrating their efforts on special construction, had seriously recommended the grading of wagon roads that would have cost 10 times the price of the electrical installation. Similar ingenuity in conforming to the limiting exigencies of the situation has given to North American manufacturers the cream of the trade in electrical machinery all over South America.)

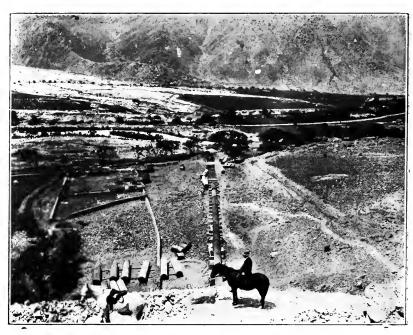
The many hundreds of miles of the pampas stretching between the eastern slopes of the Andes and the great Argentino-Uruguayan population center about the Rio Plata completely preclude (under the present limitations of practicable transmission) the latter region from benefiting by the power of the snow-fed streams of the backbone of the continent. At one place only in Argentina, the city and Province of Mendoza, is there a large market for power at a point where the latter may be drawn from the cordilleran streams. The Mendoza River flows down the Uspallata Pass on the Atlantic side in much the same way that the Rio Aconcagua follows it down the Pacific side of the divide. Like the Chilean river, also, it draws its flow from the melting snow of the very highest peaks of the Western Hemisphere. The following facts regarding the power possibilities of the Rio Mendoza I take from notes made on the spot during one of my visits to that section:

For upward of a hundred miles above where it emerges from the foothills of the Andes, near the city of Mendoza, the river of that name has a fall ranging from 1.5 to 5 per cent, and there is a large flow of water throughout the year. Exact figures on this flow I could not obtain, but at the time of my visit in early May—the fall of the year on that side of the line—it was said to be at its lowest mark. At that time, at a point near the city, it was about 100 feet wide, from 3 to 10 feet deep, and flowing at a rate of from 6 to 8 miles an hour. Possibly I can give a better idea of the river's fall in another way. The altitude of Mendoza is 2,000 feet, and Las Cuevas, the point at which the railway enters the tunnel under the summit of the Andes, is something less than 11,000 feet. Between these points is less than a hundred miles by railway, and, I should judge, hardly more by river. A fall of 9,000 feet for so large a stream in so comparatively short a distance is not found in North America outside of Alaska.

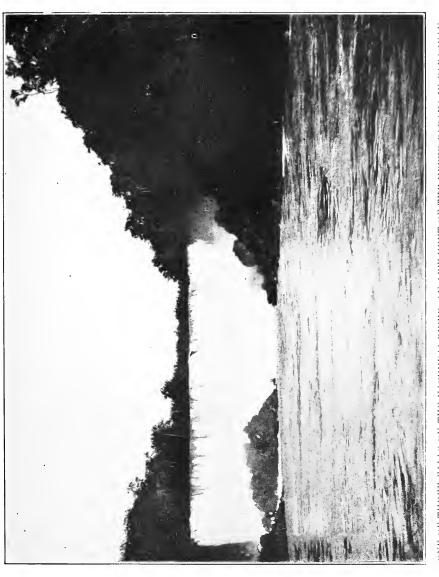
The volume of the Rio Mendoza at Las Cuevas is about one-fourth of that of the main stream at the point which I first mentioned, and immediately below this station it falls five or six hundred feet in what is practically a series of cascades. At this point a fall of 800 feet could be obtained with half a mile of ditch paralleling the railway track around the mountain. If it should be necessary completely to dam the river (which I doubt) in order to make the diversion, some provision would have to be made in the way of gates for drawing off the silt which this, in common with other Andean streams, carries in suspension. Damming, if imperative, could be effected without great difficulty at several points where the river



GENERAL VIEW OF YANACOTA POWER STATION, PERU.



BUILDING A PIPE LINE AT THE YANACOTA POWER STATION, PERU



ONE OF THREE FALLS ON THE NACUNDAL RIVER, AN AFFLUENT OF THE UPPER PARANA IN PARAGUAY.

runs not over 20 feet wide between high walls, with comparatively level open valleys above. I may also add that the general topography of the river valley is such that ditches could be kept to their level along the hills without recourse to a great deal of tunneling or fluming.

As to finding a use for electrical power developed from the Mendoza River there can be no question. The Province of Mendoza is the greatest single wine-producing district in the Western Hemisphere. It has a population of upward of 150,000, of which number perhaps one-third are in the city of that name. The enormous Italian and Spanish immigrations to Argentina have created a greater demand for cheap wines than can be supplied, and the lower classes drink the wines of Mendoza simply because it can be supplied to them cheaper than the lowest grades of European importations. In spite of the low price at which it is sold, however, the annual value of the Mendoza crop is in excess of \$25,000,000 gold.

Those in Mendoza who have studied the question estimate that the two railroads—the Great Western and the Argentine Transandine—together with the seores of wineries of that Province and San Juan, all within easy transmitting distance, could find use for from two to three hundred thousand horsepower of electrical energy, an amount which is well within the capacity of the Rio Mendoza to supply.

The greatest center of population and industry in South America is that included within a hundred-mile radius of the Rio Plata estuary, where the great cities of Buenos Aires, Montevideo, La Plata, and others must total between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 inhabitants. Here is practically an unlimited market for power, but, as I have mentioned, the 700 miles of Pampas between the coast and the foot of the Andes constitutes, under the present limitations of transmission, an impassable gulf. To the north, in the Iguazu Falls of the Parana and the gorges of the same river, lies another incalculable source of power, but the distance of approximately 500 miles which intervenes between there and the cities of Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario is also economically unbridgable under the present possibilities of transmission. The Iguazu may legitimately be included with Niagara and the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi as one of the three greatest cataracts in the world. In form it is more broken than Niagara, but will probably average quite as high or higher, and at times probably flows more water. Projects for developing electrical power at Iguazu have been noted in Buenos Aires from time to time, but it would seem hardly likely that anything on a great scale will be attempted until further advances have been made in longdistance transmission.

Kaiteur, on the Potaro, a branch of the River Essequebo, in British Guiana, might be characterized as the highest fall of great volume in



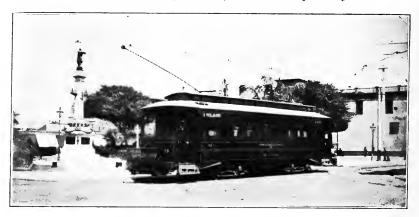
PRELIMINARY WORK ON THE POWER CANAL AT CHOSICA, PERU.

Two hydraulic stations, located at this point, about 33 miles from the coast, supply the power and light for Callao, Lima, and all the surrounding towns.



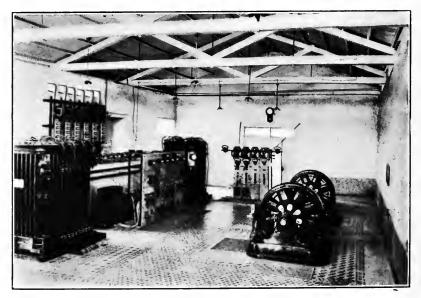
SECTION OF CHOSICA POWER CANAL, PERU

the world. Three hundred feet wide and 700 feet high, it stands without a rival of its kind. Though reaching it involves an endless succession of train, steamer, launch, and canoe journeys and takes



INTERURBAN CAR AT CALLAO PERU.

many days, it is nevertheless probably within economical transmitting distance of Georgetown and the railways and numerous great sugar mills of the coastal region. Neither the market of the present, however, nor that of the near future is likely to be considerable



CALLAO ELECTRIC RAILWAY SUBSTATION AT LIMA, PERU.

enough to warrant the great expense of building and maintaining a transmission line through some hundreds of miles of the densest tropical jungle in the world.

THE MEXICAN FOREIGN OFFICE ARCHIVES' ...

HE archives of the foreign office in Mexico City are in the building of the ministerio de relaciones exteriores, which is located on the Avenida Juarez five minutes' walk west of the Alameda Park. Its front windows look out along the Paseo de la Reforma, the most beautiful boulevard in the capital and surpassed by few on the continent. Passing through the wide front door, the common entrance for automobiles and pedestrians, one finds himself in a large inner court 50 or 60 feet square. On the right side a wide marble staircase leads to the large waiting room on the second floor.

A letter of introduction from Secretary of State Knox in Washington to Ambassador Wilson in Mexico had prepared the way, so all that remained for the writer to do after getting to the city was to call at the embassy and get his personal introduction from Ambassador Wilson to Foreign Minister Lascurain. After a delay of only one day a private audience was tendered by the latter, at which a written introduction to the keeper of the archives was given. Sr. Lascurain showed his well-known courtesy and consideration by making intelligent inquiries concerning the research work to be undertaken and by calling personally at the archives a few days to learn whether the work was progressing satisfactorily.

The archivist and his assistants were most obliging and permitted ready and free access to the manuscripts desired. His office is on the ground floor of the building, opening from a second inner court to the rear of that mentioned above, and about equal in size. This and several adjoining rooms on the same floor and others on the floor above are occupied by the archives. Most of the manuscripts desired, being of an early date, were stored in a room at some distance from the other rooms and not regularly unlocked and not occupied by any of the archival force. During the first few days the archivist or one of his assistants remained constantly in the room, but thereafter, apparently convinced that no improper use would be made of the privilege, perfectly free and unsupervised access was given.

The walls of the rooms are shelved much like the walls of a grocery store. As shown in the accompanying picture, the shelves are filled with boxes, or cajas, each large enough for an ordinary-size manuscript to lie unfolded on the bottom. Within these boxes most of the manuscripts are arranged in small bundles, each bundle being covered by a paper folder. One of these small bundles constitutes what is called an expediente, and contains papers all on the same or very closely related subjects. The expedientes vary in size, sometimes half a dozen and other times as many as four or five dozen filling a

¹ By William R. Manning, adjunct professor of Spanish-American history, University of Texas.



BUILDING OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, MEXICO CITY, MEXICO.

The archives of the foreign office are preserved in this building and are in charge of a competent archivist and corps of assistants.

box about 8 inches deep. Each expediente bears a label indicating the particular documents which it contains, with the dates which most of them bear. On the outer end of each box is a card indicating, in a general way, the nature of its contents. Boxes containing manuscripts on the same or closely related subjects are supposed to be kept in proximity. The most obvious classification is geographical, the documents being placed together which relate to America, or Europe, or Asia, etc. Each of these is subdivided according to countries, and each country by subject, as, for example, under the United States those having to do with claims, treaties, or commerce. Some groups deal with several countries and are marked "International Some do not yield themselves to the geographical or national arrangement. All dealing with questions of limits have recently been rearranged and classified in a section by themselves in a separate room with a special official in charge. Within any given class the boxes, expedients, and individual letters are arranged chronologically as nearly as they can conveniently be.

This scheme of arrangement would be fairly satisfactory if it had ever been completely and consistently worked out and had been left undisturbed. But many of the boxes bear no labels, and in them the papers have apparently never been classified. Hundreds of unrelated letters of widely varying sources and dates are here mingled together in utter disregard of any order. There is no way of telling what may be found except by patiently turning them over a sheet at a time and examining their contents. This unfortunate condition arises partially from the fact that such free use of the manuscripts has been permitted. No matter how carefully they are handled, it is impossible to keep unbound manuscripts in any fixed order. For this reason the guide to the materials for American history in the archives of Mexico, prepared by Prof. H. E. Bolton under the direction of the department of historical research of the Carnegie Institution at Washington, is already partly out of date so far as the archives of the foreign office are concerned, although it is not yet through the press. Since it was prepared certain portions of these archives have been reclassified and some documents have been transferred to other depositories.

The manuscripts of later dates, especially those bearing on issues of the present day, are more carefully arranged and preserved in better order. In the general archives kept in the National Palace many of the manuscripts are neatly and permanently bound; and in some other archives, as those of Fomento, they are temporarily bound in such a way as to prevent their being disarranged and to make them easily consulted. It is to be hoped that the Government may before long adopt some plan for binding all manuscripts in the archives of the foreign office.

Space was very obligingly provided for four typewriter operators and a verifier who did the mechanical work of making transcripts of manuscripts selected. Before they were copied they had to be



STATELY RECEPTION ROOM OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, MEXICO CITY, MEXICO.

submitted to the archivist, who decided whether they were proper to be copied or not. In most cases this examination was merely a matter of form, scarcely any being withheld. Each typewriter girl after she had copied an expediente read her copies to the verifier, who held and compared the original manuscripts and corrected any errors in the copy.

In the room mentioned above which was turned over almost exclusively to the use of the writer and his assistants, the manuscripts were nearly all of early dates, though some belonged to the last century. Naturally few bore dates earlier than 1821, when de facto independence began. Those copied nearly all belonged to the decade following that date.

Students of the history of the United States find in the Mexican foreign office not only the correspondence between that Government and their own, and the communications between Mexican officials respecting relations with the United States, such as are found in the foreign office of any country, but in addition to these they find many documents dealing with regions formerly parts of Mexico but now constituting the Southwestern States of their own country. For these are the archives not only of exterior relations, but also, for large portions of the history of Mexico, of interior relations. Other Government archives in the city contain many more such documents than those of this office. If there is any reasonable ground for supposing that documents on any subject were ever sent to Mexico, either under the national or later viceregal period, the investigator can feel practically sure that some or all of such now exist there. Furthermore, it is hardly probable that any event of any importance whatever ever happened in any region controlled by Mexican or Spanish officials without full reports of it being written out and sent to superior officials. Either originals or copies of most of these were deposited in Mexico City. During the colonial period copies of such usually found their way also to the archives of the Indies at Seville in Spain, and are now to be found there.

Of course some documents have been lost or destroyed or pilfered; but most are preserved and constitute an almost exhaustless and, as yet, scarcely touched treasure house for investigators in American and especially southwestern and Spanish American history. The investigator's difficulties in these archives arise not from a lack of material, but from the necessity of selecting from the great mass of material that he must go over the small portion that he can afford time or money to copy or use.

The never-failing courtesy and the ever-ready helpfulness of the archive officials make work in the Mexican archives a great pleasure, and go far to compensate for any difficulties one encounters because of the lack of classification and orderly arrangement of the documents in some of the archives.

THE ARGENTINE AND PERUVIAN RIFLE TEAMS

HEN the rifle and pistol matches of the Pan American Shooting Union were held in Buenos Aires last year a decision was reached to hold the matches of 1913 in the United States. Circumstances made it impracticable for more than two teams from South America to attend, but these rendered an excellent account of themselves. They were the teams from Argentina and Peru, made up as follows:

Argentina: Dr. Juan Carlos Gallegos, team captain; Gregorio Pereyra, engineer, navy; Adan Mendez; Abelardo Cavatorta; Humberto Petit; Benjamin Tealdi; Antonio Daneri; Romulo Ferreyra; Ataliva Yañez, navy; Jose Barrientos, navy; Francisco Gerosa, navy;

Alfredo Pugnali.

Peru: Ernesto Febres Odriozola, Miguel E. Lopez, Santiago E. Albornoz, Pablo C. Toledo, Felipe B. Osorio, Francisco Zegarra Ballon (killed), Eduardo Rodriguez, Juan E. Zegarra, Moises Montoya.

These two teams arrived in New York toward the end of July, where they were officially received by representatives from the Government and taken at once to Seagirt, New Jersey, where they had opportunity to practice on the range there under just such conditions as they were to meet during the official matches later on.

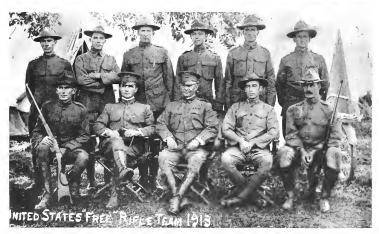
The shooting was done at Camp Perry, Ohio, a large rifle range situated upon the shore of Lake Erie. Here the international matches began on September 1 and continued until September 9. The matches of the international union were held at the same time, while the national matches of the United States had preceded the international meeting.

The two teams from south of the Equator shot very well indeed. The Peruvians were greatly distressed and their shooting suffered in consequence of a terrible loss which they experienced through the accidental death of one of the members of their team, Francisco Zegarra Ballon. This unfortunate incident greatly lessened the chances of the team to win, and yet its members shot well in every match they entered.

The team from Argentina won the Pan American team match and the Pan American individual match for the rifle, which gives to the Argentinos the team and individual championship of the Pan American Union. Members of the Argentine team won other important individual matches, and in the Palma trophy match for the longrange championship of the world, shot with the army rifle, finished





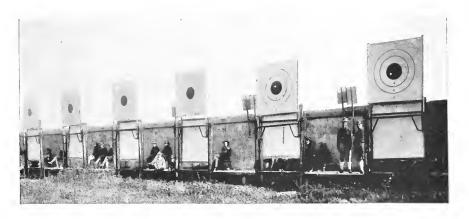


Courtesy of Arms and the Man. Washington, D. C.

THE PAN AMERICAN TEAMS AT THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCHES, CAMP PERRY, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 1 TO SEPTEMBER 9, 1913.

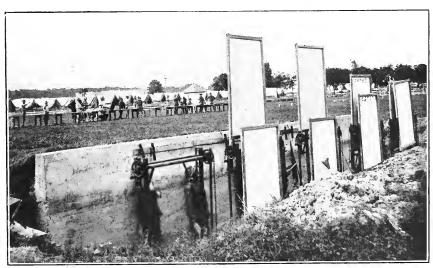


GENERAL VIEW OF CAMP PERRY, NEAR TOLEDO, OHIO, WHERE THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCHES OF 1913 WERE HELD.



INTERIOR OF A TARGET BUTT ON A LARGE RANGE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Attention is directed to the concrete wall erected to protect marker and outrange targets which are in position to be fired upon.



Courtesy of Arms and the Man, Washington. D. C.

PISTOL AND REVOLVER RANGE AT CAMP PERRY, OHIO.

Note soldiers in trenches. After a shot had been fired, the target is lowered by these men and the exact location and score are telephoned by them to the contestants on the range. Immediately a new target is raised, and thus the contest goes on all day almost without intermission.



Courtesy of Arms and the Man, Washington, D. C.

THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMS AT THE CAMP PERRY SHOOTING CONTESTS, CAMP PERRY, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 1 TO SEPTEMBER 9, 1913.

second to the United States and defeated the team from Canada. This was a most notable victory inasmuch as the team had not received special instruction in long-range shooting.

A team made up of members of the Argentine navy also shot

against a team from the United States Navy and won.

After the meeting at Camp Perry was over the members of the two teams under the escort of Americans specially selected for the purpose visited Niagara Falls and other points of interest, finishing the journey to the east coast of the United States by stopping at Seagirt, New Jersey, where is located another large rifle range. Here the Argentinos again did conspicuously fine work, winning some individual matches, and in every instance showing great shooting skill.

The impression created by the Argentinians and Peruvians was most favorable. Comments were heard on every hand of praise for these fine specimens of sturdy manhood. Characteristic of this comment is the editorial mention of the Argentinian and Peruvian teams made by Arms and the Man, the national military and shooting weekly, and the foremost exponent of rifle shooting in the United States. It said:

THE ARGENTINIANS.

We have in the magnificent showing made by the Argentine riflemen, who have been shooting in our international matches at Camp Perry and Sea Girt, another evidence of the intelligence, adaptability, strength, and stamina of the "Yankees of South America."

It is not alone the fact that these men won the championship of the Pan American Union by defeating our team and the individuals who shot against them; nor that they finished a close second in the Palma—although unaccustomed to long-range shooting; nor that they ran the team of the United States a close race for the North America match. Not one or all of these furnished the full basis of our pride in them and admiration of them as brother Americans.

Vastly more important than these victories, great though these victories undoubtedly are, is the evidence the Argentinians have shown of being men, genuine men, virile,

sturdy, and lusty in mind and body and spirit.

We saw them last year, as was recorded in Arms and the Man at the time, take defeat in Buenos Aires at the hands of their brother riflemen of the north with the same fine spirit of sportsmanship they exhibited this year after an overwhelming victory.

They are the representatives, and the worthy representatives, of a strong sister republic—Argentina. They are proud of their country and confident of her high destiny,

with reason.

We express the hope that the visit of the Argentinians to the United States may have the effect of making our people understand more clearly than ever before that there is just as live a plant of American civilization in Argentina as blossoms here in the United States. Not so old a plant as ours and not quite so large, because disturbed too often in its first growing, but a live thing it is and worthy of the attention and respect of the whole world.

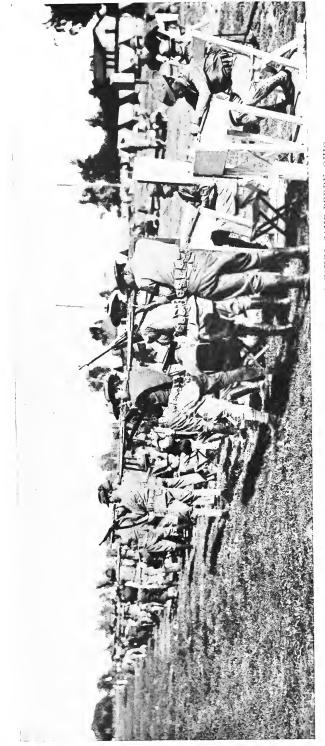
Only in the long-range shooting did we hold our own, and even there we shall have to look well to it in the future, or these other Americans, the Argentinians, will take the place of military long-range rifle championship we have held for so many years.

No one who saw the Argentinians in camp and on the range during dreary waits and amidst strange and unpleasant surroundings, in the thick of fierce competitions of



PAN AMERICAN TROPHY WON BY THE ARGENTINE TEAM.

Cup presented by Hon. John W. Garrett, United States minister to Argentina, and won by the Argentine team in the Pan American contests at the International Contest of Sharpshooters Camp Perry, Ohio, September 1 to 9, 1913.



SHOOTING FROM THE STANDING POSITION AT THE RIFLE MATCHES, CAMP PERRY, OHIO.



Courtesy of Arms and the Man, Washington, D. C.

THE ARGENTINE NAVAL TEAM AT CAMP PERRY, OHIO.

This team shot against a team from the United States Navy and won.

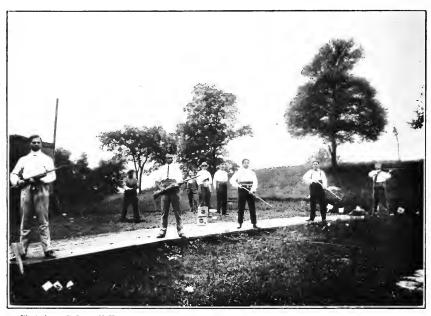
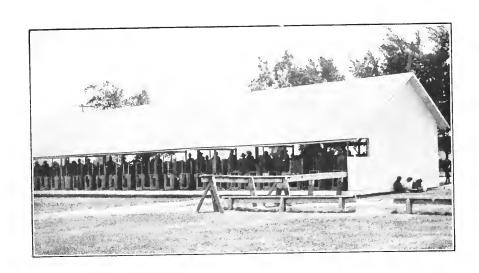
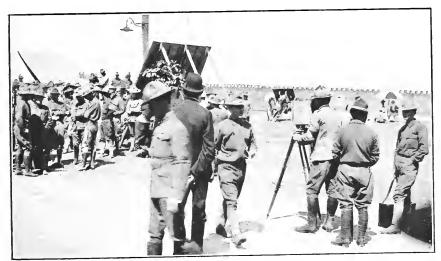


Photo by A. P. Lane, N. Y.

A SQUAD OF THE ARGENTINE TEAM IN ACTION.

Capt. Juan Carlos Gallegos about to shoot,

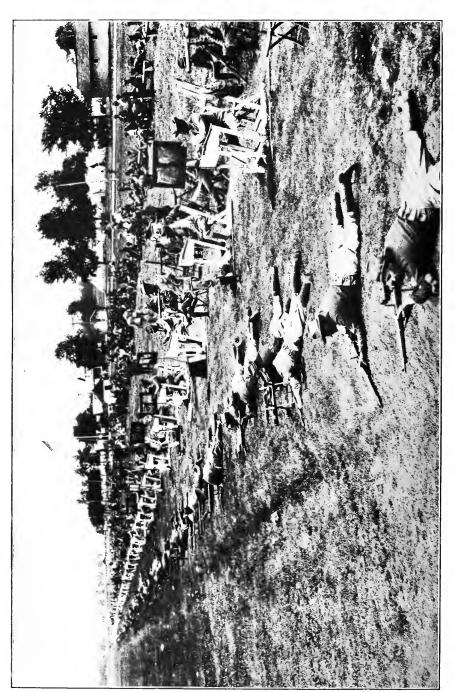




Courtesy of Arms and the Man, Washington, L. C.

AT THE CAMP PERRY SHOOTING CONTESTS, SEPTEMBER, 1913.

Upper: The international shooting house. Lower: Making "movies" of the matches.



ON THE 600-YARD FIRING LINE AT THE RIFLE MATCHES, CAMP PERRY, OHIO.

unfamiliar aspects, can deny that they were as patient, as courageous, as courteous, as calm, and as sportsmanlike as men of any blood could possibly be.

The Argentinians are men; we mark them as such and count it an honor to have met, to have known, and to have been beaten by them.

THE PERUVIANS.

The team of riflemen from Peru which has been participating in the international matches in this country is composed of a fine group of gentlemen and sportsmen. In coming so far to take part in these matches they displayed an excellent spirit. They had no chance of winning and they knew it before the journey began. But they came and did their best because they thought it their duty, to show their friendliness toward the United States, and to learn.

Rifle practice is in its infancy with them, but the infant is a healthy one and bound to grow. The unfortunate death of one of the members of the team at Camp Perry was a severe blow to the Peruvians and naturally militated against their highest success.

Various circumstances have operated to make Peru less rapid in her development than some other of the South American nations, but the germ and more of genuine national life are there, and must continue to increase in size and strength. The country has done wonderfully well when all its difficulties are considered.

The Peruvians are our friends. We admire their many good qualities, and we feel honored to have had them as our guests. We shall hope to see more of them and to be able to know them better in the future.

The teams sailed for home on October 4, leaving many admirers and friends behind them.

It is to be hoped other occasions will arise when not only Argentinians and Peruvians, but men from the other strong nations lying to the south of the United States may come to take part with their brother sportsmen in trials of skill with what is called the king of all arms—the rifle.



UNITED STATES STUDENTS IN GUATEMALA SCHOOLS

NE of the most potent factors in bringing nations into closer accord is found in the intermingling of their youth. Impressions and misunderstandings that in later years prove barriers to friendship are passed as trivial matters in younger life; and the recognized fact that ties of friendship and companionship formed in youth often last throughout long and eventful lives to the betterment of all concerned need not be reiterated.

The movement launched a few years ago of the interchange of professors and students between the United States and the Latin countries is gradually growing in importance and results. In connection with the progress in this great movement the BULLETIN is pleased to present to its readers further steps that the Government of Guatemala has taken in the matter.

Last June the minister from Guatemala to the United States, Sr. Don Joaquin Mendez, visited Secretary of State Bryan, and during a conversation the two officials discussed the question of closer intellectual relatious between their respective countries. The main features of the interview related to the interchange of students and the encouragement of the study of the Spanish language in the schools of the United States and the study of English in Guatemala.

As a result of the general movement, and especially of the conversation above mentioned, the President of Guatemala has offered, through Minister Mendez, five scholarships in Guatemalan institu-

tions to young men and women from the United States.

These scholarships include lodging, board, washing, uniforms, and instruction in official institutions of Guatemala, which are situated in the capital city. The age of the applicants should be between 14 and 18 years, except in the case of an applicant for the military academy course, where the minimum requirement is 15 years. Applicants must have previously received thorough primary and grammar school courses.

The female scholarships will be good for the Young Ladies National Institute, where the holders may become candidates for graduation in the sciences and arts; or in the Practical School for Girls, in which

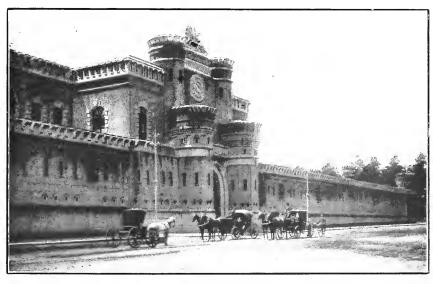
high-school and technological courses are pursued.

In the case of male applicants, the scholarships will be good for a three-year course in the military academy, in the National Institute for Boys, or in the Practical School for Boys, the courses in the latter two institutions being somewhat similar to those of the girls' schools, respectively.



TEMPLE OF MINERVA, GUATEMALA CITY, GUATEMALA.

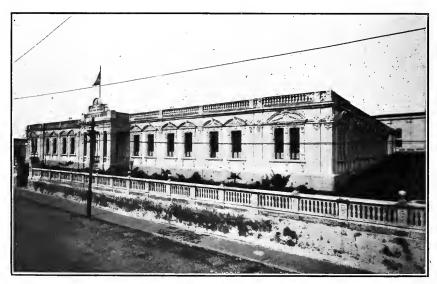
OnllOctober 28, 1899, President Manuel Estrada published a decree setting apart the last Sunday in October of each year as a national holiday to celebrate the benefits of public instruction. The exercises and festivities are participated in by teachers, pupils, and the general public and are held in temples erected and dedicated to this purpose.



THE MILITARY ACADEMY AT GUATEMALA CITY WHICH WILL HONOR THE GOVERN-MENT SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED IN THE UNITED STATES.



PRACTICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEARING COMPLETION, IN GUATEMALA CITY, TO WHICH THE GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS WILL ADMIT STUDENTS.



PRACTICAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT GUATEMALA CITY WHICH WILL ACCEPT THE GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED TO U: S. STUDENTS.

Successful applicants for these scholarships may start for Guatemala at any time, although active studies begin annually on January 8 and continue until the last week in October. At the commencement of the schools at the latter date, when vacation begins, the feasts of Minerva take place. These festivities were created by President Estrada Cabrera a few years ago and are annual events of great public interest, in which all students of the schools and colleges take part.

As to the choosing of students for the scholarships, the Guatemalan Government has left the matter entirely at the pleasure of the United States Department of State. This department has already received a number of applications from young persons in different sections of the United States, and the movement seems to be meeting with a hearty general response by students; but there being only five scholarships available, some of the ambitious young persons must be disappointed.

President Wilson, through Secretary of State Bryan, has expressed his appreciation of the honor the President of Guatemala has done this country in making such a gracious offer, which, it is hoped, may

be reciprocated at an early date.

While the United States Government is not in a position to actually appoint persons to these scholarships, it will give public notice of the offer and assist in every way the selection of young persons who will not disappoint the expectations of Guatemala.

The Department of State will also suggest to institutions of learning of the country the propriety of reciprocating the good will expressed by the Government of Guatemala, by offering scholarships in the United States to students from the Central American Republic.

COTTON IN THE DOMINI-CAN REPUBLIC :: :: ::

EPORTS from the Yaque Valley, near Monte Cristi, indicate a fertile field in that region for cotton cultivation. One of the plantations located in that valley has built a cotton gin and cleared and fenced 350 acres of land on which they had installed an irrigation plant, flumes, and canals with a capacity of 3½ million gallons a day. Here they are making experiments in a scientific manner. They first marked off the land and plowed it into beds 7 feet apart and 5 inches in depth. The land was then harrowed and was found to pulverize very readily. Seeding was

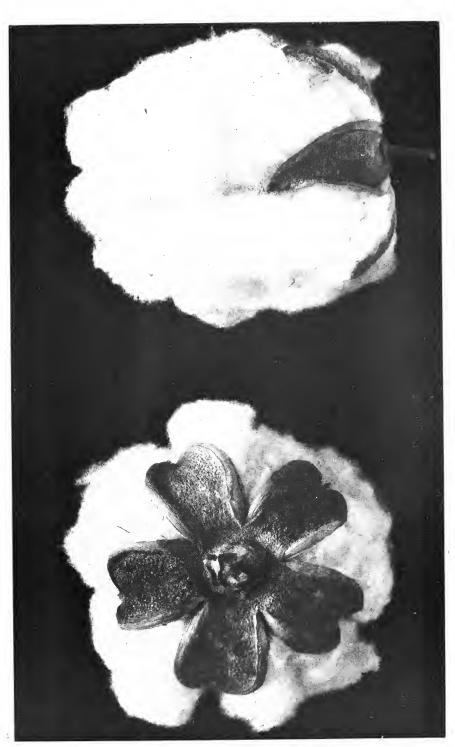
done in January after the December rains and high-grade seed used which was imported from the Sea Islands.

As soon as the young plants were sufficiently high the rows were barred off and hoed. The land then received three cultivations with Avery sweeps and before laying by were gone over twice with cultivators. Caterpillars appeared, and at first Paris green mixed with 5 parts of flour was used; the climate being very dry it was found necessary to apply the mixture wet as the dry poison burned the tender leaves. Since then wet arsenate of lead was used mixed in water (3 pounds of arsenate of lead to 50 gallons water). This



AN OPEN BOLL OF EGYPTIAN COTTON.

mixture, applied as a spray, was found to be successful in killing caterpillars and did not injure the plants. The cost of this treatment compared with the value of the crop was insignificant. Irrigating was not begun until April and from then on water was applied once a month. The cotton commenced to yield in May. The stalks were extremely well fruited. One section of 125 acres has already produced 90 bales, and from the present fruiting it will produce still a very large amount of cotton before the end of the season. All the cotton is extremely long, fine, and strong, averaging very even, and is graded as 1\frac{3}{4}-inch staple.



As the experiment has been successful, the company contemplates cultivating a larger acreage next season.

The following description of the Yaque Valley is from an original report on the cotton developments in the Dominican Republic, written by Mr. Banon, who is well known in reclamation projects in the arid districts.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT ON THE COTTON DEVELOPMENT IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC BY EDWARD MAWAGLY BANON, EXAMINING ENGINEER.

Here is one of the most magnificent alluvial valleys I have ever explored. It is traversed by the Yaque River, the largest river in the Republic, having its source in the Cordillera Central, a mountain range raising its timber-covered peaks 9,000 feet above the sea level.

The general geological contour of the valley would indicate that at one time it was a great mountain-bound inlet of the sea, which in the course of ages became filled with the rich alluvial deposit composed of the decomposed tropical vegetation and fine sandy hillside erosions brought down and deposited by the River Yaque on its way to the Atlantic Ocean. The valley is now covered with a scrub tree called cambron, some underbrush, and two varieties of cacti.

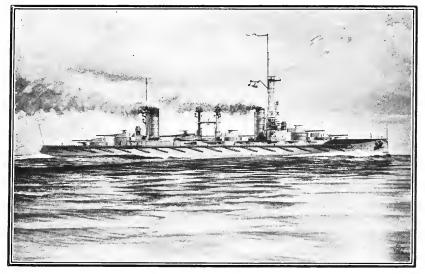
I spent several days riding over the valley investigating the soil and growth of brush and seeking to discover the most advantageous location. The soil and other conditions are almost identical throughout the entire valley, which is perfectly level and absolutely free from stone of any description and contains about 40,000 acres of irrigable land. The soil is rich, being an alluvial deposit with a trifle of sand. The location I finally chose is on the south bank of the Yaque, on the main road and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the port of Monte Cristi. The river here runs very slowly and is 7 feet deep, being navigable for barges, and gives one a view of a cross section of the country, showing 16 feet of alluvial deposit; the waters of the river are pure and supply Monte Cristi, a town of 2,000 souls, which is a healthy place, free from fever and other tropical sicknesses. There are two hotels, two large wholesale merchant bankers, several retail stores, a military fort, and church. The harbor is large and sheltered by two small islands. The water is sufficiently deep to accommodate large ocean steamers, though loading and unloading are now done by means of barges. The port is visited by the Clyde Line of steamers, direct to New York in five days, and the vessels of the Hamburg-American Line.

There is cable communication with New York and telephone with the rest of the Republic. The climate is semiarid, with a short rainy season during part of November, December, and January. The rest of the year is extremely dry, except for occasional showers during May and June. The minimum temperature is 66 and the maximum 93, with a mean of 75 winter and 85 summer. The trade winds blow all day from the Atlantic Ocean across the valley, which makes even the warmest day pleasant, and a land breeze blows at night. These persistent ocean breezes all day are very beneficial for cotton raising in the valley. During the nights, which are sufficiently cool for sleeping, there are heavy dews. The climate is healthful and pleasant, and with the aid of irrigation would be beneficial for the production and harvesting of almost any crop which requires an even, warm temperature; frost is unknown.

Since there is such a slight difference between winter and summer, plants grow during the whole year—plantain, oranges, lemons, cotton, bananas, and all tropical plants produce all the year; while there are two crops of corn, potatoes, and onions and other annuals. The soil is productive and after a rain the land sends forth a luxurious growth of verdant vegetation. With irrigation, the Yaque Valley, taking into consideration its geographical position, its proximity to the port of New York, from which it is 1,250 miles by sea, its salubrious climate, and its facilities for cheap labor, has a great intrinsic value.

ARGENTINA'S DREAD-NOUGHT "RIVADAVIA"

HE high expectations with which the Government of Argentina awarded to North American shipbuilders the contract for building her great dreadnought *Rivadavia* are about to be realized. The recent standardization tests of this wonderful vessel have demonstrated that her speed slightly exceeds that specified in the contract requirement of 22.5 knots per hour, which is faster than that of any of the United States dreadnoughts. The

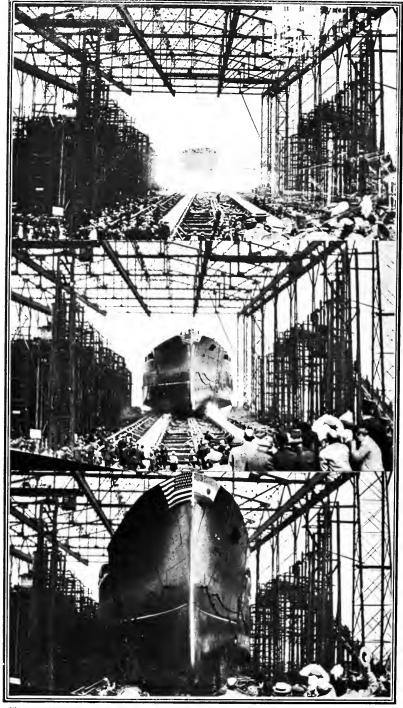


THE "RIVADAVIA" AS SHE APPEARS TO-DAY.

This new addition to the Argentine Navy is similar in design to the latest dreadnought ships of the United States Navy. Her 585 feet of length, her beam lacking but 2 feet of an even hundred, a normal draft of 27 feet 6 inches and 22 feet 8 inches free height above the water line amidships, looming up to 25 feet 6 inches at her bow and falling away gracefully to 17 feet 1 inch astern, with a normal displacement of 26,500 tons and a maximum of 30,600 make her the great battleship that she is.

United States steamship *Delaware* at present is the fastest of this type of ship, and she makes only 21.56 knots an hour.

As will be recalled, and as mentioned in the Monthly Bulletin several years ago, the Argentine Government awarded the contract for two great naval vessels to the Fore River Ship & Engine Building Co., of Quincy, Massachusetts. The *Rivadavia* is the first one of the two to reach the stage of tests; the *Moreno* still being in the shipyards of her builders, the New York Shipbuilding Co., of Camden, New Jersey, to whom the former company sublet the contract for her construction.



Photograph by Charles W. Furlong.

THE LAUNCHING OF THE "RIVADAVIA" AT THE FORE RIVER SHIPBUILDING CO., QUINCY, MASSACHUSETTS, AUGUST 26, 1911.

The *Rivadavia* is quite different in form and plan from the dread noughts of the United States Navy. As will be seen from the picture, she carries but one lattice mast and her general profile differs from some of ordinary types of sea fighters. The forward smokestack is just in the rear of the forward mast, while the after one is imme diately in front of the aft mast, which is of the older style, an arrangement which necessitated the placing of the boilers far apart.



CHRISTENING THE "RIVADAVIA" AT ITS LAUNCHING.

Wife of the Argentine Minister to the United States performing the honors incident to the launching of the dreadnought.

A few figures relative to the size of the *Rivadavia* will reveal her gigantic proportions. She is 585 feet long, has an average of 40,000 horsepower, and a full load displacement of 30,600 tons. Her armament consists of twelve 12-inch, twelve 6-inch, sixteen 4-inch guns, and two 21-inch torpedo tubes. Fuel capacity is 4,000 tons of coal or 600 tons of oil. Her complement of men is 1,050. The cost of the two ships will be \$22,000,000.

This is the first ship of the dreadnought pattern to be built in the United States for a foreign nation, and doubtless her builders have spared no expense to have the great fighter meet and even exceed all contract requirements.



NOTABLE ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT WILSON ::

N account of the large number of requests which the Pan American Union is receiving for copies of the address which President Woodrow Wilson delivered at the Southern Commercial Congress at Mobile, Alabama, October 27, 1913, it is given in its entirety below. This address is one of the most notable ever delivered by a President of the United States concerning Pan American affairs. Numerous other interesting speeches were also made at this conference in regard to the relations of the South with Latin America and the effect of the Panama Canal on Pan American commerce.

The President's remarks were delivered Monday morning, October 27, and on the following Tuesday evening, at a gathering known as the Pan American session, addresses were made by the minister from Costa Rica, Sr. Don Joaquin Bernardo Calvo; the minister from Bolivia, Sr. Don Ignacio Calderon; the minister from Peru, Sr. Don Federico Alfonso Pezet; the minister from Panama, Sr. Dr. Eusebio A. Morales; and Director General John Barrett, of the Pan American Union. Each one of the ministers pointed out the effect of the Panama Canal upon Pan American commerce and political relations as far as his own country was concerned, and all the diplomats also took advantage of the opportunity to refer in complimentary terms to the address of the President.

In attendance at this session were also Sr. Don J. E. Lefevre, Secretary of the Panama Legation, Sr. Don Abel Pardo, consul general of Argentina, and Sr. Manuel Jacintho Ferreira da Cunha, consul general of Brazil, the latter two coming specially from New York, and the consular representatives in Mobile of the other Latin American countries.

Much credit is due to Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, president of the Southern Commercial Congress, and Managing Director Clarence J. Owens for the success of this conference.

Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, represented the Cabinet and delivered an address which attracted much attention. Other notable features of the programme included speeches by Hon. Emmet O'Neal, Lieut. Col. William L. Sibert, Prof. Emory R. Johnson, Hon. A. H. Baldwin, Col. Harvie Jordan, Hon. John H. Bankhead, Hon. W. D. Boyce, Hon. Joseph E. Ransdell, Albert G. Bryant, Hon. W. W. Finley, Hon. Henry D. Clayton, Glenn Levin Swiggett, Hon. Martin Behrman, Bruce Kennedy, Adolph Boldt, and Claude N. Bennett.

The hospitality dispensed by Mobile on this occasion was appreciated by everybody present at the conference, and the local committee deserve special credit for the arrangements which they made for the entertainment of their guests.

Following is the President's address:

Your Excellency, Mr. Chairman: It is with unaffected pleasure that I find myself here to-day. I once before had the pleasure, in another southern city, of addressing the Southern Commercial Congress. I then spoke of what the future seemed to hold in store for this region which so many of 'us love and toward the future of which we all look forward with so much confidence and hope. But another theme directed me here this time. I do not need to speak of the South. She has, perhaps, acquired the gift of speaking for herself. I come because I want to speak of our present and prospective relations with our neighbors to the south. I deemed it a public duty, as well as a personal pleasure, to be here to express for myself and for the Government I represent the welcome we all feel to those who represent the Latin American states.

The future, ladies and gentlemen, is going to be very different for this hemisphere from the past. These states lying to the south of us, which have always been our neighbors, will now be drawn closer to us by innumerable ties, and, I hope, chief of all, by the tie of a common understanding of each other. Interest does not tie nations together. It sometimes separates them; but sympathy and understanding do unite them, and I believe that by the new route that is just about to be opened, while we physically cut two continents asunder, we spiritually unite them. It is a spiritual union which we seek.

I wonder if you realize, I wonder if your imaginations have been filled with the significance of the tides of commerce. Your governor alluded in very fit and striking terms to the voyage of Columbus, but Columbus took his voyage under compulsion of circumstances. Constantinople had been captured by the Turks, and all the routes of trade with the East had been suddenly closed. If there was not a way across the Atlantic to open those routes again, they were closed forever, and Columbus set out, not to discover America, for he did not know that it existed, but to discover the eastern shores of Asia. He set sail for Cathay and stumbled upon America. With that change in the outlook of the world, what happened? England, that had been at the back of Europe with an unknown sea behind her, found that all things had turned as if upon a pivot, and she was at the front of Europe; and since then all the tides of energy and enterprise that have issued out of Europe have seemed to be turned westward across the Atlantic. But you will notice that they have turned westward chiefly north of the Equator, and that it is the northern half of the globe that has seemed to be filled with the media of intercourse and of sympathy and of common understanding.

Do you not see now what is about to happen? These great tides which have been running along parallels of latitude will now swing southward athwart parallels of latitude, and that opening gate at the Isthmus of Panama will open the world to a commerce that she has not known before, a commerce of intelligence, of thought, and sympathy between North and South. The Latin American States, which to their disadvantage have been off the main lines, will now be on the main lines. I feel that these gentlemen honoring us with their presence to-day will presently find that some part, at any rate, of the center of gravity of the world has shifted. Do you realize that New York, for example, will be nearer the western coast of South America than she is now to the eastern coast of South America? Do you realize that a line drawn northward, parallel with the greater part of the western coast of South America, will run only about 150 miles west of New York? The great bulk of South America, if you will look at your globes (not at your Mercator's projection), lies eastward of the continent of North America. You will realize this when you realize that the canal will run southeast, not southwest, and that when you get into the Pacific, you will be

further east than you were when you left the Gulf of Mexico. These things are significant, therefore, of this, that we are closing one chapter in the history of the world and are opening another, of great, unimaginable significance.

There is one peculiarity about the history of the Latin American States which I am sure they are keenly aware of. You hear of "concessions" to foreign capitalists in Latin America. You do not hear of concessions to foreign capitalists in the United States. They are not granted concessions. They are invited to make investments. The work is ours, though they are welcome to invest in it. We do not ask them to supply the capital and do the work. It is an invitation, not a privilege; and States that are obliged, because their territory does not lie within the main field of modern enterprise and action, to grant concessions are in this condition, that foreign interests are apt to dominate their domestic affairs: a condition of affairs always dangerous and apt to become intolerable. What these States are going to see, therefore, is an emancipation from the subordination, which has been inevitable, to foreign enterprise and an assertion of the splendid character which, in spite of these difficulties, they have again and again been able to demonstrate. The dignity, the courage, the self-possession, the self-respect of the Latin American States, their achievements in the face of all these adverse circumstances, deserve nothing but the admiration and applause of the world. They have had harder bargains driven with them in the matter of loans than any other peoples in the world. Interest has been exacted of them that was not exacted of anybody else, because the risk was said to be greater; and then securities were taken that destroyed the risk—an admirable arrangement for those who were forcing the terms. I rejoice in nothing so much as in the prospect that they will now be emancipated from these conditions, and we ought to be the first to take part in assisting in that emancipation. I think some of these gentlemen have already had occasion to bear witness that the Department of State in recent months has tried to serve them in that wise. In the future they will draw closer and closer to us because of circumstances of which I wish to speak with moderation and, I hope, without indiscretion.

We must prove ourselves their friends and champions, upon terms of equality and honor. You can not be friends upon any other terms than upon the terms of equality. You can not be friends at all except upon the terms of honor. We must show oursevles friends by comprehending their interest, whether it squares with our own interest or not. It is a very perilous thing to determine the foreign policy of a nation in the terms of material interest. It not only is unfair to those with whom you are dealing, but it is degrading as regards your own actions.

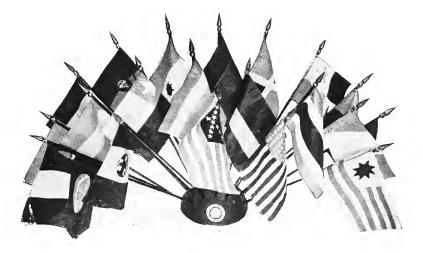
Comprehension must be the soil in which shall grow all the fruits of friendship, and there is a reason and a compulsion lying behind all this which is dearer than anything else to the thoughtful men of America. I mean the development of constitutional liberty in the world. Human rights, national integrity, and opportunity as against material interests—that, ladies and gentlemen, is the issue which we now have to face. I want to take this occasion to say that the United States will never again seek one additional foot of territory by conquest. She will devote herself to showing that she knows how to make honorable and fruitful use of the territory she has, and she must regard it as one of the duties of friendship to see that from no quarter are material interests made superior to human liberty and national opportunity. I say this, not with a single thought that anyone will gainsay it, but merely to fix in our consciousness what our real relationship with the rest of America is. It is the relationship of a family of mankind devoted to the development of true constitutional liberty. We know that that is the soil out of which the best enterprise springs. We know that this is a cause which we are making in common with our neighbors because we have had to make it for ourselves.

Reference has been made here to-day to some of the national problems which confront us as a nation. What is at the heart of all our national problems? It is that we

have seen the hand of material interest sometimes about to close upon our dearest rights and possessions. We have seen material interests threaten constitutional freedom in the United States. Therefore, we will now know how to sympathize with those in the rest of America who have to contend with such powers not only within their borders but from outside their borders also.

I know what the response of the thought and heart of America will be to the programme I have outlined, because America was created to realize a programme like that. This is not America because it is rich. This is not America because it has set up for a great population great opportunities of material prosperity. America is a name which sounds in the ears of men everywhere as a synonym with individual opportunity because a synonym of individual liberty. I would rather belong to a poor nation that was free than to a rich nation that had ceased to be in love with liberty. But we shall not be poor if we love liberty, because the nation that loves liberty truly sets every man free to do his best and be his best, and that means the release of all the splendid energies of a great people who think for themselves. A nation of employees can not be free any more than a nation of employers can be.

In emphasizing the points which must unite us in sympathy and in spiritual interest with the Latin American peoples we are only emphasizing the points of our own life, and we should prove ourselves untrue to our own traditions if we proved ourselves untrue friends to them. For think, therefore, gentlemen, that the questions of the day are mere questions of the day are mere questions and diplomacy. They are shot through the principles of life two contains the principle that morality and not expediency is the thing that mere guide us and that we will never condone iniquity because it is most convenient to do so. It seems to me that this is a day of infinite hope, of confidence in a future greater than the past has been; for I am fain to believe that, in spite of all the things that we wish to correct, the nineteenth century that now lies behind us has brought us a long stage toward the time when, slowly ascending the tedious climb that leads to the final uplands, we shall get our ultimate view of the duties of mankind. We have breasted a considerable part of that climb and shall presently—it may be in a generation or two—come out upon those great heights where there shines unobstructed the light of the justice of God.



PROMINENT IN PAN AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Colombia has been called upon to mourn the death of one of her leading citizens in the person of Dr. Climaco Calderon, whose demise occurred in Bogota on July 19 last. Dr. Calderon was a notable figure in national affairs, having held many positions of public trust.



DR. CLIMACO CALDERON.

As "designado" he exercised the functions of President for a brief period in 1883, and was a member of the cabinet several times. He also served his country in numerous consular and diplomatic positions. He was a member of the Colombian delegation to the First International American Conference which assembled in Washington in 1890, where he rendered valuable service. In political as well as in educational matters he was ever striving for reforms and improvements that would benefit his country and its citizens, while socially he was very popular and numbered as friends the best and most cultured people of the capital, who delighted to listen

to his discussions of the theories and practical application of reforms that promised much to the whole Republic.

Dr. Calderon was married early in life to a daughter of the eminent Colombian, Dr. Santiago Perez, and the home of the couple was a most popular meeting place for young and old. The death of the head of this most hospitable home will be severely felt, not only by the widow, sorely bereft of her lifelong companion, but by a wide circle of friends and admirers all over the country.

WILLIAM RUFUS FINCH.—In the recent death of the subject of this sketch the State of Wisconsin has been called upon to mourn the loss of a most distinguished citizen and the country at large a writer whose articles on timely topics have been widely read and appreciated. For many years he was engaged in journalism and in this capacity he wielded a potent influence in molding public opinion; at times inclined to be caustic and ever ready to engage in controversies that had for their end the welfare of the public and the

upbuilding of his State and community, he held an enviable reputation.

Although Mr. Finch exerted much interest in public and political affairs he never sought office and steadfastly declined appointment until 1897, when he accepted the post as United States minister to Uruguay and Paraguay. He returned from the South American diplomatic mission about eight years ago, after having served his country faithfully and energetically and to the entire satisfaction of the nation which sent him and the nations to which he was accredited. Since returning to his native country Mr. Finch has lived quietly in the city of La



WILLIAM RUFUS FINCH.

Crosse, Wisconsin, devoting his time to journalistic interests, and as a pastime, to his fine horses, of which he was extremely fond.

The death of Mr. Finch came very suddenly and his many friends and neighbors were greatly shocked at the news of his demise, as a few days previously he appeared to be in good health and spirits. He was born in Wisconsin in 1847, and from early youth was associated with newspapers, having risen from the lowest to the highest positions in the profession by his own energy and perseverance.

Sr. Don Juan Manuel Ortiz de Rozas.—Within a comparatively short period the Province of Buenos Aires in particular and Argentina at large have been called upon to mourn the loss of three governors. The first was the death of Gen. Arias, then followed that of Col. de la Serna, and quite recently the subject of this sketch has been laid to rest.

Gov. Ortiz de Rozas had not been well for several days, but the sad announcement of his death was quite unexpected and therefore a great shock to his friends as well as to the officials of the State and the nation. He died in La Plata and was buried with military honors in the city of Buenos Aires, where sleep so many of the country's illustrious dead.

Sr. Ortiz de Rozas was born in Buenos Aires in 1839, and was a descendant of a famous Spanish family which emigrated to South America in the early days of colonization. When 11 years old young



SR. DON JUAN MANUEL ORTIZ DE ROZAS.

Manuel went with grandfather to England and France, but on account of the poverty of his parents, who were living in Argentina, the young man returned and began a business career in Buenos Aires. In 1865, upon the declaration of war with Paraguay, he joined the Argentine army, and after distinguishing himself in several battles was promoted to a captaincy. Later he was elected a deputy from Moron, and from that time onward his labors in the halls of legislation and in the cause of popular education were especially active and profitable to his country. In 1886 he resigned the directorship of the public schools, having during

his administration established 240 new schools as well as being instrumental in getting many students into institutions of learning.

In 1891 he was appointed minister of finance and public works, a high office which he administered with his accustomed zeal and ability. He became governor of the Province of Buenos Aires in July last, but his untimely death has removed him from the scenes of his work and reforms, which doubtless would have been profitable to his country in various ways.

Dr. Juan J. Ulloa.—The death of the subject of this sketch at San Jose, Costa Rica, several months ago, cast a gloom not only throughout Costa Rica but in all sections of Central America, where his profes-

sional services were well known and appreciated. Dr. Ulloa's work in the field of tropical medicine did much for the upbuilding of his country, and to his efforts for improving living conditions Costa Rica owes him a debt of lasting gratitude. In foreign countries Dr. Ulloa has also performed meritorious services, having been sent by his Government on numerous missions of importance. He was vice president and secretary of the first Pan American Medical Congress, which met in Washington several years ago, and was also the permanent secretary

of the International Sanitary Conferences which convened in Washington, Habana, Mexico City, and Jose, respectively; and in all of these positions Dr. Ulloa made a fine reputation for his deep learning and executive ability. He occupied the position of consul general of Costa Rica in New York for a number of years, and was well known in the United States, where his addresses at various gatherings were highly instructive. was a member of medical societies in New York, Chicago, Lima, and other cities.

Dr. Ulloa was born in San Jose and was descended from a well-known family. He was educated in his native city and later pursued a professional course



DR. JUAN J. ULLOA.

in the University of New York, from which he received the degree of doctor of medicine. After graduation he returned to Costa Rica and gradually rose to eminence in the profession, as well as being a leader in numerous commercial undertakings.

Sr. Don Nicolas Remon.—It is with the deepest regret that the Monthly Bulletin is called upon to record the death of the able young man whose name stands at the head of this sketch, which occurred in Washington on October 11. Young Remon was attached to the legation of Panama, and his services were most highly appreciated by Minister Morales, as well as by his home Government. His

pleasing personality had won him many friends in diplomatic and social circles, and his untimely death will be mourned by his Washington friends as well as by his many friends and admirers in Panama, who predicted for him a high post in the diplomatic service of his native country.

Funeral services were held at St. Matthew's Church, in Washington, on October 14, and were attended by leading officials of the Government, members of the diplomatic corps, and friends of the family. The remains were taken to New York and from that city conveyed to Panama aboard the steamship Zacapa.

The many former students of Prof. Henri Marion, who are now scattered all over the world, will be pained to hear of the death of this dis-



Photo by Harris-Ewing.

SR. DON NICOLAS REMON.

tinguished scholar, which occurred recently at Culver, Indiana, where he had been temporarily associated with summer educational work.

For 20 years or more Prof. Marion was associated with the department of languages of the United States Naval Academy, and many naval officers owe their knowledge of foreign tongues to the painstaking efforts of this able linguist. He was known as a courteous gentleman and a most enthusiastic scholar, whose association with young men left many pleasant and lifelong memories.

Besides classroom work, which was long and laborious, Prof. Marion found time to gratify his literary tastes and inclination to some degree at least. He wrote

"The Last Cruise of John Paul Jones;" "La Lengua Castellana," "Le Verbe," the latter two being for classroom work. He delivered many lectures in different American cities, and at Chatauquas he always had appreciative audiences. The United States Government sent him to France to assist in bringing to America the body of John Paul Jones, and about a year ago the French Government decorated him with the Palmes Académiques, a most deserving honor and a tribute to energetic and faithful labor.

The visit of the ex-president of Peru, Sr. Don Augusto B. Leguia, to the United States has been the occasion for renewed interest in the

commercial'and industrial progress of that Republic by the business men in several American cities. At New York Sr. Leguia was a guest of leading commercial organizations, and at a banquet given by the National Exporters' Association the ex-president told what a leading part his country is destined to play in supplying certain commodities to the United States after the opening of the Panama Canal.

In Washington, Sr. Leguia was the recipient of many courtesies. He called upon the various officials of the Government and upon President Wilson, with whom he chatted for some time. At the Pan American Union the ex-president was much interested in the new building of the institution, which he had not seen before, and the relief map of Latin America, on which are traced the railways of the

several countries, brought forth words of praise for the detail with which the

work had been performed.

Sr. Leguia returned to New York, where he expects to remain for an indefinite time, and he may possibly decide to make the American metropolishis home for several years. He is largely interested in the production of sugar and cotton in Peru and his plantations are models of up-to-date methods and scientific management.

Speaking of increased commercial relations between Peru and the United States after the completion of the Panama Canal, Sr. Leguia told newspaper men that beef from the Peruvian plains is likely to come to North America in large quantities and which may be retailed at a cheaper



SR. DON AUGUSTO B. LEGUIA, Ex President of Peru, recently visiting in the United States.

rate than is now demanded for domestic beef. Another point he sought to impress is the need in Peru for American banks which would afford better facilities for interchanging our respective commodities.

Among the several former presidents of nations who have recently visited Washington was Dr. Carlos Antonio Mendoza, of Panama. Dr. Mendoza was a guest at the legation of Panama, and during his sojourn in the Capital City was the recipient of many courtesies.

Several years ago, it will be recalled, Dr. Mendoza was sent on a special mission from his country to Colombia. This service was unofficial in character, but it paved the way for a better understanding between the two nations.

While in the United States the ex-president will spend some time in New York, where the Latin American colony is extremely large and where many social functions are spreading the ties of friendship, not only among the Latin Americans, but also introducing to this society many North Americans.

Sr. Don Luis Perez Verdia.—On June 24 last the subject of this sketch presented his credentials to the President of Guatemala as min-



SR. DON CARLOS ANTONIO MENDOZA,

Ex President of Panama, who spent a number of days visiting in Washington.

One of the most indefatigable workers in Europe for the interests of Bolivia is M. J. DE LEMOINE, the Bolivian consul general in Brussels, who was recently appointed chargé d'affaires of Bolivia in that city.

Mr. Lemoine spent a number of years in the different South American countries, and is well conversant with prevailing conditions in all parts of the continent, and Bolivia is fortunate in making the appointment. He is a lawyer by profession, and has written much

ister from Mexico. Sr. Verdia has long occupied a prominent position in the legal life of the Mexican capital, and his appointment to the diplomatic service follows years of labor as a jurist, and as a member of various distinguished societies. At the Fourth Pan American Conference held at Buenos Aires he was one of his country's delegates, and his long judicial training was of great value to the various committees of the conference, which were charged with the preparation of many important papers.



SR. DON LUIS PEREZ VERDIA,

Envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary
of Mexico to Guatemala.

for the press, both in European countries and in South America. His addresses also have attracted wide attention and have been instrumental in giving the general public a much wider acquaintance with South America, and Bolivia in particular. His address at the

inauguration of the Bolivian pavilion at the Universal Exposition at Brussels was a most important paper, and will be read with interest

by Bolivians and by those interested in the welfare and development of that country, which owing to the progress of railway building has been especially marked during the last few years. Mr. Lemoine has also written a book of poems which has been well received by the public.

Sr. Enrique R. Margarit, a prominent business man of Habana, Cuba, was recently appointed consul general of Paraguay in Habana. This is a selection that no doubt will reflect credit upon the Republic of Paraguay and in many ways aid in developing the com-



M. J. DE LEMOINE, Chargé d'affaires of Bolivia at Brussels, Belgium.

mercial relations between the two countries. Sr. Margarit is a most popular gentleman, and as manager of the firm of Enrique R. Margarit,



SR. DON ENRIQUE R. MARGARIT, Consul general of Paraguay at Habana, Cuba.

S. en C., of the Cuban capital has built up a prosperous business. He is a member of the National Board of Health and Charities of Cuba; of the Chamber of Commerce, Industry, and Navigation; and of the Provincial Board of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, and takes an active interest in public matters tending to develop and improve conditions in general.

Sr. Carlos Varas, a widely known South American journalist and one of the editors of El Mercurio, of Santiago, Chile, is now in the United States. This distinguished gentleman is in

North America for the purpose of visiting the various commercial and industrial centers and of telling his countrymen through his paper of his

observations and impressions. After spending some time in New York he will begin his travels to other American cities, from which his letters will be dispatched from time to time to El Mercurio.

This is a progressive movement on the part of one of the oldest newspapers of Chile, and it is believed the series of letters depicting matters in the United States will be productive of much good in drawing the peoples of the two countries to know each other better. El Mercurio has been published for 86 years and is owned by the veteran Chilean statesman and banker, Sr. Agustin Edwards, who at the



SR. DON CARLOS VARAS,

Chilean journalist, who is visiting the United States in the interests of his paper, El Mercurio, of Santiago.

present time is the Chilean minister to Great Britain. Sr. Varas has been associated with the paper since 1900, and under the nom de plume of "Montcahn" his writings have been widely read, not only in Chile but in many sections of the continent.

Sr. Varas has been an extensive traveler, and before coming to America he journeyed to the leading nations of Europe in quest of material that would be of interest to the readers of El Mercurio and that would give first-hand information as to the progress of European nations. That task having been completed, Sr. Varas has taken up similar work in the United States, a

service in which great and lasting benefits may be derived by the peoples of our respective countries. Among the achievements of Sr. Varas in bringing about friendly relations between the Pan American countries mention should be made of the enthusiastic demonstrations and the cordial greetings which the delegation of Peruvian workmen received during its visit to Chile, returning the courtesy of a similar visit to Lima of a number of Chilean workmen. Sr. Varas was prominently identified with the movement which resulted in these reciprocal visits and in these mutual expressions of confraternity.

PAN ANGERICAN NOTES

T is with much pleasure that the Pan American Union learns of the proposed visit to the United States on special mission of Dr. Benito Villanueva, a distinguished member of the Argentine Senate, and one of the most prominent men of that country. Dr. Villanueva will officially render thanks to the United States Government for its participation in the centennial celebrations of the Argentine Republic in 1910, and will, at the same time, repay the visit which Hon. Elihu Root, as Secretary of State, made to that country during his memorable tour through South America. According to the announcement from Hon. John W. Garrett, the United States minister at Buenos Aires, Dr. Villanueva will leave South America during the latter part of November, accompanied by an appropriate staff. Maj. James A. Shipman, military attaché of the United States legation at Buenos Aires, will act as escort to the noted visitor during his entire trip. A most cordial reception will await Dr. Villanueva in this country, and plans are already under way for fitting entertainment for him and his party. It is probable that the Pan American Society of the United States will assist in entertaining the visitor during his stay in New York City.

INFORMAL GATHERINGS OF THE GOVERNING BOARD.

The informal weekly gatherings of the members of the governing board of the Pan American Union are proving enjoyable among the Latin American diplomats. The first of these meetings was held at the Pan American Union Building on Thursday, October 23, and it is planned to have them every week in order that the ambassadors and ministers from the Latin American countries may come into more frequent and intimate intercourse with each other, and on these occasions discuss informally and unofficially matters of common interest to the countries represented. From the expressions of satisfaction which have been voiced as a result of the first few meetings, there is every reason to believe that the subsequent gatherings will be looked forward to with much pleasure and anticipation. Congratulations are due to the minister of Costa Rica, Sr. Don Joaquin Bernardo Calvo, with whom this splendid idea originated.

DEPARTURE OF THE MINISTER OF SALVADOR.

It is with regret that the Pan American Union bids farewell to Sr. Don Federico Mejía, who for more than six years has been the diplomatic representative of the Republic of Salvador at Washington.

As a member of the governing board Minister Mejía always displayed a keen interest in the work of the Union and took advantage of every opportunity to promote its welfare. Sr. Mejía has now retired to private life, and the Bulletin takes this occasion to wish him on behalf of the many friends he has made during his long residence at the capital continued health and happiness.

THE NEW MINISTER FROM SALVADOR.

Sr. Dr. Francisco Dueñas, the newly accredited envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the Republic of Salvador to the United States, is a diplomat of high intellectual attainments and social qualities. He is a member of a distinguished family, his father having been President of that country. Dr. Dueñas spent his early youth studying in the colleges of Europe and the United States. Choosing law as his vocation, he commenced practice in his native country, and before many years had won marked distinction at the bar. He has also held a number of important official positions, and his broad experience in public affairs makes him eminently fitted for the high post with which his Government has honored him. For a number of years Dr. Dueñas and his family have resided in San Francisco, California, where they were prominently identified with official and social life.

NEW UNITED STATES MINISTERS TO LATIN AMERICA.

The Director General and Assistant Director of the Pan American Union take advantage of this opportunity to extend their felicitations to Hon. Preston B. McGoodwin, of Preston, Kentucky; to Hon. John Ewing, of New Orleans, Louisiana; and to Hon. William Havne Leavell, of Carrollton, Mississippi, on their appointment to the position of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Venezuela, to Honduras, and to Gautemala, respectively. The newly accredited diplomats are men of high stamp and wide experience in public affairs, each having enjoyed positions of trust and responsibility in his respective State. Mr. McGoodwin will find an interesting field for his diplomatic efforts in Venezuela, while Mr. Ewing and Dr. Leavell will find their posts in Central America no less attractive. In extending congratulations the Bulletin expresses the hope that the ministers will continue the valued cooperation of their predecessors with the Pan American Union in the development of better understanding and closer relations between the United States and the countries to which they have been designated.



HON. WILLIAM J. PRICE, ${\bf Envoy} \,\, {\bf Extraordinary} \,\, {\bf and} \,\, {\bf Minister} \,\, {\bf Plenipotentiary} \,\, {\bf of} \,\, {\bf the} \,\, {\bf United} \,\, {\bf States} \,\, {\bf to} \,\, {\bf Panama}.$

DINNER TO THE UNITED STATES MINISTER AT SANTO DOMINGO.

The Pan American Union learns with satisfaction of the auspicious entrance into his duties of Hon. John M. Sullivan, the newly accredited minister of the United States to the Dominican Republic. At a dinner given in his honor by Receiver General Walker W. Vick on September 24, in the building of the receivership, Minister Sullivan made a favorable impression upon those present and aided greatly in promoting the good feeling which prevailed among the officials of the Dominican and United States Governments. The guests present included the United States minister; the receiver general; Capt. Louis McCov Nulton of the Nashville: Lieut. Leigh Morrison Stewart, second commander of the ship; Dr. Wood, physician of the Nashville; J. H. Edwards, deputy receiver general; John L. Mann, director of public works; C. B. Curtiss, secretary of the legation and consul general of the United States at Santo Domingo; H. Balch, assistant director of public works; Frank R. Mitchell, director of the Banco Nacional de Santo Domingo; S. Michelena, banker, of that city; J. I. Chekley, manager of the branch of the Royal Bank of Canada; Engineer Bancus, of the office of public works; Rafael Brache, representing El Tiempo; and Arturo J. Pellerano Alfau, director of the Listin Diario. A part of the minister's address which seemed to especially impress the guests, and which was quoted by the press, follows:

We may differ in political systems, but if one and the other are upright, all will be well in this land so rich and splendid. The base on which to construct is this—the free and undisturbed sovereignty of the people. The life of the Republic is to be maintained with zeal by all its citizens. Such fundamentals are sufficiently profound and elevated to erect and raise to the skies the structure of your Government. When these premises are accepted it matters little that the citizens differ in political opinions.

THE UNITED STATES MINISTER TO ECUADOR.

Hon. Charles S. Hartman, minister to Ecuador, is a western gentleman and has had long experience in public affairs, having been an attorney, a jurist, and a member of the National Congress. Mr. Hartman was born in 1861 in Indiana, where he was educated, and upon attaining his majority removed to Montana, where he was admitted to the bar in 1884. He began practice at Bozeman, and soon rose to prominence in the profession, being elected probate judge of Gallatin County, a position which brought him before the people and paved the way for his later nomination for the Legislature of Montana. In 1893 Mr. Hartman was elected to the Congress of the United States, remaining a member of the national body until 1899, when

he resumed the practice of law at Bozeman, Montana. As a Congressman he was known as a hard worker and student of national affairs, and in his new capacity he brings to the post a long training that will be useful in handling diplomatic matters of his country.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Since the last issue of the Bulletin was prepared further advices have been received by the Director General concerning the tour which ex-President Theodore Roosevelt is making through South America. Leaving Rio de Janeiro, Mr. Roosevelt visited several other States in Brazil, and then proceeded to Montevideo and Buenos Aires. Everywhere the Colonel was accorded a cordial and enthusiastic welcome, and his addresses have been listened to with interest and appreciation. Enjoyable receptions and dinners have been given in his honor by high officials of State and nation, and every attention is being shown the visitor. From Buenos Aires Mr. Roosevelt will visit La Plata, Rosario, Cordoba Tucuman, and Mendoza, in Argentina. He then will cross the Andes and reach Chile the latter part of November. The Colonel and his party will spend some time hunting in the Andes and Nuequen Territory.

ROBERT BACON IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Equally gratifying are the reports which continue to come to the Director General of the impression which Hon. Robert Bacon, formerly United States Secretary of State and ambassador to Paris, is making on his lecture trip through the capitals of South America under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Mr. Bacon has been everywhere received with marked respect and courtesy, and his lectures in behalf of universal peace and stronger relations between the American continents are being favorably received and commented upon.

CHICAGO ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE IN BUENOS AIRES.

The Chicago Association of Commerce is to be congratulated upon the practical method it has adopted to make known its resources as an industrial and manufacturing center desirous of extending its markets in Argentina and South America. Through the efforts of its foreign trade committee, acting in cooperation with the South American representative, Frank C. Enright, the association has opened a Chicago sample room in Buenos Aires, 732 Belgrano. The



Photograph by Harris-Ewing.

HON. PRESTON B. McGOODWIN,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Venezuela.

inauguration of this exhibition room was marked by the presence of United States Minister Garrett and about 300 merchants of all nationalities doing business in this great city of South America. Such an attendance reflects the interest of the representative business men of Buenos Aires in the first effort of a single organization of any foreign city to maintain an industrial display in Argentina or any other Republic of South America. In this connection the Pan American Union would point out another great service which this display room can render in the development of trade relations with the southern continent. It is the opportunity hereby afforded to Chicago manufacturers to buy the many raw products necessary for manufacturing purposes which Argentina and the other South American countries so abundantly possess and produce. In this way a reciprocal trade can be built up to the mutual benefit and advantage of all.

THE NEW MINISTER FROM HAITI.

The minister from Haiti, M. Ulrick Duvivier, comes to his new post at Washington well equipped for the responsible duties attached to the position of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States. M. Duvivier was for a number of years chargé d'affaires of Haiti at Habana, and his elevation to the rank of minister is a tribute to his diplomatic services at the former post. The new minister is a lawyer, in which profession he has gained distinction. Born at Cape Haitien in 1868, he received his early education at the Seminary College of Port au Prince, and afterwards studied law. Practicing at the bar, he was appointed a member of the Association of Lawyers of Jeremie, and later was professor of political economy and administrative law in the law school of that city. M. Duvivier has been a Representative in Congress and has contributed a number of notable articles to newspapers and periodicals.

THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF COLOMBIAN STUDENTS.

An interesting gathering of students is to take place at Quito, the capital of Ecuador, December 9 to 17, 1913, when the Third International Congress of Colombian Students holds its sessions. Unlike the League of American Students (Liga de Estudiantes Americanos), which embraces in its membership students from all of the South American Republics, this congress is limited by historic ties to the Republics of Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador, the three nations that formerly constituted the Grand Colombia. To perpetuate the memory of this traditional bond, the college and university students from these countries have been assembling in special congress during the last few years, and thus have maintained and strengthened cordial relations of friendship and solidarity. The first of these con-

gresses was held at Bogota, Colombia, 1910; the second in the following year at Caracas, Venezuela; and the third will meet at Quito. Sr. Don Luis N. Dillon, minister of public instruction of the Republic of Ecuador, has issued a special invitation to the minister of foreign relations of each of the other two Governments to send student delegates to Ecuador. It is expected that many prominent officials will participate in the deliberations of the congress and assist in entertaining the delegates. The organization committee in charge of the third congress consists of B. Quevedo, president, and Augusto Egas, secretary.

CONFERENCE ON LATIN AMERICA AT CLARK UNIVERSITY.

The Pan American Union has just received a tentative programme of the conference on Latin America which will be held under the auspices of Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts, November 18 to 21, and from the array of notable speakers listed the sessions give promise of being illuminating and instructive. Nearly every phase of Pan American relations is to be discussed by eminent authorities, including political, economic, social, and commercial questions. Several of the Latin American ministers, and the Assistant Director of the Pan American Union, Francisco J. Yánes, will deliver addresses at the conference. It is also probable that the Director General will speak before the congress.

THE UNITED STATES MINISTER TO HONDURAS.

Hon. John Ewing, the new minister from the United States to Honduras, is a native of Mobile, Alabama, and was born in 1857. Like many of the older public men, he studied law in the office of leading attorneys, and was thus brought closely in touch with legal and political affairs very early in life. When quite a young man he hung out his shingle and soon had clients of his own, and from that time onward his practice has been large and prosperous. He has held many positions of trust in Alabama, and for a number of years was deputy collector of customs for the port of Mobile. Since 1909 Mr. Ewing has been connected with journalism, and as a resident of New Orleans and a writer on the Daily States, one of the leading newspapers of that city, he has become widely known and greatly appreciated by the public. Having lived in the South all of his life, and having been brought into business and social contact with the peoples of Central America through direct steamship connections, the new minister will not be a stranger to life and environments with which he will be surrounded at Tegucigalpa, and his friends predict for him a most successful and useful career in the Diplomatic Service.

PAN AMERICAN SOCIETY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

The information has recently been received by the Director General from Mr. William Fisher, of San Francisco, that there has been organized in that city a Pan American society of the Pacific coast. Although no details in regard to its officers and its membership are yet known to this office, it is gratifying to note this growth of interest on the Pacific coast in closer relations with the Latin American Republics. This society has started with an organization committee of 15 members, and it is proposed to follow, in its administration, the general principles and rules of the Pan American Society of the United States, which has its headquarters in New York City. latter society, which was started two years ago through the efforts of the Director General, assisted by many of the leading men of New York City, has become such a powerful organization that it is a pleasure to see an allied society of the same character started upon the western shores of the United States, where it has a great field of opportunity.

IMPORTANCE OF PORT OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

A striking evidence of the new interest which the ports of the United States are taking in Latin American trade opportunities is found in a letter just received from James H. Preston, mayor of Baltimore. In discussing his desire to get into closer touch with the larger commercial interests of South America, he points out the advantages of Baltimore as a port, enumerating them as follows:

- $1.\ {\rm A}$ freight differential between Baltimore and the manufacturing and shipping centers of our country.
- 2. An entire absence of port charges as against \$1 a ton in New York and proportionate amounts in other cities of the Atlantic seaboard.
 - 3. The nearest big port to the Panama Canal with the exception of New Orleans.
- 4. Due northerly direction from the Isthmus, and a saving of 48 hours steam over New York.
- 5. Ample space in our port and ample water in our harbor. Great municipal docks already built and now under construction, free from the control of railroads or other corporations.
- 6. Three great trans-Atlantic trunk lines having their terminals at deep water at Baltimore; and the fact that lighterage of freight is not necessary, but may be loaded directly from the railroads to the steamships.

The Pan American Union congratulates Mayor Preston and Baltimore on their energy and interest in this respect, and hopes they will be successful in building up intimate trade with the southern countries.



SR. DR. CARLOS A. MEZA,
Secretary of the legation of Salvador at Washington, D. C.

PROF. TOZZER AT THE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF AMERICAN ARCHÆOLOGY.

The International School of American Archæology and Ethnology in Mexico was founded in 1910 by the Governments of Prussia and Mexico, in conjunction with Columbia, Harvard, and Pennsylvania Universities, in the United States, under the initiative of Columbia. The Russian Government and the Bavarian Government took part in the school in the second year, and in the third year Austria and the city of Leipzig became identified with it. The objects collected by the International School of American Archæology and Ethnology are placed first at the disposal of the National Museum of Mexico, but objects not required for their exhibition become thereafter the property of the school itself. A large amount of research is begun and continued by this school, and it is doing work which contributes greatly to the knowledge of historic and prehistoric conditions in Mexico. The first director of the school was Prof. Edward Seler, of Berlin; the second, Prof. Franz Boas, of Columbia University, New York; the third, Prof. Jorge Engerrand, of Mexico; and the fourth, Prof. A. M. Tozzer, of Harvard University. Its activities for the forthcoming year will be directed toward stratigraphical work in Mexico, but special attention will be given to the study of folklore, and in particular to the Nashua dialects. The Pan American Union wishes to congratulate Prof. Tozzer, and Harvard University as well, for the recognition to the scholarship of the United States which this choice implies. His work will be followed with decided interest by all students of archæology of that Republic.

THE UNITED STATES MINISTER TO PANAMA.

The recently appointed United States minister to Panama, confirmed by the United States Senate on August 20, 1913, is a native of Kentucky, the State which has contributed so many notable names to the list of statesmen, orators, and publicists of the country. Mr. Price was born at Lancaster in 1873 and subsequently removed to Danville, his present home. He was educated at Center College, graduating with highest honors in 1892, with the degree of A. B. In 1895 he was awarded the degrees of A. M. and LL. B. from the same institution and immediately began the practice of law. 1901 to 1909 he served as prosecuting attorney for Boyle County. In 1906 he became a leading candidate for Congress, but owing to sudden ill health was compelled to retire from the race. For seven years Mr. Price served as a member of the faculty of the College of Law of the Central University of Kentucky, meanwhile enjoying a large and lucrative practice in the courts of his native State. He is also a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United

States. His legal and literary attainments as well as his courtly and dignified demeanor are qualifications which will enhance his usefulness to his country in the field of diplomacy, and The Bulletin desires to extend congratulations not only to Minister Price but to the State Department as well, upon its selection of so able a representative at the important post of Panama.

TENTH NATIONAL RIVERS AND HARBORS CONGRESS.

The preliminary announcement of the Tenth Annual Convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress of the United States of America, which will be held in Washington, D. C., December, 3, 4, and 5, 1913, bears every evidence that this gathering will be the most important one yet held in the history of that organization. A splendid list of speakers are on the program, including President Wilson, who will make the opening address, Sr. Domicio da Gama, Ambassador from Brazil, Hon. Lindley M. Garrison, the Secretary of War, and a number of prominent Senators, Congressmen, and others. Director General Barrett has accepted the invitation of the congress to deliver an illustrated lecture on what the Latin American Republics are doing in the way of improving their rivers and harbors. The object of the congress is to stimulate a proper interest in the necessity for improving the waterways and harbors in order that the natural resources of this country might be developed to their highest degree. The committee in charge of the congress are Hon. Joseph E. Ransdell, president, and S. A. Thompson, secretary and treasurer, with permanent headquarters at 824 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C. Their efforts to have a representative attendance from all over the United States are meeting with a response both gratifying and encouraging to the important movement involved.

GROWTH OF LATIN AMERICAN CONSUMING POWER.

Statistics just published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for the calendar year 1913 indicate exports from the United States to the countries of South and Central America amounting to \$335,000,000, against \$123,000,000 in 1903, and \$87,000,000 in 1893. While the Bulletin is always pleased to call attention to the continually increasing trade figures between the United States and Latin America, it also wishes to point out another conclusion to be deduced from these statistics which is frequently overlooked or lost sight of. This growth of 183 per cent in the exports to the Latin American countries not only indicates a trade increase, but what is more significant, it reveals a remarkable increase in the consuming power of those countries. Increased consumption on the



Photograph by Harris-Ewing.

CALVIN M. HITCH, ESQ.,

Assistant Chief of the Latin American Division of the Department of State of the United States.

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part of a nation is unmistakable evidence of a healthy development, and such continued prosperity is bringing that section of the world into the forefront of important world powers.

THE UNITED STATES MINISTER TO PERU.

In the selection of the Hon. Benton McMillin, of Tennessee, as the diplomatic representative of the United States in Peru, a gentleman of great distinction was chosen, one who has filled many high positions in his country and who goes to his new field thoroughly equipped. Mr. McMillin was born in Monroe County, Kentucky, in 1845, and received an academic education in the schools of his native county. Later he read law in private offices, and after being admitted to practice opened an office in Celina, Tennessee, in 1871. His practice grew rapidly, as did also his popularity as a man, and in 1874 he was elected to the United States Congress, from which he returned to private practice a few years later and soon thereafter was appointed a circuit judge of a Tennessee district. In 1879 he was returned to Congress, and from that time for 20 years Mr. McMillin occupied a conspicuous position as a national legislator, taking a leading part in many measures that had an intimate bearing on the welfare and progress of the country. In 1899 Mr. McMillin resigned his seat in Congress to accept the governorship of Tennessee, a position which he filled for two terms. During his incumbency the State advanced in many ways, and at the expiration of his second term he retired to private life. His retirement, however, was not of long duration, for he was constantly sought and consulted by those who held his counsel and advice on official matters in the highest favor. His appointment to the diplomatic post of minister to Peru is a compliment not only to that country but to a taithful public servant whose career has been notable.

A SCIENTIFIC WORK BY MR. KUNZ.

In a communication from Mr. George F. Kunz, honorary curator of precious stones in the American Museum of Natural History, the Pan American Union learns with interest that this noted scientist is now engaged in the preparation of a volume on "Ivory and Elephants, Mastodons and Mammoths." As a feature of this work, which should prove of value to the scientific world, Mr. Kunz is anxious to devote special chapters to Latin America's rich contribution to this branch of zoology, and has requested the aid of the Bulletin in appealing to the museums and colleges of the countries of Central and South America for records, information, and data on these subjects. The Pan American Union will be very glad to transmit to Dr. Kunz all matter which may be submitted to it on this interesting investigation.

BONES OF COLUMBUS AT PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

Much interest centers around the announcement that the Government of the Dominican Republic has decided to send the bones of Christopher Columbus, discoverer of America, to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco, California, in 1915. The first suggestion for the sending of these historic remains to the exposition came from Assistant Secretary of State Hon. John E. Osborne and Hon. Walker W. Vick, receiver general of Dominican customs, upon their return from a visit to that country last summer. The exhibition of these precious remains in their old casements would be a notable addition to the collection of traditional and historic relies which will form a special feature of the exposition and which will be viewed by thousands of visitors from all parts of the world.

THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF LATIN AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The new Assistant Chief of the Division of Latin American Affairs of the Department of State, Calvin M. Hitch, has had a long and successful experience as secretary to various governors of his native State and as a member of the Georgia Legislature. Mr. Hitch was born in 1869 at Morven, Georgia, and was educated in the public schools of his native county and later at Emory College, Oxford, Georgia. In 1891 he was admitted to the bar and shortly thereafter became the prosecuting attorney for Brooks County, serving in that capacity for six years. A few years later he was elected to the legislature, which position he held for two years; in 1898 he was appointed secretary to Gov. Allen D. Chandler, of Georgia, and served four years. Mr. Hitch also spent several years as secretary to Gov. Terrell and Gov. Hoke Smith, respectively, and his Washington experience was gained during three years' service as secretary to Senator Bacon. Mr. Hitch's long experience with public men and affairs of state has given him a wide outlook upon national interests and he brings to the Department of State a reputation for hard and painstaking work, which will doubtless be continued during his incumbency of his present office. His many friends in his home State as well as those in Washington are pleased at his new appointment and predict still further honors for him. His present appointment dates from July of the present year.

STUDY OF LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY IN THE UNITED STATES.

One of the gratifying signs of the growth of pan-Americanism is the increased instruction on Latin American history and economics in the leading colleges and universities of the United States. For the first time in the history of Harvard University special courses



Photograph by Edmonston.

 $\label{eq:hon.walkerw.vick}$ General Receiver of Dominican Customs, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.

are to be given on the history of Latin America. Prof. Roger Bigelow Merriman, for many years professor of modern European and Spanish history at Harvard, will conduct these courses. After giving 2 preliminary discourses on South American geography and ethnology, several lectures will follow on the discovery and conquest; 10 lectures on the colonial system and institutions; 2 on colonial episodes, Jesuits in Paraguay, and Tupac Amaru's rebellion; then 6 on the revolution. One each of the remaining discussions of the course will be devoted to the narrative history of different countries and 8 to present-day conditions. Princeton University is also contemplating establishing a similar course, while the work that has been done for several years at Yale, Columbia, University of Pennsylvania, and other representative institutions shows the popularity and awakened interest in these countries from a historic and educational standpoint.

COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS VISIT PANAMA.

The increasing number of trade excursions which representative commercial associations throughout the United States are organizing to Panama and the countries south of the Isthmus is most gratifying to the executive officers of the Pan American Union, who have been unremitting in their efforts to stimulate interest in the Latin American countries and to develop a proper appreciation of the importance of this great waterway in its effect upon Pan American trade relations. Following closely upon the remarkable tours to South America of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, to Panama and Central America of the Galveston business men, and also of the Mobile Chamber of Commerce, a number of other parties have been organized for similar visits of study and investigation. In an advice from Consul General Alban G. Snyder, at Panama City, it is stated that an unusually large number of important commercial bodies either have already visited or will visit the Isthmus within the next few months. They plan to make the actual seeing of the canal secondary to the study of its possible effects upon the future trade relations with Latin America, and will look into present and future commercial prospects on the Isthmus. The following tours have been organized under the direction of the Travel Service Bureau, of Chicago, Ill.: Nashville Board of Trade, October 13; Grain Dealers' National Association, October 23; Mississippi Valley Medical Association, October 30; National Laundrymen's Association, November 13; Louisville Commercial Club, November 17; Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, December 8; Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, January 26; St. Louis Business Men's Club, March 8, while numerous other parties have been started from other points.

PAN AMERICA IN THE MAGAZINES : : : :

The Nitrate Fields of Chile, by Walter S. Tower, in the Mining and Scientific Press, San Francisco, for September 27, is an abstracted article which first appeared in the Popular Science Monthly. It is well worth reading by those interested in the great progress being made in Chile's chief source of revenue.

Dr. Koch-Grünberg's Explorations in the Northern Amazon Basin and the Guiana Highlands, in the Bulletin of the American Geographic Society, for September, is a short account of the explorations of this distinguished scientist. Further details of the expedition are now available and may be obtained from the University of Freiburg, Germany.

La Fabrica de Papel de la Habana (Paper Manufactory of Habana), in the Boletin de Artes Graficas, Habana, for July and August, describes and illustrates the work now being done by this important Cuban enterprise.

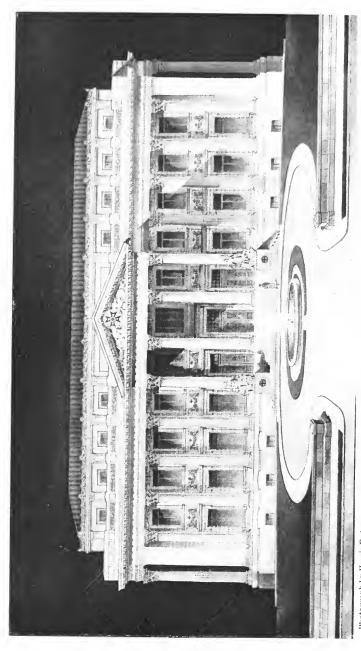
Peruvian Mummies is the title of a short article in the October issue of the Pan American Magazine, New Orleans, in which the writer says that the Peruvians of 2,000 years ago mummified their dead much after the fashion of the Egyptians. The extreme dryness of the climate and the presence of nitrates in the soil have had the effect of keeping the bodies in a remarkable state of preservation.

Buenos Aires to Valparaiso from a Car Window, by Nevin O. Winter, in the October number of Travel, describes this interesting journey as it may be seen from a train. Numerous fine illustrations depict incidents of the trip, which may now be made in comfort, although two changes of cars are necessary on account of the difference in the gauges of the railroads.

The Minerals of Bolivia forms the subject of several pages of interesting matter in the Engineering and Mining Journal, New York, of October 4. This story is a résumé of the geology of the mountain districts in which minerals occur. The present article is abstracted from the Boletin de la Sociedad Nacional de Minera, of Chile, for the months of March and April, 1913.

Panama Water-Supply and Purification System, by Arthur T. Nabstedt, in the October 2 issue of the Engineering News, New York, is a timely article dealing with the necessity for pure water and for large storage facilities; and, finally, the evolution of purification works is described.

A Thriving Brewery in Argentina, in the American Brewer, New York, for October, describes this large South American establishment,



Photograph by Harris-Ewing.

DESIGN SUGGESTED FOR BUILDING AT WASHINGTON, D. C., TO BE USED AS HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS.

Proposed marble memorial building designed by Trowbridge & Livingstone, New York architects, to be erected in honor of the heroic women of the Civil War. The use and care of the building will be given over to the American National Red Cross.

in which more than 1,000 workmen are employed, who, together with their families, make up a large percentage of the population of Quilmes. The plant occupies 10 acres of ground, with up-to-date machinery and fine buildings. It is known as La Cerveceria Argentina Quilmes.

Para Rubber in Mexico, by J. C. Harvey, in the India Rubber World for October 1, tells how, in spite of war and revolutions, the author keeps his rubber plantations in fair condition. The article will specially appeal to those who are interested in rubber and its production.

A Rubber Exposition in California, in the India Rubber World, New York, October 1, tells about the preparations now being made by the Brazilian commissioner, Dr. Eugenio Dahne, in connection with that country's rubber exhibit at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

The Trail of the American Tiger, by Harry H. Dunn, in September Outing, is a well-illustrated article in which the author relates his exciting experiences in hunting the tiger in Mexico.

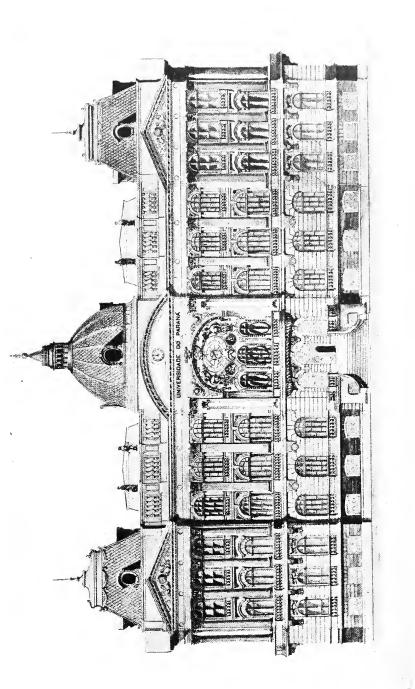
Bolivia is the title of an article by O. Sperber, in Latin America, of New Orleans, for August 15, in which the writer tells of the richness of the country and the vast opportunities awaiting commercial development.

La Instruccion Publica en la America Latina (Public Instruction in Latin America), by R. A. Speer, in the August 14 number of El Abogado Cristiano, of Mexico City, contains some interesting facts about educational matters in various Latin countries.

The Engineering and Mining Journal for August 23 contains the reproduction of nine photographs by Pope Yeatman, showing the location and operating plants of the Chuquicamata mines in Chile. These are "photographs from the field" and depict the actual workings of these mines, which have recently been acquired by the Guggenheim interests and which are operated under the name of the Chile Exploration Co.

The Inca Chronicle, of La Fundicion, Peru, for July, contains pages from the diary of Dr. Carl E. Ewald's journey from Lima across country to Para. Dr. Ewald started on this memorable trip in January, 1912, and reached Para on April 6; the distance covered was 3,575 miles, and the cost \$280. He used every kind of conveyance, such as railroad, mule, boat, and covered many miles on foot, while the photographs he took in the far interior give us a glimpse of life and conditions where commerce is just beginning to occupy the attention of man.

Argentine Brewing Barley, and Future of Malt Exportation to Argentine, by Adolph Rosauer, Olmuetz, Austria, in the September Brewer's Journal, of New York, deals interestingly with the subject.



PROPOSED BUILDING OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PARANA, AT CURYTIBA, STATE; OF PARANA, BRAZIL. Courtesy of Illustração Brazileira.

The corner stone of this artistic university building was recently laid with appropriate ceremony in the presence of distinguished government officials and a large gathering of prominent teachers, educators, and students.

The Struggle Between Brazil and the Far East, in the September 1 number of the India Rubber World, New York, is the title of an article that will be of especial interest to all users of rubber. The same magazine contains an account of the progress of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., of Akron, Ohio, which recently acquired manufacturing concessions from the Brazilian Government and which will produce rubber goods of all varieties in Brazil.

Inauguration of the British Hospital forms the subject for a lengthy article in the Uruguay Weekly News, of Montevideo, for July 27. Several pictures showing the new edifice and different stages of the inaugural ceremonies add interest to the text.

Through South America, by Thomas S. Anderson, in the July number of the New England Shoe and Leather Industry, Boston, is written by a leather specialist and deals with the opportunities for shoes and leather in the various South American countries. The writer was a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce excursion which recently visited South America.

La Bolivia, by C. J. Ryan in the August number of the El Sendero Teosofico, of Point Loma, California, is a descriptive article on Bolivia, written in Spanish. A number of well-executed half-tone illustrations give a graphic idea of the many ancient ruins, while a full-page picture affords a splendid view of the capital of the country, La Paz.

Increase in Cuba's Foreign Trade, in the Cuba Review for August, is an article detailing the growth of the various products of the island, and statistics showing the vast amount of raw materials shipped to foreign lands.

Emerald Fields of Colombia, by F. P. Gamba, in the August 30 number of the Mining and Scientific Press, San Francisco, shows that the value of this production for eight months amounted to more than \$768,920; there were mined 262,548 carats of first-class stones; 467,600 second class; and 38,700 carats of third and fourth class emeralds.

Road Conditions in South America is the title of an article appearing in the August 10 number of the Automobile Journal, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island. The story deals with conditions of travel in southern Brazil and then takes up the article written by Dr. Hale, of the Pan American Union, in which he describes a journey across southern Argentina via Lake Nahuel Huapi. The original article appeared in the Pan American Bulletin for March, 1913.

Riverside is the name of a new Cuban town, which is described by E. G. Everett in the Cuba Magazine for August, and which is situated 8 miles southeast of Las Minas in Camaguey Province. The colony is described as "where they get real money for real fruit," and according to the writer a most prosperous settlement has sprung up, where the people are cultivating fruits on the "small-farms idea."



Photograph by Harris-Ewing.

BUTT-MILLET MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN ERECTED ON THE WHITE HOUSE GROUNDS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

In memory of Maj. Archibald W. Butt, U. S. A., military aide to President Taft, and Frank D. Millet, of the Commission of Fine Arts, who lost their lives in the Titanic disaster of 1912.

Probabilities of a New Canal, by Don Emiliano Chamorro, minister of Nicaragua to the United States, in September American Industries, Spanish edition, contains interesting views and prophesies of this distinguished Central American statesman relative to the Panama Canal and the possibilities of another canal some day via Nicaragua.

Baltimore in South America, by William A. Reid, of the Pan American Union, in August number of Baltimore, contains in substance the talks made by the writer before the Merchants & Manufacturers Association of the Monumental City, at the instance of Director General Barrett.

Brazilian Custom House Regulations, by S. Alfred Bennett, in the September issue of American Industries, is an article of especial interest to commercial travelers who contemplate entering the field of Brazil. Many useful hints are given by the writer whose commercial travels have covered that section of the world.

The American Journal of International Law for July contains editorial comment on Secretary Bryan's peace proposals, and also reference to the announcement that Hon. Robert Bacon is to visit South America at an early date; the specific object of the latter's visit has not been made public, but it will be under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

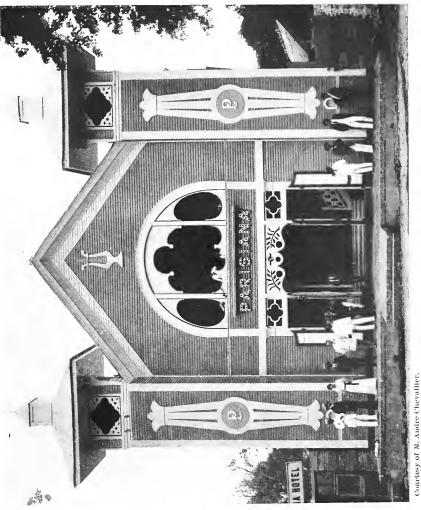
The Vast Ore Deposits of Cuba, by Henry Hale, in the Scientific American of August 23, is a splendidly illustrated article, while the text contains much matter hitherto unknown to the average reader.

The Pine Forests of Tropical America forms the subject of an article in September 1 number of Latin America, New Orleans, in which the writer says these forests "in the not distant future are destined to influence the lumber and naval stores markets of the world."

The Mining and Engineering World, New York, in its issue of August 23, reports the departure of Mr. Henry C. Russell, of Marquette, Michigan, for Colombia, in connection with the Breitung Mines Corporation and its development plans in that Republic. This corporation already owns 200,000 acres of mining lands in various stages of development, and its associated companies control another very large area. Besides gold deposits, the company has found extensive coal-mining lands which will be actively developed.

The Building Up of South American Trade, an address by James A. Wheatley, of Buenos Aires, is published in the August number of the Bulletin of the National Association of Credit Men, New York. This is an excellent contribution, containing 11 pages of matter prepared by one who knows from nine years' experience the conditions prevailing in Argentina, and it should be of special interest to manufacturers who contemplate doing business in South America.

The People of Chile, by S. D. Edgwick, in the Mid-Pacific Magazine, of Honolulu, is a short historical sketch telling of the accomplishments



LE THEATRE PARISIANA AT PORT AU PRINCE, HAITI.

of the Chileans, beginning with the arrival of the Spaniards in 1540.

La Republica de Costa Rica, by Mariano A. Melgar, is the title of an article appearing in Mercurio, of Barcelona, in which the writer seeks to point out the attractive opportunities for commercial enterprise to be found in Costa Rica.

Commercial Guatemala, by Edward Neville Vose, editor of Dun's International Review, September, is a summary by this well-known editor of the commercial opportunities awaiting capital in Guatemala, Mr. Vose takes up such questions as physical characteristics, people. communications, commerce, manufacturers, etc. This article, as well as others on several of the Central American Republics, has been printed in pamphlet form by the Dun Co.

The Coal Fields of Southern Chile is the title of the leading article in the Mining Journal, London, for August. The substance of the matter is based on the investigations of a number of specialists who have been studying the Chilean deposits from time to time; and one of these authorities says that "Chile will be able to supply coal for centuries as soon as railways are built."

The West Coast Leader, of Lima, Peru, for August 14 contains a picture of the members of the Capt. Beasley expedition, which was fitted out in Lima for exploration work in the far interior of the Peruvian-Amazon section. The head of the expedition is a famous English traveler, while several other members of the party are North Americans. The search for the missing Cromer party, which disappeared in Peruvian wilds seven months ago, will be among the first efforts of the Beasley expedition.

The South American Journal, of London, for August 30 comments on the report of Mr. G. T. Milne, who was sent by the British Board of Trade to inquire into English commercial interests in Central America. The investigator found much activity on the part of North American houses and says, among other things, that there are more salesmen from the United States visiting Central America than from England.

El Canal de Panama (Panama Canal) is the subject of a series of articles appearing in the Anales de Ingenieria, of Bogota, in which the writer takes up the various phases of the work and its effect on international traffic.

Costo de la Vida (Cost of Living) is the subject of an interesting compilation in the Official Bulletin of the Ministerio de Industria y Obras Publicas, Sugundo Semestre, 1912, Santiago, Chile. Many of the necessary articles of daily consumption are named, giving the prices in 1908 and in 1912, and in most cases the cost has considerably advanced.

La Nueva Orentación Politica en los Estados Unidos (New Political Issues in the United States) by Alfred D. Schoch, in Revista Economica (Economic Review) of Tegucigalpa, Honduras, for June



BRONZE STATUE IN MEMORY OF CHIEF KEOKUK, LEADER OF THE BLACK HAWK INDIANS, DEDICATED OCTOBER 22, 1913, AT KEOKUK, IOWA.

takes up many questions of diplomatic history and progress in the United States. A picture of President Wilson is used in connection with the well-written text.

The Truth About Culebra-Cut Slides, Panama Canal, by A. S. Zinn, in the August issue of Engineering News, is an interesting scientific discussion of the question by one who has spent seven years on the great work. Mr. Zinn is resident engineer on the central division of the canal, and, according to his investigations of the many slides and possible remedies, nothing is so effective as the lessening of the weight; in other words, of making the slopes of the cut more gradual, a work that is now in progress.

The Regeneration of Santo Domingo, by Jacob H. Hollander, in the Independent for August 23, is an interesting discussion of the many questions affecting the island and its progress, as seen by Prof. Hollander, who was the agent of the United States in the Dominican

Republic.

The Romance of American Archæology, by Arthur Chapman, in the September Overland Monthly, San Francisco, deals with the style of construction of early Indian habitations, the remains of which are found to-day in many sections of the Southwestern States. Numerous illustrations show the partially restored buildings, a work largely devolving upon the Government scientists.

Mining and Smelting at High Altitudes on the Andes, in the Mining Journal, of London, for September 6, is an interesting article which will be read with profit by the profession or by persons who contemplate visits to high mountains. It describes mountain sickness and other dangers of great altitudes.

The Magistral District, Mexico, by Ezequiel Ordoñez, in the September 13 number of the Engineering and Mining Journal, New York, is descriptive of the district in which copper ores abound and

which section is undergoing systematic development.

Peru and the Opening of the Panama Canal, by Peter MacQueen, F. R. G. S., in the September National Magazine, tells of the interview accorded Mr. MacQueen by the President of Peru, in which the latter dwelt upon the advantages Peru expects to reap from the opening of the canal.

Temperatures at the Morro Velho, in the Mining and Scientific Press, San Francisco, for September 6, contains data from the report of George Chalmers, superintendent of mines, at Morro Velho, Brazil. These famous gold mines have now reached the extreme depth of 4,926 feet, and ventilation becomes a problem, the temperature being at this lowest point 107½° F. The report contains many interesting facts relative to the various temperatures and the condition of the laborers who are engaged in getting out the precious metal.

Social Life in Paraguay, in the July number of Paraguay, of Asuncion, is a brief account of efforts of English-speaking people to

effect an organization in the interests of mutual acquaintance and social intercourse. The foreign residents of this inland city are small in number, and various amusements, such as tennis tournaments, ball games, etc., are being organized from time to time, in which the better classes of Paraguayans are joining.

Hunting with the Huicholes, by Harry H. Dunn, in October Outing, is a thrilling account of hunting experiences in the State of Zacatecas, Mexico. The Huicholes are Indians and their life and living condi-

tions furnish the major portion of the author's story.

When Sailors were Sailors, by Felix Riesenberg, in October Outing, is the third installment of sea stories by this sailor-writer; in the present article he describes thrilling days off Cape Horn, when the sailors were lashed to their posts and their old-time sailing vessel looked as if she could not weather the icy gales.

Microcycas Calacoma—A Rare Plant Found in Cuba, by H. A. van Hermann, editor of Progressive Cuba, Habana, is a nine-page illustrated article treating of this plant, which is described as one of the most interesting in the vegetable kingdom. The author of the article will gladly furnish information to interested persons.

Cereal Growing in Argentina, by S. Hodder, in the August number of the United Empire, London, treats interestingly of this important industry. The writer, who is a resident of Argentina, speaks from experience, and his contribution to agricultural literature will be widely read.

La Vie Internationale, Tome III, Numéro 5, Bruxelles, contains a short article on foreign capital in Argentina, written from a French point of view.

El Corozo y la Palma Real, in the Boletín de Fomento, No. 6, San Jose, Costa Rica, describes and illustrates these native products.

Brazil as Seen by a Great Writer, in Simmon's Spice Mill, New York, for September, is taken from James Bryce's South America, by special permission of the publishers, the Macmillan Co. Six and a half pages give many interesting facts as gathered by Mr. Bryce. The same magazine also contains a review of the part played by coffee during the visit to the United States of Dr. Lauro Müller.

Un Lago de Sal, in La Ilustración Argentina, Buenos Aires, for August 10, is a most interesting article dealing with the great salt deposits of that country. Many illustrations give the reader an idea of the immensity of the supply, which is now being worked and marketed to advantage.

The Mexican Pacific, is the subject of much commercial comment in Shipping Illustrated for September 20, in which the writer quotes notes of the British consul general relative to the future progress of that section after the opening of the canal.

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Rubber and its Manufactures, by John J. Macfarlane, in Commercial America, the organ of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, September, is an exhaustive article on a most important subject; it should be read by all interested in this product which is becoming more and more associated with our daily lives.

New Tariff of Honduras, in the Revista Económica, of Tegucigalpa, for July, covers several pages of the magazine; it went into effect on August 1, 1913.



Twentieth Century Impressions of Argentina: Its History, People, Commerce, Industries, and Resources. By Reginald Lloyd, director in chief. Editors: W. Feldwick, Oliver T. Breakspear, L. T. Delaney, and Historian Arnold Wright. Lloyd's Greater Britain Publishing Co. (Ltd.), London, 1911. 850 pages. Splendidly bound in leather and beautifully illustrated. Price, \$75.

This is an exhaustive work, and one that will immediately take a commanding place in the literature on Argentina. For nearly two years the writers and compilers have been wandering over pampa and forest and living with the native in city, village, and hamlet. So completely does this splendid volume cover the various phases of the country's development that the merest detail seems not to have escaped the eagle eyes of the writers. In picture and story we see the famous two-wheeled "schooner of the pampas" laboriously making its way far beyond the roads of trade; in another chapter the reader enjoys the unusual experience of a talk with the President or of attending a diplomatic function, and so excellent are the illustrations that one can scarcely believe that he is not actually visiting Argentina. We are shown the first railway train that sped through the land, and another page tells of the magnificent palace car that delights the traveler of to-day; the wonderful forests of quebracho, and how these logs reach the markets of the world, are told by pen and picture; while the life of the gaucho on the plains is graphically depicted.

The book begins with the geography of the country, followed by chapters on the geology, climate, fauna, flora, history, constitution, and a hundred other titles that go to swell the book and make it an encyclopediacal work of exceptional merit. The general subjects are subdivided and many of then treated by well-known specialists. Under agriculture, for instance, there are dozens of pages on irrigation, stock raising, milling, dairying, meat trades, cotton growing, tobacco, wine and vineyards, and meat extract business. These subjects are not only exhaustively treated by specialists but hundreds of pictures show us the very men who are doing the work, from the day laborer to the princely "hacendado" who is master of thousands of acres of land and countless workers.

Again, specialists have contributed monographs on Patagonian Indians, the Welsh colony in Chubut, Indians of the Gran Chaco, diocese of Sante Fe, justice in San Juan, and on scores of other subjects whose progress and development become of timely interest as the great Republic advances along the road of nations.

Each city of the country is, of course, made the subject of many pages of text, while the smallest villages are given due attention. Life and living conditions are fully discussed and there is scarcely a phase that has been passed unnoticed. We are told of games and sports, and the hundreds of pictures and personal sketches introduce the reader to intimate acquaintance.

The Story of California. By Henry K. Norton. Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Co., 1913. 390 pages. Price \$1.50.

Within the next year or two the "days of '49" will be recnacted and thousands of persons from all parts of the world will be journeying to the "Golden West." How completely changed are the modes of transportation and how different will be the reception awaiting the modern visitors. Truly, threescore years have wrought marvelous changes on the whole world, but none greater could have been made than the San Francisco when the first contingent of "Forty-niners" arrived, and the San Francisco as its gates will be thrown open to welcome the World's Fair visitors.

The author of this book has anticipated the demand for condensed history of Cali fornia, and the many factors that have combined to make that far Western State are delightfully set forth in his story; he has endeavored to bring within the limits of one volume the narrative of all the important events which make up the State's history, and the work should become immensely popular as the tide of travel begins to flow toward the great show at San Francisco.

The story begins with California in 1540, and tells of the explorations that followed; then came the Spaniards and the founding of missions, all of which are interestingly and simply treated, to be followed in turn by stories of hardships and frontier life which made and unmade men. We are told of the struggle for order, of the coming of the Pacific Railroad, of Kearneyism, and of the constitution of 1879. Later developments are traced, and glimpses of commercial and social progress of the present day make glowing comparisons to the life of the early days. "The Story of California" is well worth reading, whether one expects to visit the great exposition or otherwise.

History of the Discovery and Conquest of Costa Rica. By Ricardo Fernandez Guardia. Translated by Harry Weston Van Dyke. New York, Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1913. 416 pages. Price, \$3.

It is always more or less interesting to the traveler in foreign lands to listen to the story of the country in which he is sojourning, and especially so if the story-teller has a wealth of knowledge and a pleasing manner. This history of Costa Rica, written by one of that country's highest authorities, and a former official who guided the department of foreign affairs of his Government, as well as directed public instruction, comes before the public at a most opportune time.

Within the last year or two more people have voyaged to Central America than ever before, and of these travelers the Republic of Costa Rica has perhaps entertained a larger number than any of her neighboring countries, excepting Panama. Travelers are seeking information, and in no recent work is there such a wealth of historical data as Sr. Guardia has prepared in his comprehensive style, his chief source of information being the Archives of the Indies at Seville. The book is truly a history of discovery and conquest, and the vast amount of detail apparently leaves little more that could be desired in a single volume.

The opening chapter deals with pre-Columbian times, then follows the discovery of the Atlantic Coast by Columbus; later the misfortunes of Diego de Nicuesa are depicted, followed by stories of a host of conquistadores who made romantic and interesting history that has long been forgotten or perhaps never known by the average reader.

To those of us who have seen the beautiful ornamental creations left by those early peoples and their kindred, which are preserved to-day in the great museums of San Jose, Mexico, or Lima, the 58 illustrations form a most interesting reminder of curious and ancient workmanship. The artist who marvels at the splendid original gold, silver, stone, or terra-cotta work to be seen to-day in San Jose's museum often regrets that he can not carry it away or that pictures are not available; here again the book provides a record of the Indian and his craft by a series of excellent illustrations which make the book even more valuable and interesting.

In the laborious and excellent work of translation Mr. Van Dyke is to be congratulated; he has reproduced a standard work that may now be profitably read by all

English-speaking people who wish to delve deep into historial lore of Central America in general and of Costa Rica in particular.

Twentieth Century Depressions of Uruguay: Its History, People, Commerce, Industries, and Resources. By Reginald Lloyd, director in chief. Editors: W. Feldwick, L. T. Delaney; historian, Arnold Wright. Lloyd's Greater Britain Publishing Co. (Ltd.), London, 1912. 524 pages. Splendidly bound in leather and beautifully illustrated.

In offering this splendid volume to subscribers the publishers rightly claim that they have produced a work that will merit general approval. They have every reason to be proud of their achievement.

Compared with the area of neighboring Republics, Uruguay is quite small, but nevertheless the country occupies a prominent place in South American history. For many years war and turbulence swept from end to end of the land, but for the last 20 years her position has grown into a well-governed, peaceful, and prosperous nation.

Uruguay has approximately 46,000,000 acres of land, but only about 2,000,000 are under cultivation, which leaves most of the remainder available for pasturage. Of late years much attention has been given to the raising of live stock, and at present there are something like 34,000,000 of these, about 8,200,000 of which are beef cattle, and 25,000,000 sheep.

Such interesting data as the above we gain from the first page of this new volume; and when it is remembered that there are more than 500 of such pages the reader can readily estimate the value of such a great volume of facts.

Every important department of human labor is touched upon and it would seem that one in quest of matter about Uruguay would surely find it in this book. We are told of the fauna, flora, history, wealth, and ownership, labor and living, educational progress, sport, hospitals, personal sketches, railways, and a thousand and one other things that give a most comprehensive insight into life and progress of the country.

Taking up financial matters, the book shows that the English capital operating in Uruguay is placed as \$250,000,000, the Italian at \$70,000,000, Spanish at \$65,000,000, French at \$22,000,000, while German capital is large and American "growing."

The work is profusely illustrated and is published in both English and Spanish. The publishers received no Government aid in its preparation, and the source of income is from the sale of copies and partly from the insertion of commercial photographs. The later fact, however, does not furnish ground for criticism, similar customs being adopted by many newspapers and magazines all over the world, and in reality the hundreds of photographs add interest to the text. When it is remembered that the writers of this book spent much time in Uruguay and produced their articles fresh from the fields, so to speak, an added interest attaches to its pages, which will be read and studied by the student of economics as well as by the man of business in many lands.

"World Conscience" is the somewhat vague title of a very comprehensive pamphlet by Hendrik C. Anderson, of Rome. It is nicely prepared and causes one to delve further into the plans of the originator, who says that "for nine years he has devoted himself to the conception of a city which should be such a world center of communication and which, while preserving a simple dignity, should be alike magnificent in design and unrivaled in its hygienic arrangements." Speaking further of the plans for such a city the author states that they have been completed in their general lines, and many are shown in the pamphlet. Various parts of the world have been considered in connection with the establishment of this model city, and in the United States the vicinity of Lakewood, New Jersey, has been selected as a most convenient center. The whole pamphlet shows a vast amount of study, and on one double page is shown a plan for the ideal city; but whether these unique ideas could ever be reduced to practical application remains to be seen. Public-spirited citizens are urged to enroll as members of this "World Conscience Society," for which purpose

application blanks are attached to the pamphlet. In this way Mr. Anderson seeks to draw about him a nucleus of talent and enterprise about which may be woven more tangible forms for the ideal city. (Reviews by W. A. R.)

Colombia. By Phanor James Eder. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons. London, Fisher Unwin. [1913.] xxiv, 213 pages. maps. illus. 8°. Price, \$3.

From 1820 to 1860 the Republic of Colombia received its full share of well-written descriptive books, but of late years writers seem to have overlooked that most interesting country. With the exception of Scrugg's, Venezuela and Colombia; Petre's, the Republic of Colombia; Mozans, Up the Orinoco and down the Magdalena; chapters in books devoted to the continent as a whole, and some few magazine articles, very little has been written in English. It is therefore with pleasure that the Pan American Union places this new addition to the "South American Series" on the shelves of its library. In keeping with the other nine volumes forming this series, Mr. Eder has leaned toward the popular taste for fact and true description. Mr. Eder is a member of the New York bar, has had extensive experiences with the mining and commercial interests of Colombia, and his reputation as a mining law specialist should make the chapters of his book relating to those subjects of special value.

Knowing his Colombia and Colombians, the author approaches his task in a sympathetic frame of mind as evidenced by the following extract from the preface:

Colombia is not an opera bouffe country, nor a country all of jungles, fevers, wild beasts, and savage Indians, where one is exposed to death instanter. No, it is rather an ordinary flesh-and-blood country of happy and unhappy homes and families and of daily business routine. Here are people who work their plantations, who mine the bowels of the earth and wash the river sands, who hew down forests, who have their shops, who paint pictures, sing songs, make books, publish newspapers, who are earnestly engaged in attempting to solve their political, economical, ecclesiastical, and other national problems, even as are the British, or the Americans, or the Canadians, or the French, or the Germans.

Dividing his book into 16 chapters, 2 appendices, with a bibliography and an index, the author treats of the wide range of data desired by persons interested in Colombia as a possible place of abode, as a field for investment, or as a matter of information. The chapters on history, diplomacy, government, and law, together with those on finance and banking, transportation, commerce, agriculture, mines, and forests, and descriptions of the different territorial divisions, afford the reader a splendid idea of the growth and development of that Republic.

C. E. B.

En Amérique Latine. By Henri Turot. Preface by Pierre Baudin. Vuibert et Nony, éditeurs, 63 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris.

Mr. Henri Turot is an intrepid traveler and versatile writer as can be judged from the following titles of some of his books: The Greco-Turkish War; Aguinaldo and the Philippines; From one Station to Another—Indo-China, China, Japan. In this work of more recent date entitled "In Latin America," the author gives a wealth of descriptive, historical, political, and social data which make it a most valuable acquisition for those who are interested in the study of conditions in these two great Republics. The book is profusely illustrated with views of places and prominent citizens, thereby adding greatly to its enjoyment.

An interesting feature of this book is the chapter devoted to Brazilian literature and folklore. The author states that Brazil, which is a country of poets and orators, is the only country of South America possessing a literature of its own. In colonial times, the Portuguese, who were then masters of the land, were much impressed by the writings of the native poets. Literature is held in great esteem by the people and it is not alone to statesmen and warriors that monuments are erected, for more than one city has in this manner honored the memory of its poets, artists, and orators. In this chapter are published several legends of the country taken from Mr. de Santa Anna-Néry's book on Brazilian Folklore, which have a charm and originality all their own.

M. Mac N.

South America. Painted by A. S. Forrest. Described by W. H. Koebel. Published by A. & C. Black, Soho Square, London W. With 75 illustrations and a map of South America. 225 pages. Price, 20s. (\$5).

The book contains 10 chapters, the first of which is an introductory sketch of South America in general, the second dealing with Argentina in detail. Then follow Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Guiana, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay, the northern Republics of Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela being grouped in the tenth chapter. The numerous illustrations are all in colors and are strongly marked with the imagination of the artist rather than with accurateness of details of the photograph camera. The text is a running commentary of the past and present conditions of each Republic, no particular reference being made to the illustrations. These illustrations, however, serve to brighten the text and to arouse the interest of the reader. The book should serve the purpose for those who are studying historical and contemporary characteristics of South America, both as a whole and as particularly related to each Republic.

The Land of the Peaks and the Pampas. By Jessie Page. With map and 18 photographs. Published by The Religious Tract Society, 65 St. Paul's Churchyard, London, 1913. 359 pages.

The book is of a controversial character, but the author has undoubtedly studied the subject well and quotes from the best literature on South America, both past and present.

J.O.K.

Los Aborigines de la Republica Argentina. By Felix F. Outes and Carlos Bruch. Buenos Aires, Angel Estrada y Cia., 1910. 149 pages.

This is a most interesting little work dealing with the early peoples of Argentina; hundreds of illustrations splendidly executed depict the work and life of a people of whom our knowledge is extremely limited. The above is only one of a very large number of books that the well-known house of Angel Estrada y Cia., of Buenos Aires, has presented to the Columbus Memorial Library. These works, covering a variety of topics and bearing especially on education, form a most important addition to the library's many useful and frequently consulted works on Argentina. A large wall map of each State of the Republic has also been presented by this popular and most generous publishing house.

Through the courtesy of the Casa Editorial Maucci, Barcelona, the Columbus Memorial Library of the Pan American Union has been enriched by many volumes of recent works of art, history, and literature. Some of these volumes are Vasco Nuñes de Balboa, Dos Años en America, Almanaque Illustrado Hispano Americano, El libro de los Amores, Mecanismo del Universo, etc.

Guia General Ilustrada de Tiahunacu. By Arthur Posnansky. La Paz, Bolivia, Imprenta y Litografia Boliviana, 1912. 104 pages.

This is a most interesting review of the investigations by Mr. Posnansky, who is a prominent engineer and author. A large number of illustrations lend interest to the work on the mysterious Tiahunacu ruins.

Teatro Critico Venezolano. By Gonzalo Picon-Febres. Curazao, Imprenta de A. Bethencourt E Hijos, 1912. 500 pages.

Tabare. By Juan Zorilla de San Martin. Casa Editoriales de Maucci Hermanos, Mexico.

Diamantes Sud-Americanos. By J. de Lemoine. Sociedad de Ediciones Louis-Michaud, Paris.

La Vida Que Pasa. By Francisco Cañellas. Valencia, F. Sempere y Cia.

La Nacionalidad en la Relaciones Internacionales. By R. Romero Leon. Cuenca, Ecuador, Imprenta Universitaria, 1913.

Esboço de um Projecto de lei Sobre os Indios do Brasil. By J. Coelho Gomes Ribeiro. Pap. Economia, Rio de Janeiro.

- Anales del Correo de el Salvador. By Miguel A. Garcia. Tip. La Union. San Salvador, 1913.
- Pomarrosas. The book of poems of Jose de Diego. Barcelona, Henrich y Cia.
- Within its 212 pages this little work contains many beautiful poems which will be especially appreciated by those of the highest culture and attainment.
- Revolucion Pacifica. By Carlos N. Vergara. Buenos Aires, Talleres Graficos Juan Perrotti, 1911. 853 pages.
 - A book of much detail in matters bearing on law, education, and philosophy.
- Discursos e Conferencias. By Ulysses Paranhos. Sao Paulo, Empresa Typographica Editoria O Pensamento, 1913. 238 pages.
 - A collection of speeches and addresses by the author on public questions.
- Anales de la Biblioteca. By P. Groussac, Buenos Aires. Imprinta y Casa de Coni Hermanos, 1912. 425 pages.
 - A collection of public documents relating to the River Plata, etc.
- Rafagas Politicas. By Alfonso C. Tapshire. Tip. de J. M. Villa Morel, 1913. 58 pages.
- Guatemala. By Jose Marti. Tip. Nacional, 1913. A pamphlet of 134 pages of description and travel.
- Diccionario Geografica del Uruguay. By Orestes Araujo, of the University of Montevideo, Uruguay. Litografia Moderno, Montevideo, 1912. 528 pages.
- La Cordillera Venezolana de los Andes. By Alfredo Jahn. Caracas. Lit. y Tip. del Comercio.
- Boletin del Cuerpo de Ingenieros de Minas del Peru. Lima, Imp. Americana, 1913.
- La Estadistica en Nuestra Administracion. By Manuel V. Canizares. Habana. Imp. La Propagandista, 1913.
- Diccionario Bio-Bibliographico Cearense. By Dr. Guilherme Studart. Fortaleza, Brazil, Typo-Lithographia a Vapor, 1913. 429 pages.
- Bibliografia Cubana del Siglo XIX. By Carlos M. Trelles. Matanzas, Imp. de Quiros y Estrada, 1913. Tomo tercero y tomo cuatro.
- Resumen de la Historia de Santo Domingo. By Manuel U. Gomez. La Vega, Tip. El Progreso, 1912. Segunda ed.
- De Vasectomia Duplici Necnon de Matrimonio Mulieris Excisæ. By P. J. B. Ferreres, S. J. Administración de Razon y Fe Madrid, 1913. 145 pages.
- Scenas e Perfis. By Coelho Netto. H. Garnier, Livreiro-Editor. Rio de Janeiro, 1910. 226 pages.
- Annuaire du Mouvement Pacifiste. Bureau International de la Paix à Berne, 1913. Imprimerie W. Gassmann, Bienne. 353 pages.
- La Colombiada. By Ciro Bayo. Madrid, Librería General de Victoriano Suárez. 174 pages.
- Don Mauro Fernandez y el Problema Escolar Costarricense. By Romulo Tovar. Tip. Alsina, San Jose, Costa Rica, 1913. 80 pages.
- La Mala Vida en Barcelona. By Prof. Max-Benbo. Casa Editorial Maucci, Barcelona. 254 pages.
- La Cosecha Humana. By David Starr Jordan, translated by Aurelio M. Espinosa. Madrid, Casa Editorial Bailly-Baillere, 1912. 112 pages.
- Páginas de Verdad, la Última Guerra Ecuatoriana. Reproducción del folleto del Sr. Ramón Lamus G. Quito, Ecuador, Imp. Nacionales, 1912.
- Guayaquil en la Mano. By Jacinto J. Arce. Imp. La Reforma, Guayaquil, Ecuador. A city guide containing 270 pages.

- Lecciones de Retórica y Literatura. By Antonio O. Herrera. Bogotá, Arboleda, and Valencia, 1913. 318 pages.
- Ideas y Narraciones. By Gabriel P. F. Hijo. Merida, Tip. de El Lapiz, 1913.
- Los Marañones. By Ciro Bayo. Madrid, Imp. Bailly-Bailliere, 1913.
- Alcance al Diario de Bucaramanga. Editado por la Casa de P. Ollendorff, Paris. Caracas, 1912.
- Educación Nacional; Trabajos de la Comisión Especial de Instrucción. Boletin No. 2. Lima, Peru. Tip. La Opinion Nal., 1912.
- Bolívar y el General San Martín. By Carlos A. Villanueva. Librería Paul Ollendorff, Paris.
- Anuario Penquista. Editor José V. Soulodre; a general guide for the Province of Concepción, Chile. 1912.
- Anales do Congreso Commercial, Industrial e Agricola. By Bertino Miranda. Manaos, Brazil, Tip. Lino Aguiar y Cia.
- Anales de la Biblioteca, Tomo VII. Buenos Aires, Imp. y Casa de Coni Hermanos.
- La Nueva Filosofía del Dinero. By Alfredo B. Westrup, Ph. D. Habana, Imp. y Papelería de Rambla, Bouza y Cia., 1912.
- Suspension de Pagos. By Angel C. Betancourt. Habana, Imp. Rambla, Bouza y Cia., 1912.
- Las Escuelas Militares en Francia. By S. Espinosa Ramos. Habana, Imp. Rambla, Bouza y Cia., 1912.
- El Papel Moneda. By Prof. Guillermo Subercaseaux. Santiago, Chile, Imprenta Cervantes, 1912. 407 pages.
- Las Publicaciones del Museo Nacional. By Juan B. Iguiniz. México, Imp. del Meseo Nacional, 1912.
- El Hijo del Corsario Rojo. By Emilio Salgari, trans. M. R. B. Belmonte. Barcelona, Casa Editorial Maucci.
- Trabajos Selectos (Selected Papers) of Dr. Carlos J. Finlay. Habana, Secretaria de Sanidad y Beneficencia, 1912.

This is a compilation of most of the papers of the illustrious scientific investigator, Dr. Finlay, who has contributed much for the betterment of living conditions. Edition in Spanish and English. 657 pages.

- Informe del Director Gral. de Correos y Telégrafos. Bogotá, Imp. Nacional, 1912. Edición oficial.
- Los Indios del Brasil. By Dr. Nelson Coelho de Senna. Traducción de Clemente B. Vega. Santiago, Chile, Imp. Barcelona, 1912. 100 pages.
- La Personalidad Internacional de España. Discurso por Rafael M. de Labra. y Contestación de G. de Azcarate. 1912. 110 pages.

Through the courtesy of Sr. Don Agustin Alvarez, professor in the University of La Plata, Argentina, and a famous scholar and thinker, the Columbus Memorial Library has received the following books from the distinguished author: La Creación del Mundo Moral, Ensayo Sobre Educacion, South America, La Transformación de las Razas en America, Historia de las Instituciones Libres, Manual de Patologia Politica, Breve Historia de la Provincia de Mendoza.

La Guerra de los Balkanes (The Balkan War). By J. Brissa. Barcelona, Casa Editorial Maucci, 1913. Price, 90 cents.

This is a paper-back book of 589 pages dealing with the war in the Balkans; it is well written, and a large number of illustrations make it an important contribution to the Spanish literature bearing on the unfortunate condition of affairs in that section of the world. (Reviews by W. A. R.)



REPORTS RECEIVED UP TO OCT. 15, 1913.1

Title.	Date.	Author.
ARGENTINA.	1913.	
Foreign commerce for six months of 1913		R. M. Bartleman, consul gen eral, Buenos Aires.
Land prices	Aug. 6 Aug. 27	Do. Do.
BOLIVIA.		
Bolivian notes	Sept. 1	Sent by F. W. Goding, con sul, Montevideo.
BRAZIL. Annual report, year 1911	Aug. 18	George H. Pickerell, consul
		Para.
Loans for Brazil		Julius G. Lay, consul general Rio de Janeiro.
Trade review of Bahia	Aug. 28	D. R. Birch, consul, Bahia.
CHILE.		
Trade notes: Bolivian mineral exports—Imports by parcels post—Increased shipping during 1912—Wheat exports during 1912—Proposed public buildings—Nitrate exports. "Vijesmio Octava Memoria de los Ferrocarriles del Estado"	Aug. 5	A. A. Winslow, consul, Valparaiso.
Commerce and industries of iquique, 1912	Aug. 11 Undated.	Do. Percival Gassett, consul Iquique.
COLOMBIA. Annual report of commerce and industry (supplemental to report	Sept. 2	Isaac A. Manning, consul
of Aug. 1, 1913).	_	Barranquilla.
Telegraph tolls New bank at Manizales	do	Do.
Flour milling Suspension of certain taxes on river transportation in Colombia.	do	Do. Do.
CUBA.		
Paints (good market for mixed and cold water paints)	Sept. 6	J. A. Springer, vice consul general, Habana.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.		general, Habana.
Sugar production	Aug. 26	C. R. Curtis, consul general Santo Domingo.
Annual report on commerce and industries for calendar year 1912.	Sept. 8	Do.
ECUADOR.		
Flour	Aug. 29	Charles Baker, vice consul general, Guayaquil.
Importation of canned and preserved fish during 1912	Sept. 19	Do.
GUATEMALA.		
Men's neckwear	Aug. 22	Geo. A. Bucklin, jr., consul general, Guatemala City.
mports of wheat flour	Aug. 25	Do. Do.
Aguacatas, river shells oapstone. Ihoes	do	Do.
Joal imports	Aug. 30	Do. Do.
Musical instruments Pobaceo	do	Do. Do.
Meteorites Coal (none used), charcoal, and wood	Sept. 1	Do.
		William Owen, vice and dep- uty consul general, Guate- mala City.
Roofing	Sept. 23	Do. Do.
Shoe and leather business	Sept. 23 Sept. 24 Sept. 25	Do. Do.
Telephones	Sept. 26	Do.
Playing cards.	Sept. 27	Do. Do.
oconut husks Josquito netting.	- F	Do.

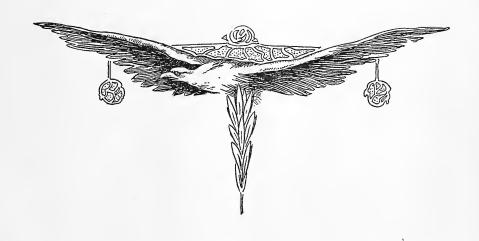
¹ This does not represent a complete list of the reports made by the consular officers in Latin America, but merely those that are supplied to the Pan American Union as likely to be of service to this institution.

REPORTS RECEIVED UP TO OCT. 15, 1913—Continued.

Title.	Date.	Author.
HAITI.	1913. Aug. 28	Lemuel W. Livingston, con-
Show cases	do Sept. 5	sul, Cape Haitien. Do. John B. Terres, consul, Port au Prince.
HONDURAS.		A m Hall and m
Trade conditions.	Aug. 8	A. T. Haeberle, consul, Tegucigalpa. L. F. Valentine, acting con-
Talc (small deposits)		sular agent. San Juancito.
Banana, coconut, and timber lands	Sept. 2 Sept. 16	H. D. Clum, consul, Ceiba. A. R. Gordon, consular agent, San Juancito.
Newspapers—Traveling salesmen—Trade-marks	Sept. 23	A. T. Haeberle, consul, Tegu-
Explosives (tariffs)	do Sept. 29	cigalpa. Do. Do. H. D. Clum, consul, Ceiba.
MEXICO.		
Annual report on commerce and industries of Lower California	Mar. 14	Lucien N. Sullivan, consul, La Paz.
Modern roofing (little market)	May 9	Wilbert L. Bonney, consul,
Building construction. Mica	do Aug. 14	San Luis Potosi. Do. E. M. Lawton, consul, Oax-
Marble	Aug. 15 Aug. 25 Aug. 27	aca. Do. Do. Wilbert L. Bonney, consul,
Paper clips (no market)		San Luic Potosi. C. E. Guyant, vice consul.
Telephone companies (none operating in that district)	Sept. 16	Ensenada. Clarence A. Miller, consul,
Pressed brick machine (no market)	Sept. 19	Tampico. C. E. Guyant, vice consul,
All-slime cyanide mills.		Ensenada. Marion Letcher, consul, Chi-
	-	huahua.
Stoves and ranges		Arnold Shanklin, consul gen- eral, Mexico City.
Pianos (no market)	-	Claude E. Guyant, vice con- sul, Ensenada.
Physicians' supplies (no market)	do Sept. 27	Do. Do. Marion Letcher, consul Chi-
Concrete sidewalks in Ensenada		huahua. C. E. Guyant, vice consul, Ensenada.
PANAMA.		
"Boletin de Estadistica"	Ì	Alban G. Snyder, consul gen- eral, Panama.
Copyrights, corporations, registration	Aug. 14 Aug. 21 Sept. 4	Do. Do. James C. Kellogg, consul,
Florists (none in Colon)	Sept. 9 Sept. 18	Colon. Do. Alban G. Snyder, consul general, Panama.
Use of the outer husk of coconuts. Customs regulations. Need of steam laundry at Panama. Trade notes.	Sept. 19 do	Do. Do.
Need of steam laundry at Panama Trade notes	Sept. 25 Sept. 26	James C. Kellogg, consul,
Construction notes. Explosives.	Sept. 27 Sept. 29	Colon. Do. Alban G. Snyder, consul gen-
PARAGUAY.		eral, Panama.
Lumber and wood (very little imported and no importers in Asuncion).	July 22	Cornelius Ferris, jr., consul,
SaddleryAutomobiles (not used, and no dealers in country)	do	Do. Do.
Marble and granite products (no trade). Trade statistics for 1912 (supplementary to report of April 23, 1913).	Aug. 9	Do. Do.
Wool exports	Aug. 22 Aug. 23	Do. Do.
Trade conditions. Trade extension.	Aug. 29	Do. Do.

REPORTS RECEIVED UP TO OCT. 15, 1913—Continued.

Title.	Date.	Author.
PERU.	1913.	
Monograph on Peru		Luther K. Zabriskie, deputy
Budget for 1914	Sept. 4	consul, Callao. Louis G. Dreyfus, vice con-
Projected loan in Peru	Sept. 12	sul, Callao. Do.
SALVADOR.		
Disembarkation and transportation facilities and rates	Aug. 23	Thomas Hinckley, consu general, San Salvador.
URUGUAY.		
Statistics from the port of Montevideo	July 30	Frederic W. Goding, consul, Montevideo.
Uruguay notes . Exports of Uruguay for 1912 by values	Aug. 20	Do. Do. Do.
Uruguay notes. Copy of resolution determining the appraisement to be applied to paper twine to tie wool.	do	Do. Do.
Uruguay duties and taxes on alcohol	Sept. 1	Do. Do.
Bank statement	do	Do. Do.
South America as market for American cotton goods Uruguayan live stock and agricultural exposition	Sept. 3	Do. Do.
VENEZUELA.		
Autos and supplies		Thomas W. Voetter, consul, La Guaira.
Faucets (no market) Annual report on commerce and industry, 1912	do	Do.
Annual report on commerce and industry, 1912	Sept. 2	Do.
Cravats	Sept. 8	Do.
Shoes	do	Do.
Annual report for La Guaira district		Do.
Road machinery	Sept. 19	Do.
Road construction		Do.
Trade extension		Do. Do.
DOCUMENT OF THE PROPERTY OF TH	Sept. 20	20.



COMMERCE OF BRAZIL FOR 1912

HE total foreign trade of Brazil for the year 1912, not including imports and exports of foreign specie and bank notes, according to the report of the minister of finance, was 2,071,106,738 milreis paper, represented by imports to the value of

951,369,558 milreis, and exports of 1,119,737,180 milreis.

The trade for the year 1911, as corrected according to the same report, was 1,797,641,182 milreis, of which sum 793,716,446 milreis represented imports and 1,003,924,736 milreis exports. There was, therefore, for the year 1912 an increase over the preceding year in the importation of foreign goods to the amount of 157,653,112 milreis, and in the exports of 115,812,444 milreis, or a total increase in the year's foreign trade of 273,465,556 milreis.

In terms of United States gold, the Brazilian paper milreis may be considered as worth 32.4 cents. At this rate the foreign commerce for

the two years was as follows:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1911	\$257, 164, 128	\$325, 271, 614	\$582, 435, 742
1912	308, 243, 736	362, 794, 846	671, 038, 582

The imports and exports of foreign specie and bank notes were represented as follows:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1911	Milreis paper. 117, 612, 220 75, 051, 703	Milreis paper. 36, 421, 324 21, 627, 873

IMPORTS.

The imports for the years 1909, 1910, 1911, and 1912, by countries, reduced to United States gold, were as follows:

Countries.	1909	1910	1911	1912
United Kingdom. Germany. United States. France. Argentina. Belgium. Portugal. Italy. Uruguay.	28, 007, 001 22, 265, 534 18, 610, 398 17, 922, 587 7, 280, 007 9, 994, 615 5, 236, 557	\$65, 841, 773 36, 774, 520 29, 703, 847 21, 863, 429 19, 767, 410 10, 461, 354 12, 865, 607 7, 366, 984 5, 991, 258	\$74, 695, 592 43, 180, 830 34, 300, 327 22, 744, 839 19, 594, 486 10, 725, 701 13, 832, 400 9, 382, 106 5, 715, 011	\$77, 615, 548 53, 018, 079 48, 109, 316 27, 751, 094 23, 117, 198 16, 592, 520 14, 589, 170 12, 095, 559 7, 718, 306

1911	1912
\$3,777,460 3,455,559 2,376,244 2,182,390 2,808,829 1,650,752 2,406,394 1,037,509 1,015,167 2,282,531	\$4,394,871 3,860,369 3,247,609 3,137,794 2,854,021 2,305,276 1,997,505 1,367,442 1,133,225 3,338,834
2, 182, 927 31, 291, 658	
	\$3,777,460 3,455,559 2,376,244 2,182,390 2,808,829 1,650,752 2,406,394 1,037,509 1,015,167 2,282,531

1 In 1909, included under "other countries."

Imports are divided into four general classes. Under these classes for the years 1910, 1911, and 1912 they were:

	1910	1911	1912
Class I.—Live animals . Class II.—Primary materials and materials used in the arts and industries . Class III.—Manufactures . Class IV.—Alimentary substances . Total . United States gold .	4, 692, 622 132, 186, 996 392, 474, 930		Milreis paper. 5,680,834 190,280,914 533,017,338 222,390,472 951,369,558 308,243,736

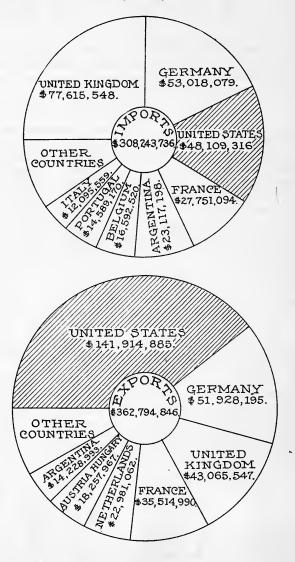
The principal imports in 1912 under Class I, live animals, were 63,268 head of beef cattle, worth 3,288,813 milreis; 89,094 sheep, worth 1,046,563 milreis; 3,236 horses, worth 951,619 milreis.

Class II, primary articles, etc., is divided into the following subclasses, of which the imports were:

	1910	1911	1912
Cotton. Hair, fur, and feathers Cane, bamboo, rush, and the like Lead, tin, zine, and alloys	10, 578, 616 1, 472, 395 227, 808 2, 346, 016	Milreis paper. 10, 164, 997 1, 528, 509 247, 986 2, 300, 545	10, 660, 470 1, 701, 802 283, 556 3, 381, 420
Copper and alloys. Animal residuary products Steel and iron Jute and hemp. Wool. Flax	2,631,254 968,696 6,826,992 7,346,766 4,139,074	2,573,348 1,253,137 7,228,282 12,406,049 3,980,167 950,021	3, 259, 083 1, 199 545 9, 625, 175 10, 061, 800 7, 392, 472 963, 626
Woods. Material for perfumery, painting, dyeing, etc Metals and metalloids not otherwise enumerated Gold, silver, and platinum. Straw, esparto, pita, and like fibers.	8, 564, 210 8, 034, 468 461, 263 852, 776 710, 814	8,077,532 9,519,645 524,815 3,325,954 1,003,356	11,743,725 10,494,008 687,229 2,959,820 1,071,985
Seeds, roots, barks, etc. Coal, stones, earths, and other like substances. Pelts and skins. Silk Vegetable extracts and oils.	55, 272, 720 9, 937, 845	5,922,175 63,826,094 11,648,504 1,317,785 7,116,087	8,309,935 88,333,574 11,151,888 1,504,288 7,495,513
Total	132, 186, 996	154,914,988	190, 280, 914

In 1912 over two-thirds in value of the cotton imported, 1,421,584 kilos, was sewing thread; the balance, 1,478,638 kilos, was raw and carded cotton. Under "Hair, fur, and feathers," the bulk of the imports, 128,096 kilos, was rabbit and beaver and like fur. Lead, tin, and zinc, 6,742 metric tons, were imported in the form of bars, plates, and sheets. Copper, 2,213 metric tons, was imported in the same form. The principal animal residuary products were glue, 322 tons, worth 397,026 milreis; spermaceti

BRAZIL COMMERCE 1912 \$671,038,582.



PAN AMERICAN UNION

and stearin, 170 tons, worth 144,085 milreis; grease and tallow, 441 tons, worth 249,286 milreis. Of steel and iron, the principal imports were, steel in bars and rods, 10,042 tons, worth 2,918,842 milreis; iron in bars, rods, and plates, 41,202 tons, worth 5,554,494 milreis; iron in ingots, 13,813 tons, worth 1,151,839 milreis.

Of the total importation of jute and hemp, 18,228 tons, over one-half in value was in the form of yarn for weaving and about one-third in the raw state. Of "Wool," 1,924 tons, the largest amount 1,673 tons, worth 6,563,767 milreis, was yarn for weaving; 51 tons, worth 231,814 milreis, was knitting and embroidery thread; and the remainder, 200 tons, was raw and carded wool. Nearly all the flax was in the form of thread.

Under the heading "Woods," the principal imports were pine lumber, 113,315 tons, worth 8,556,258 milreis; wood pulp for paper manufacture, 6,118 tons, worth 782,806 milreis; and wood, rough, sawed, planed, and veneered, 15,049 tons, worth 1,436,450 milreis. About 80 per cent of the pine lumber was imported from the United States. The principal imports under the heading "Material for perfumery, painting, dyeing, etc.," were linseed oil, 4,677 tons, worth 3,162,886 milreis; aniline dyes, 409 tons, worth 1,701,377 milreis; white lead and zinc, 3,410 tons, worth 1,454,750 milreis; paints in powder, 2,465 tons, worth 1,118,157 milreis; turpentine, 1,230 tons, worth 760,092 milreis; artificial extracts, fixed oils, volatile essences, 41 tons, worth 434,957 milreis. The principal imports under "Metals and metalloids not otherwise enumerated," were, sulphur, 4,056 tons, worth 477,300 milreis; aluminum, antimony, arsenic, bismuth, potassium, sodium, mercury, and nickel. Under "Gold, silver, and platinum," nearly the entire importation was bar silver.

Under "Straw, esparto, pita, etc.," the principal imports were, broom straw, 1,070 tons, worth 487,992 milreis; straw for mat and hat making, 29 tons, worth 242,589 milreis. Under "Seeds, roots, barks, etc.," which heading does not include the ordinary cereals, the principal imports were malted barley, 16,371 tons, worth 5,160,959 milreis; hops, 354 tons, worth 1,448,717 milreis; leaf tobacco 328 tons, worth 1,063,001 milreis. Under "Coal, stones, earths, etc.," the principal imports were, coal, 2,098,842 tons, worth 57,114,658 milreis, nearly all of which come from the United Kingdom; cement, 367,031 tons, worth 16,266,875 milreis, the bulk of which was from Germany and the United Kingdom, with lesser amounts from Belgium and the United States; coal briquets, 206,804 tons, worth 6,844,095 milreis; nitrate of soda, 2,407 tons, worth 872,388 milreis; asphalt, 10,857 tons, worth 534,236 milreis; coke, 12,564 tons, worth 461,573 milreis; marble, 7,108 tons, worth 943,842 milreis; unmounted precious stones, valued at 873,388 milreis.

Under the heading "Pelts and skins" nearly the whole importation, 1,288 tons out of 1,307 tons, was tanned and prepared skins and hides. Under "Silk" practically all was in the form of thread. Under "Vegetable extracts and oils" the imports were tar, 18,613 tons, worth 4,922,796 milreis; vegetable oils, not edible, 2,786 tons, worth 1,675,778 milreis; gums, resins, and balsams, 395 tons, valued at 456,805 milreis.

Class III, Manufactures, ready for consumption, is divided into the following subclasses, of which the imports were—

	1910	1911	1912
Manufactures: Of cotton, mixed or not Of aluminum. Guns and ammunition. Of bristles and hair. Of cane, bamboo, etc. Carriages and other vehicles. Of lead, tin, zinc, and alloys. Of copper and alloys. Of steel and iron. Musical and like instruments. Surgical and dental instruments and material.	66, 212, 326 233, 346 15, 11, 464 786, 476 98, 253 12, 156, 199 1, 204, 039 6, 974, 176 73, 555, 557 3, 786, 831	76 707,949 193,182	251,720 14,625,710 1,004,195 170 658 44,194,187 1,882,533 10,321,380 101,745,225

	1910	1911	1912
anufactures—Continued.	1677	,	262 1
Mathematical, physical, and optical instruments and	Milries paper.	Milries paper.	Milries paper.
materialOf wool, mixed or not	1,671,771	2,007,322	2,075,161
Of wool, mixed or not	10, 488, 127	12,431,905	12, 405, 779
Of linen	6,987,892	7,984,700	6,783,162
Of jute and hemp	805, 243	970, 789	1,353,285
Earthenware, porcelain, and glass Engines, machinery, tools, and hardware	10,989,594	14,099,235	14, 539, 784
Engines, machinery, tools, and hardware	66, 107, 885	86, 898, 467	108, 878, 071
		4, 784, 381	5,621,008
Of ivory, mother of pearl, coral, tortoise shell, etc	400, 195	417, 252	432, 724
Of nickel. Of gold, silver, and platinum.	27,602	38,640	30,571
Of gold, silver, and platinum	1,634,388	1,512,459	1,288,800
Of straw, esparto, pita, etc	1,040,000	1,474,357	1,790,619
Ofnonor	15.491.017	17, 525, 868	18,890,382
Of earths, stones, and like substances	3,853,938	4, 410, 637	6,904,714
Of leather	3,340,061	4,067,387	4,734,031
Ofleather Perfumery, paints, inks, etc.	8, 130, 998	8, 290, 959	8,744,069
Chemicals, drugs, and pharmaceutical specialties	16,437,081	18, 485, 084	21,605,302
Of silk, mixed or not	3,514,042	3,906,543	3,256,622
Miscellaneous	55, 219, 132	54, 210, 551	67, 415, 670
Total	392, 474, 930	444, 887, 312	533, 017, 338

Under "Cotton manufactures," the principal imports for 1912 were: Piece goods, bleached, 1,384 tons, worth 4,502,537 milreis; unbleached, 337 tons, worth 788,060 milreis; prints, 718 tons, worth 2,891,566 milreis; dyed, 2,476 tons, valued at 10,262,098 milreis; other piece goods, 6,583 tons, worth 25,739,825 milreis. Practically all of the bleached, unbleached, dyed, and printed goods were from the United Kingdom. Of "Other piece goods" the imports from the United Kingdom were over one-half, with a small amount from the United States. Other imports under this heading were ready-made clothing, valued at 3,524,991 milreis, passamenterie, lace, ribbons, etc., valued at 3,525,816 milreis; stockings, valued at 1,282,682 milreis.

Of the 3,144 tons of arms and ammunition, 642 tons, worth 7,048,194 milreis, were shotguns, revolvers, and other firearms; 2,405 tons, worth 6,730,905 milreis, were small-arm ammunition; 49 tons, worth 605,125 milreis, were artillery ammunition; with a small amount of swords, and other side arms. Of shotguns, revolvers, and other firearms, nearly one-half was from Germany; the balance from the United States, Belgium, and the United Kingdom. Of small-arm ammunition, more than one-half was from Germany, with the United States second.

Of manufactures of bristles, hair, etc., the principal imports were brooms and brushes, valued at 860,302 milreis.

Under "Carriages and other vehicles," the principal imports were: 3,785 automobiles, valued at 16,590,390 milreis, about 17 per cent in value being from the United States; automobile accessories, 986 tons, worth 3,910,477 milreis, of which a little over 8 per cent was from the United States; railway cars, 62,860 tons, valued at 22,812,326 milreis, about 13 per cent from the United Kingdom, 25 per cent from the United States and over 50 per cent from Belgium; carts and other vehicles not specified, valued at 880,994 milreis, of which over 50 per cent was from the United States.

Of manufactures of lead, tin, and zinc, 2,542 tons, the principal imports were printing type, 281 tons, worth 721,176 milreis, the great bulk of which was from Germany; tinware, not specified, 138 tons, worth 444,431 milreis, the bulk of which was also from Germany; manufactures of zinc and alloys, not specified, 1,605 tons, worth 583,867 milreis.

Of copper manufactures, 4,907 tons, worth 10,321,380 milreis, the principal imports were copper wire, 3,413 tons, worth 3,997,645 milreis, of which 65 per cent was from the United States and about 22 per cent from Germany; tubes and piping, 217 tons, worth 362,591 milreis; manufactures not specified, 1,238 tons, worth 5,586,361 milreis.

Of steel and iron the principal imports were: Wire, 48,947 tons, worth 8,902,462 milreis, about one-half from Germany and a little less than one-fourth from the United

States. Galvanized roofing material, 25,962 tons, worth 6,366,107 milreis, the bulk from the United Kingdom and about 15 per cent from the United States. Tin plate, 15,011 tons, worth 4,399,230 milreis, the bulk from the United Kingdom and over 19 per cent from the United States. Structural material 51,462 tons, worth 9,576,949 milreis, principally from Germany and the United Kingdom, and about 6 per cent from the United States. Telegraph and telephone posts, bridge material, and fencing 20,130 tons, worth 4,569,469 milreis, about 26 per cent from the United Kingdom and over 22 per cent from the United States. Steel rails, plates, etc., 234,719 tons, worth 29,000,773 milreis of which 11 per cent came from the United States and 8 per cent from the United Kingdom. Piping and fittings, 64,084 tons, worth 12,277,624 milreis, of which over 50 per cent was from the United Kingdom and over 10 per cent from the United States. Railway axles and wheels 14,095 tons, worth 4,105,690 milreis, over one-fifth was from the United States. Cutlery, 906 tons, worth 3,690,544 milreis, of which about 48 per cent was from Germany, 28 per cent from the United Kingdom, and 15 per cent from the United States. Locks, fishhooks, and other small hardware, 1,611 tons, worth 1,729,929 milreis, of which nearly one-half was from Germany and one-fourth from the United States. Nails, staples, hooks, and screws, 4,566 tons, worth 1,691,807 milreis, of which about 22 per cent was from the United States. Enameled ware, 1,387 tons, worth 1,500,386 milreis, nearly all from Germany.

Of musical and like instruments the principal imports were: 3,338 pianos, worth 2,677,835 milreis, nearly three-fourths of which were from Germany and about one-seventh from the United States. Phonographs and accessories, 478,341 kilos, worth 1,418,269 milreis, of which nearly two-thirds were from Germany and nearly all the remainder from the United States.

Surgical instruments amounted to 115,999 kilos, worth 667,651 milreis, 44 per cent coming from France, 32 per cent from Germany, and 17 per cent from the United States. Dental instruments and material amounted to 92,048 kilos, worth 712,575 milreis, the great bulk of which was from the United States. Optical instruments and material were imported to the value of 264,170 milreis, of which about one-fourth came from the United States. Other scientific instruments not specified amounted to 1,810,991 milreis, of which 32 per cent came from Germany, about 29 per cent from the United States, and 18 per cent from France.

Under "Manufactures of wool" the principal imports were: Wool piece goods, 1,366 tons, worth 9,635,637 milreis; ready-made clothing amounted to 303,966 milreis, and trimmings to 29,735 milreis.

Of manufactures of linen the principal imports were: Cloth, 1,509 tons, worth 5,630,031 milreis, and ready-made clothing amounting to 315,044 milreis.

Under "Earthenware, porcelain, and glass" the principal imports were: Window glass, 6,419 tons, worth 1,602,246 milreis; bottles, tumblers, and other hollow ware, 6,082 tons, worth 2,400,597 milreis, the bulk of which was from Germany and about 7 per cent from the United States. Manufactures of china and earthenware, not specified, 8,576 tons, worth 6,574,724 milreis. Manufactures of glass, not specified, 1,898 tons, worth 2,801,375 milreis.

Under the heading "Engines, machinery, etc.," the principal imports were: Electrical machinery and apparatus, 11,902 tons, worth 14,817,282 milreis, of which over 40 per cent was from the United States and about 29 per cent from Germany. Electric wire and cable, 2,180 tons, worth 1,791,981 milreis, over 43 per cent of which was from the United States and 41 per cent from United Kingdom. Locomotives, 16,792 tons, worth 11,585,752 milreis, of which nearly 49 per cent was from the United States, over 34 per cent from Germany, and 12 per cent from the United Kingdom. Traction and stationary engines, 5,268 tons, worth 4,513,328 milreis, about 30 per cent from the United States and Germany each. Sewing machines, 5,509 tons, worth 8,184,518 milreis, of which more than one-half was from the United States and nearly all the remainder from Germany. Industrial machinery, 30,005 tons, worth 17,795,468

milreis, less than 4 per cent of which came from the United States, over 30 per cent from Germany, and 48 per cent from the United Kingdom. Agricultural machinery, 4,402 tons, worth 2,169,382 milreis, of which about 58 per cent came from the United States and the bulk of the remainder from Germany. Typewriters and accessories, 124 tons, worth 1,308,697 milreis, 84 per cent of which came from the United States and nearly all the remainder from Germany. Hydraulic pumps and accessories, 1,047 tons, worth 1,129,901 milreis, about 32 per cent of which came from the United Kingdom and 25 per cent from the United States. Boilers, retorts, and stills, 4,765 tons, worth 2,214,348 milreis, nearly 65 per cent of which came from the United Kingdom and 10 per cent from the United States and Germany each. Bicycles were imported to the value of 799,708 milreis, 40 per cent of which came from the United Kingdom, 16 per cent from Germany, 15 per cent from Italy, 14 per cent from the United States, and 12 per cent from France. Machinery and apparatus, not specified, 34,738 tons, worth 31,121,873 milreis, of which there was 35 per cent from the United States, 23 per cent from the United Kingdom, and 22 per cent from Germany.

Under "Manufactures of wood" the principal imports were: Furniture, 1,964 tons, worth 2,691,602 milreis, of which 43 per cent was from Austria-Hungary, 16 per cent from the United States, 13 per cent from Germany, 12 per cent from France, and 9 per cent from the United Kingdom.

Under "Manufactures of gold, silver, and platinum" are included only jewelry, with or without precious-stone settings, as follows: Gold, 665,341 milreis; silver,

591,433 milreis; and platinum, 32,026 milreis.

Under "Paper and manufactures" the principal imports were: Books, maps, and music, 1,002 tons, worth 2,775,886 milreis; other printed matter, lithographs, postal cards, bills, etc., 629 tons, worth 1,589,571 milreis. Writing paper, 1,592 tons, worth 1,315,350 milreis, over 50 per cent from Germany, 17 per cent from Italy, 12 per cent from Austria-Hungary, and about 3 per cent from the United States. Printing paper, 26,760 tons, worth 6,513,121 milreis, of which 42 per cent was from Germany, little over 18 per cent from Norway and Sweden each, and 7 per cent from the Netherlands, with the bulk of the remainder from the United Kingdom, and less than 1 per cent from the United States. Cardboard and pasteboard, 4,950 tons, worth 1,393,836 milreis, about 57 per cent of which came from Germany, 19 per cent from the Netherlands, and less than 1 per cent from the United States. Paper not otherwise specified, 11,148 tons, worth 4,385,325 milreis.

Under "Earths, stones, and like substances" the principal imports were: Brick and tiles, 8,563 tons, worth 1,629,536 milreis; roofing tiles, 37,895 tons, worth 1,916,302 milreis; refractory bricks, 8,540 tons, worth 536,956 milreis.

Under "Manufactures of leather" the principal imports were boots and shoes, to the value of 1,642,889 milreis.

Under "Perfumery, paints, inks, etc.," the principal imports were: Perfumery, amounting to 5,117,310 milreis; printing ink, 278 tons, worth 346,011 milreis, over 53 per cent of which was from Germany, 29 per cent from France, and about 16 per cent from the United States; writing ink to the value of 113,028 milreis, principally from the United Kingdom and about 8 per cent from the United States; prepared paints, 3,013 tons, worth 2,329,641 milreis, about 52 per cent of which was from the United Kingdom and 17 per cent from the United States and Germany each.

Under "Chemicals, drugs, and pharmaceutical specialties" the principal imports were: Natural and artificial mineral waters, 1,593 tons, worth 1,220,160 milreis; calcium carbide, 6,065 tons, worth 1,344,430 milreis, 64 per cent of which was from Norway and 12 per cent from the United States; caustic soda, 7,950 tons, worth 1,545,893 milreis. Acids: Acetic, 228,975 milreis; sulphuric, 198,674 milreis; nitric, 14,995 milreis; tannic, 39,847 milreis; acids not specified, 403,721 milreis. Pills and capsules, 223,941 milreis, about 65 per cent of which was from the United States.

Chemical products, drugs, etc., not specified, 19,457 tons, worth 15,168,267 milreis, of which 31 per cent was from France, 27 per cent from Germany, 19 per cent from the United Kingdom, and 9 per cent from the United States.

Under "Manufactures of silk" the principal imports were: Ribbons, to the value of 849,098 milreis; piece goods, 1,228,807 milreis; manufactures not otherwise enumerated, 778,253 milreis.

Under "Miscellaneous" the principal imports were: Stationery and school supplies, value, 1,622,944 milreis; buttons, 1,925,094 milreis; toys, 1,768,123 milreis; pipes and smokers' articles, 1,930,392 milreis; hats, 2,367,215 milreis, of which 60 per cent was from Italy, 20 per cent from France, and 12 per cent from the United Kingdom. Umbrellas and parasols, 1,246,108 milreis. Watches, 763,471 milreis, of which 83 per cent were from Switzerland, 7 per cent from Germany, and 4 per cent from the United States. Dynamite, gun cotton, etc., 1,754 tons, worth 1,741,596 milreis, of which 74 per cent was from the United Kingdom, nearly 16 per cent from Germany, 6 per cent from France, and 2 per cent from the United States. Gasoline, 15,905 tons, worth 3,662,189 milreis, of which 98 per cent was from the United States. Kerosene, 110,366 tons, worth 13,673,983 milreis, 99 per cent of which came from the United States. Lubricating oils, mineral, and vegetable, 14,837 tons, worth 3,901,263 milreis, of which 64 per cent was from the United States, 12 per cent from the United Kingdom, 10 per cent from Germany, and 4 per cent from Russia. Rubber manufactures not enumerated, 551 tons, worth 2,973,632 milreis, of which 30 per cent was from Germany, 27 per cent from the United Kingdom, 19 per cent from the United States, and 11 per cent from France. Steam and sail vessels were imported to the value of 15,444,577 milreis.

Class IV, Alimentary substances, is divided into two subclasses, of which the imports were:

	1910	1911	1912
Food products. Cattle food.	Milreis paper. 182, 503, 089 2, 005, 506	Milreis paper. 189, 605, 656 2, 652, 490	Milreis paper. 220, 199, 181 2, 191, 291
Total	184, 508, 595	192, 258, 246	222, 390, 472

Under "Food products" the principal imports were: Wheat, 381,286 tons, worth 43,346,654 milreis, practically all from Argentina. Wheat flour, 189,655 tons, worth 36,259,832 milreis, of which 53 per cent was from Argentina, 34 per cent from the United States, and 10 per cent from Uruguay. Codfish, 36,877 tons, worth 20.201 411 milreis, of which 43 per cent was from Newfoundland, 30 per cent from Norway, 14 per cent from Canada, 7 per cent from the United Kingdom, and less than 4 per cent from the United States. Preserved fish, 3,776 tons, worth 3,917,106 milreis, of which 58 per cent was from Portugal, 11 per cent from the United States, and 7 per cent from Italy. Dried fruits, 2,174 tons, worth 2,175,070 milreis, of which 34 per cent was from France, 33 per cent from Spain, 12 per cent from Portugal, and 3 per cent from the United States. Fresh fruits, 4,386 tons, worth 2,972,179 milreis, 37 per cent of which was from Portugal, 26 per cent from Spain, and 23 per cent from the United States. Condensed milk, 4,247 tons, worth 4,315,275 milreis, nearly all of which came from Switzerland. Hams and bacon, 1,388 tons, worth 2,203,462 milreis, of which 64 per cent was from the United Kingdom, and 24 per cent from the United States. Canned meats, 474 tons, worth 953,103 milreis, of which 39 per cent was from Portugal, 26 per cent from Italy, 11 per cent from France, and 8 per cent from the United States. Canned vegetables, 2,206 tons, worth 1,888,267 milreis, from Portugal, Italy, and France principally, and about 3 per cent from the United States. Rice, 10,226 tons, worth 2.901,652 milreis. Potatoes, 28,972 tons, worth 4,084,165 milreis. Spirits and fermented liquors, 2,417 tons, worth 3,368,920 milreis. Champagne and sparkling

wines, 213 tons, worth 1,047,194 milreis. Fine wines, port and the like, 4,555 tons, worth 7,407,777 milreis. Common wines, 64,911 tons, worth 30,212,474 milreis. Vermouth and bitters, 2,387 tons, worth 2,872,857 milreis. Olive oil, 4,922 tons, worth 6,754,785 milreis. Olives, 2,861 tons, worth 1,626,186 milreis. Jerked beef, 23,062 tons, worth 13,909,296 milreis. Beans, 9,407 tons, worth 2,613,925 milreis. Butter, 1,909 tons, worth 4,316,290 milreis. Salt, 66,181 tons, worth 2,261,389 milreis. Cheese, 2,849 tons, worth 4,258,973 milreis. Tea, 359 tons, worth 870,309 milreis.

Under cattle food the principal import was alfalfa, 26,190 tons, worth 1,965,582 milreis.

The following table shows the imports of wheat flour from the principal countries through the different ports of Brazil during 1911 and 1912:

1911.

			1911.				•	
	Arg	gentina.	Unite	ed States.	Uru	guay.		a-Hun- ry.
	Tons.	Milreis paper.	Tons.	Milreis paper.	Tons.	Milreis paper.	Tons.	Milreis paper.
Porto Velho			76 466	17,723				
Manaos	56	9,723	4.812	1,166,680				
Para Maranhão		228, 045	2,176	114, 192 1, 166, 680 2, 282, 047 520, 280		6,510	33	10,35
Parnahyba Fortaleza	355	62, 267	4,172	54,091 1,000,971				
Natal	1,177	200, 697	399	86,329				20.04
Cabedello	3,209 11,956	563, 172 2, 033, 259 327, 199	729 11,064	151, 155 2, 220, 887	577	103, 234	130 354	38, 84 95, 35 73, 97
Maceió	1,921	327, 199	2,449	500, 571	44	103, 234 6, 701	266	73,97
AracajuBahia	14,329	2, 422, 231	635	132,616	176	27,686	300	15, 13 84, 14
Victoria Rio de Janeiro	7	1, 250	1,784 3,908	344, 402 767, 575	15	3,095	74	20,4
Santos	17,621	3,125,565	2,637	585, 276	4,702	719, 286	5	1,4
Paranagua Antonia e Fóz do Iguassu	10, 434	1,832,506	506	110,815	14	3,003		
ville Florianopolis	5,641	993,059	113	24,936	773	119, 533		
aneiros do Rio Grande do	30,682	5,358,225	988	199,932	2,995	537,367		
Corumbá, Cuyabá e Porto Murtinho	1,838	395, 264			1	22		
Total	100, 545	17, 552, 462	46,648	10, 280, 478	9,336	1,526,437	1,217	339, 6
			1912.					
Itacoatiara			335	77,217 1,211,246 2,563,358				
Manaos. Para	1 947	211,879	4,843 10,662	1,211,246	11 9	1,943 1,608		
1aranhão		211,010	2,294	555,882			21	6,8
Parnahyba Portaleza	436	70 000	3,607	54,044 891,547				
Natal	1.594	72, 289 271, 551 358, 887	345	71,818			21	7,2
Cabedello	2,031	358, 887	991	71,818 215,360			43	7,2 12,8
Recife	11,110	1,899,194 312,480	11,584 3,606	2,466,909 822,982	1,615	298,678 8,954	538 329	146, 4 90, 7
Maceió Aracaju	1,000	312,400	3,000				46	13,4
3ahia	15,289	2,637,438	720	168,803	99	18,061	394	107,2
Victoria	406	72,337	3,183 7,727	664,047 1,604,966	39	7,376	79	22,7
Santos	27,354	4,974,478	4,501	963,923	10,833	1,676,274	21	6,0
Paranagua Antonia e Fóz do Iguassu	14, 244	2,491,909	57	12,011	460	79,716		
vill e Florianopolis	4,565	816, 288			2,680	492,601		
Alegre e outros postos adu-								
aneiros do Rio Grande do Sul	27,931	4,918,869	180	38,603	7,123	1,277,947		
Corumbá Cuyabá e Porto Murtinho	1,495	345, 938			64	12,116		
	-						1 100	110.0

54,840 12,382,716

1,492

413,608

22,986 3,875,274

... 109,540 19,383,537

TRADE BY PORTS.

The following table shows the imports for the years 1910, 1911, and 1912, by ports of entry:

Port.		1910	1911	1912
Rio de Janeiro		Milreis paper. 264, 415, 341	Milreis paper. 289, 384, 706	Milreis paper. 371, 294, 687
Santos Bahia		141,799,918 37,235,251	191, 413, 945 40, 785, 090	248, 698, 304 51, 965, 023
Recife (Pernambuco)		50,518,042 61,988,043	53, 952, 804 47, 591, 907	48, 984, 026 47, 377, 541
Porto Alegre. Rio Grande. Manãos.		24, 295, 991 21, 310, 633 35, 099, 396	32, 203, 940 22, 970, 955 25, 108, 151	35,609,118 23,899,774 22,940,146
Paranagua Fortaleza	:	9, 206, 829 10, 799, 684	11,368,011 13,198,526	17, 162, 209 12, 840, 034
S. Luiz Maceio		9,054,800 7,073,158	9,548,099 7,592,973	9, 986, 658 7, 638, 069
Pelotas. Victoria Cabedello		4,806,739 1,979,715 3,355,001	5, 172, 303 5, 017, 395 5, 252, 121	6,888,213 6,322,118 4,169,079
Corumba. Uruguayana.		5, 697, 423 3, 737, 331	6, 625, 546 1, 710, 187	3,890,757 3,716,305
Sao Francisco. All other ports.		2, 144, 146 19, 345, 702	1,770,651 23,049,136	1,786,375 26,201,122
Total.		713, 863, 143	793,716,446	951, 369, 558
United States gold		\$231, 291, 658	\$257, 164, 128	\$308, 243, 736

EXPORTS.

The exports by countries for the years 1909, 1910, 1911, and 1912 were as follows:

Countries.	1909	1910	1911	1912
United States Germany United Kingdom France Netherlands Austria-Hungary Argentina Belgium Uruguay Italy Sweden Spain Spain Chile	49, 832, 180 26, 514, 120 14, 390, 172 10, 261, 295 10, 229, 459 6, 492, 082 5, 203, 043 2, 651, 878	\$110, 144, 357 35, 626, 014 72, 105, 293 25, 641, 738 15, 011, 081 8, 844, 173 11, 406, 866 5, 509, 604 5, 569, 335 2, 054, 128	\$115, 855, 767 47, 212, 339 48, 920, 995 25, 739, 496 26, 447, 406 16, 759, 363 12, 793, 252 7, 796, 618 4, 444, 054 3, 163, 665 1, 676, 291 700, 207	\$141, 914, 885 51, 928, 195 43, 005, 547 35, 514, 990 22, 981, 062 18, 257, 967 14, 228, 993 9, 729, 467 4, 161, 771 4, 096, 106 3, 118, 046 2, 112, 439 998, 120
Denmark Portugal Other countries Total	905, 968 8, 841, 614		442, 964 1, 487, 288 8, 084, 349 325, 271, 614	900, 446 768, 922 9, 018, 190 362, 794, 846

Exports are divided into three major classifications, as follows:

	1910	1911	1912
Class I.—Animals and animal products	14, 955, 730	Milreis paper. 41,506,812 13,983,096 948,434,828	Milreis paper. 46,735,249 13,257,147 1,059,744,784
Total	939, 413, 449	1,003,924,736	1,119,737,180
United States gold	\$304,369,957	\$325,271,614	\$362,794,846

The principal animal products were: Whale oil, 1,524 tons, worth 302,738 milreis paper; lard, 38 tons, worth 34,153 milreis; beeswax, 96 tons, worth 178,590 milreis;

horns, 1,449 tons, worth 424,338 milreis; boneash, 5,507 tons, worth 121,640 milreis; cattle hides, 36,255 tons, worth 30,177,264 milreis; 28,854 tons salt, worth 19,962,536 milreis, and 7,401 tons dry, worth 10,214,275 milreis, of which 14,282 tons went to Germany, 9,904 tons to France, 2,513 tons to Belgium, 929 tons to Uruguay, 851 tons to the United States, 816 tons to Portugal, with lesser amounts to the United Kingdom, Italy, and Austria-Hungary; horsehair, 382 tons, worth 428,453 milreis; glycerin, 389 tons, worth 339,092 milreis; wool, 1,904 tons, worth 1,713,828 milreis; dry and salt tongues, 355 tons, worth 987,368 milreis; skins, 3,189 tons, worth 11,372,521 milreis (goatskins, 2,340 tons, worth 9,346,108 milreis; sheepskins, 675 tons, worth 1,625,777 milreis; deerskins, 103 tons, worth 226,289 milreis; lambskins, 56 tons, worth 151,316 milreis; not specified, 15 tons, worth 23,031 milreis), of which 2,157 tons went to the United States, 594 tons to France, 221 tons to Belgium, 121 tons to Germany, and 85 tons to the United Kingdom.

Under "Minerals and mineral products" the principal exports were: Monazite sand, 3,398 tons, worth 1,629,350 milreis, of which 1,852 tons went to Germany, 945 tons to France, and 600 tons to the United States; manganese ore, 154,870 tons, worth 3,445,857 milreis, of which 82,530 tons went to the United States, 25,300 tons to the United Kingdom, 20,000 tons to Germany, 10,900 tons to Belgium, and 10,340 tons to France; scrap metals, 2,749 tons, worth 501,141 milreis; gold in bars, 4,027 kilos, worth 6,539,555 milreis, practically all to the United Kingdom; diamonds and other precious stones worth 647,793 milreis.

Under "Vegetable products" the principal exports were: Coffee, 12,080,303 bags (of 60 kilos or 132.27 pounds each), worth 698,371,183 milreis paper.

The following table shows the coffee exports to the principal countries in 1910, 1911, and 1912:

	1910		1	911	1912	
	Bags.	Value.	Bags.	Value.	Bags.	Value.
United States	4,501,887	\$58,808,467	4, 444, 973	\$77,512,293	5,092,661	\$95,390,633
Germany	1,219,924	16, 152, 259	1,603,991	31,732,936	1,820,407	34,098,043
FranceNetherlands	660,496	8, 858, 666	874,928	15,092,424	1,187,268	22, 238, 717
	1,077,605	14,772,522	1,413,412	25,763,209	1,183,255	22, 163, 549
Austria-Hungary Belgium ¹	689 , 0 35	8,720,668	967,677	16,600,849	957,886	17,942,163
	193,225	9 474 599	995 197	2 092 757	405,583 237,169	7,596,975
Argentina	136, 392	2,474,582	225,187 204,933	3,823,757		4,442,413
Italy United Kingdom		1,734,834		3,481,518	205,605	3,851,188
	217,763	2,855,274	270,114	4,692,373	171,201	3,206,766
Other countries	1,027,411	12,835,603	1,052,587	17,816,020	819,268	15, 345, 708
Total	9,723,738	127,212,875	11,257,802	196,515,379	12,080,303	226, 276, 15

1 In 1910 and 1911 included under "Other countries."

Rubber 42,286 metric tons, worth 241,425,372 milreis (\$78,221,821). Of the various varieties of rubber, the exports were 38,152 tons seringa, worth 226,187,166 milreis; 3,725 tons manicoba, worth 14,064, 335 milreis; 389 tons mangabeira, worth 1,122,367 milreis; 21 tons sorva, worth 51,504 milreis. About 52 per cent of the exports of rubber went to the United States and 35 per cent to the United Kingdom; of the remainder the bulk went to France.

Cotton, 16,774 tons, worth 15,560,935 milreis, of which 13,670 tons went to the United Kingdom, 1,116 tons to Germany, 745 tons to Portugal, and 501 tons to Belgium. Sugar, 4,772 tons, worth 804,809 milreis, of which 4,599 tons went to the United Kingdom. Castor-oil beans, 754 tons, worth 127,207 milreis; cotton seed, 36,793 tons, worth 2,758,662 milreis, of which 33,396 tons went to the United Kingdom and

2,041 tons to Germany. Carnauba wax, 3,099 tons, worth 5,450,861 milreis, of which 1,821 tons went to Germany, 659 tons to the United States, 406 tons to the United Kingdom, and 209 tons to France. Bran, 54,424 tons, worth 5,169,290 milreis, of

which, 40,410 tons went to Germany, 6,733 tons to Belgium, 3,718 tons to the United Kingdom, and 1,072 tons to the Netherlands. Manioc flour, 3,644 tons, worth 483,582 milreis. Bananas, 2,596,810 bunches, worth 2,150,840 milreis. Brazil nuts, 343,394 hectoliters (974,208 bushels), worth 6,557,981 milreis, of which 220,797 hectoliters went to the United States, 90,269 hectoliters to the United Kingdom, and 30,412 hectoliters to Germany. Tobacco, 24,706 tons, worth 21,515,574 milreis, of which 19,236 tons went to Germany, 4,796 tons to Argentina, and 387 tons to Uruguay. Woods were exported to the value of 1,611,537 milreis. Piassava, 1,581 tons, worth 702,745 milreis; tapioca, 519 tons, worth 157,737 milreis. Cacao, 30,492 tons, worth 22,966,106 milreis, of which 9,027 tons went to the United Kingdom, 7,146 tons to the United States, 6,498 tons to Germany, and 5,010 tons to France. Yerba maté, 62,880 tons, worth 31,538,518 milreis, of which 45,309 tons went to Argentina, 14,442 tons to Uruguay, and 3,068 tons to Chile.

The following table shows the distribution of Brazilian export trade by ports for the years 1910, 1911, and 1912:

Port.	1910	1911	1912
Santos. Rio de Janeiro Para. Manãos Bahia. Victoria Rio Grande do Sul. Antonina Recife Fortaleza. Cabedello Maranhão Paranagua. Porto Alegre Natal Maceio. Corumbã Pelotas. Florianopolis All other ports.	Mitreis paper. 282,142,602 115,360,229 168,751,046 184,238,391 67,308,266 9,644,137 10,684,861 14,266,965 19,302,627 11,698,299 5,457,369 6,431,386 6,931,689 3,113,488 5,383,785 8,822,156 1,493,699	Mitreis paper. 480, 899, 954 121, 819, 726 98, 247, 097 119, 351, 659 62, 781, 883 15, 115, 312 10, 288, 345 16, 192, 338 19, 445, 822 11, 511, 436 4, 037, 350 7, 617, 420 6, 947, 958 5, 916, 789 3, 933, 385 3, 621, 139 5, 950, 052 2, 591, 325 1, 105, 556 10, 580, 190	Milreis paper. 530, 135, 051 158, 918, 719 116, 112, 152 115, 476, 721 67, 772, 535 24, 106, 573 21, 925, 516 18, 889, 120 13, 893, 221 10, 888, 365 7, 994, 974 6, 539, 564 6, 356, 867 3, 943, 164 3, 896, 702 3, 881, 559 2, 233, 987 1, 483, 185 816, 438 81, 4472, 767
Total		1,003,924,736	1,119,737,180
United States gold	\$304,369,957	\$325,271,614	\$362,794,846

Table showing the commerce of Brazil for the last 12 years.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1901 1902 1903 1904 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911	Milreis paper. 448,353,353 471,114,120 486,488,944 512,587,889 454,994,574 499,286,976 644,937,744 567,271,636 592,875,927 713,863,143 793,716,446 951,369,558	Milreis paper. 860, \$26, 694 735, 940, 125 742, 632, 787 776, 367, 418 685, 456, 606 799, 670, 295 860, 800, 882 705, 790, 611 1, 016, 590, 270 939, 413, 449 1, 003, 924, 736 1, 119, 737, 180	Mitreis paper. 1,309,180,047 1,207,054,245 1,229,121,222 1,288,955,307 1,140,451,180 1,298,97,271 1,505,828,623 1,273,062,247 1,609,466,197 1,653,276,597 1,797,641,182 2,071,106,738

COMMERCE OF COLOMBIA FOR 1912.

HE foreign trade of Colombia for the year 1912, according to the report of Señor Don Roberto Caycedo, Director General of Statistics, amounted to \$56,186,369.16, of which \$23,964,623.00 were imports, and \$32,221,746.16 were exports. In 1911 the imports were \$18,108,863.36; exports \$22,375,899.56; total, \$40,484,762.92. There was therefore an increase for the year 1912 as compared with 1911 of \$5,855,759.64 in imports, and \$9,845,846.60 in exports, or a total increase in the foreign trade of 1912 of \$15,701,606.24.

IMPORTS.

The imports, by countries of origin, were as follows:

	1911	1912
United Kingdom United States	5,404,975.96	\$7,838,878.65 7,612,037.33
Germany France Italy	1,718,747.80	4,201,125.43 2,011,886.16 596,880.48
Belgium Spain Venezuela	397,733.47	570, 918. 91 476, 968. 86 82, 621. 84
Dutch West Indies. Panama Other countries.	31,790.68 1,474,190.86	60, 723. 81 53, 264. 20 459, 317. 33
Total		23, 964, 623. 00

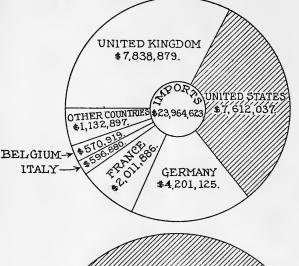
The imports by major groups of articles for the years 1911 and 1912 were:

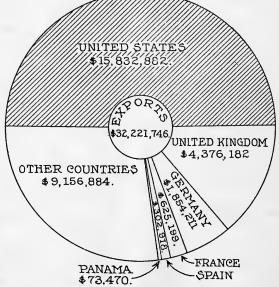
	1911	1912
Textiles. Fooastufis and condiments.	\$8,025,856.43	\$10,547,134.45
Foodstuffs and condiments	2, 191, 009. 09	3,054,952.65 2,916,924.80
Metals	2,004,081.63 726,048.34	2,910,924.80
Transportation: Railway cars, carriages, wagons, etc	726,048.34	1,031,711.07
Drugs and medicines. Soft drinks, wines, and liquors.	762, 208. 83	838, 348. 53
Soft drinks, wines, and liquors	628, 595. 70	835,772.25
Material for the arts and trades		620, 251.12
Lighting and fuel		564,063.38
Ceramics and stones	457, 381.19	503, 579.03
Paper and cardboard	453,701.60	477,522.20
Hides and skins, and manufactures thereof	310, 440.50	459,606.95
Agricultural and mining products	323, 074. 01	381,587.91
Woods	226, 372. 79	317, 401. 97
Electrical material	100,089.69	175, 638. 63
Oils and greases	106, 818. 66	171, 733. 51
Perfumery and soap.	97,388.89	152, 169. 87
Varnishes, colors, and inks	104, 345. 76	125,862.11
Rubber, celluloid, etc	84,504.76	102, 358.04
Explosives and combustibles	38, 419. 53	94, 116. 21
Tortoise shell, horn, etc	53,501.94	75,600.46
Musical instruments	55,767.66	69, 622. 64
Firearms, accessories, and ammunition.	48,991.98	57, 438.88
Live animals.	7,179.30	26, 016. 89
Miscellaneous		365, 209. 45
Total	18,108,863.36	23,964,623.00

The following statement shows the countries of import under the foregoing classifications for the years 1911 and 1912. In 1911, under "Other countries" are included all countries for which no figures are given.

	1911	1912		1911	1912
Textiles:			Soft drinks, wines and		
Textiles: United Kingdom. United States Germany France Italy. Belgium Spain Panama Venezuela Dutch West Indies.	\$4, 202, 733.58	\$5,749,399.22 1,667,131.53 1,382,289.12 902,917.46 457,532.80 157,121.91	liquors:		
United States	1,089,945.04	1,667,131.53	France	\$196, 058, 03 175, 301, 73 72, 282, 07 78, 232, 29 42, 059, 45	\$292, 788. 31 196, 640. 09 104, 815. 11 101, 804. 17 68, 172. 86 23, 902. 03
France	807 002 62	002, 209.12	Cormony	79 999 07	196,640.09
Italy	001,002.02	457, 532, 80	United Kingdom	78 232 20	104,013.11
Belgium		157, 121. 91	Spain Germany. United Kingdom. United States	42, 059, 45	68, 172, 86
Spain	98, 643. 45	130, 881. 20 16, 427. 93 13, 704. 05	Italy		23, 902. 03
Panama	6,940.15	16,427.93	Belgium	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	20,021.10
Dutch West In-		15, 104.00	Dutch West In-	•••••	10, 929. 34
		13, 169, 60	dies		4, 051, 40
Other countries	535,072.12	13, 169. 60 56, 559. 63	Italy Belgium Venezuela Dutch West Indies Panama Other countries	484.00 64,178.13	4,051.40 1,139.25 11,508.51
Total	8,025,856.43	10, 547, 134. 45	Total	628, 595. 70	
Foodstuffs and condi- ments:				020, 090. 10	835, 772. 25
United States	1, 078, 386, 93	1, 573, 257. 30 774, 072. 75 244, 263. 50 111, 728. 72 89, 821. 33 57, 944. 34 24, 485. 38	Material for the arts		
Germany	540, 132, 28	774,072.75	and trades:	#10 400 10	0.40.000.00
Germany United Kingdom.	540, 132, 28 181, 324, 47	244, 263.50	United States United Kingdom.	94 077 00	349,060.87
Belgium		111,728.72	Germany	56, 388, 69	108, 057, 50
France	62, 221. 01	57 044 34	France	518, 486, 18 84, 977, 90 56, 388, 69 11, 817, 15	23, 327, 73
Venezuela	40, 820.08	24, 485, 38	Italy		15, 133. 77
Dutch West In-		,	Germany. France. Italy. Belgium. Spain. Dutch West Indies.	1 205 00	349, 060. 87 109, 449. 24 108, 057. 59 23, 327. 73 15, 133. 77 8, 121. 24 4, 046. 64
dies		23, 804. 75	Dutch West In-	1,395.00	4,046.64
Italy	4 410 05	19, 249, 27	dies		706,00
Spain. Venezuela Dutch West Indies Italy Panama Other countries	277 597 66	23, 804. 75 19, 249. 27 9, 506. 01 126, 819. 30	dies Venezuela Panama		706.00 490.55
Other countries	211,001.00		Panama	250.00	190.50
Total	2, 191, 009. 09	3,054,952.65	Other countries	29, 541, 41	1,666.99
Metals: United States United Kingdom.	679, 628. 47	1,060, 274.63 893, 320.10 686, 131.37 145, 719.26 68, 417.55 19, 726.26 15, 642.65	Total	702,856.33	620, 251. 12
United Kingdom.	652, 501. 33 487, 204. 14 92, 038. 89	893, 320. 10	Lighting and fuel:		
Germany	487, 204.14	686, 131. 37	United States	196, 570. 77	272, 241. 01
Ralgium	92,050.09	68 417 55	Germany United Kingdom.	47, 442. 19 45, 402. 91	272, 241. 01 99, 034. 16 75, 051. 80
Germany. France. Belgium. Italy. Panama. Dutch West Indies. Venezuela		19, 726, 26	United Kingdom. Belgium. France. DutchWest Indies Italy. Spain. Panama	40, 402. 81	74,509.38
Panama	8, 327.00	15, 642, 65	France	14, 878, 60	74,509.38 26,815.86 3,800.50 3,589.80
Dutch West In-			DutchWest Indies		3,800.50
Veneguele		7, 589. 25 5, 406. 76 4, 373. 71 10, 323. 26	Italy	1 005 05	3,589.80
Venezuela Spain		5, 400. 70 4 373 71	Panama	292.00	3,159.90 1,703.55
Other countries	5, 793. 11 78, 588. 69	10, 323, 26	Venezuela	232.00	1, 299, 09
Total	2,004,081.63	2,916,924.80	Spain	65, 175. 45	1, 793. 55 1, 299. 09 2, 768. 33
Fransportation: Rail-			Total	371, 447. 17	564,063.38
way cars, carriages.			Ceramics and stones:		
wagons, etc.:	111 110 70	070 000 70	Germany	172,841.39	228, 400. 57
wagons, etc.: United States United Kingdom	441, 112. 72 151, 109. 75	876, 863. 58 99, 635. 11	France	130,697.12	157, 674. 11
Germany	60, 810, 22	17, 058, 62	United Kingdom	38, 440, 17	228, 400. 57 157, 674. 11 46, 581. 92 37, 703. 80 18, 972. 47 12, 399. 31 2, 378. 37
France	8, 890. 75	17, 058. 62 16, 008. 11 6, 577. 59 4, 912. 00	Belgium		18,972.47
Belgium		6,577.59	Italy		12,399.31
V enezueia	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	4, 912. 00 200. 00	Spain	1,919.68	2,378.37
Panama	370.00	35.00	dies		1, 240. 13
Dutch West In-	0.0.00		Panama	1,044.20	862.15
Onted Kingdom Germany. France. Belgium. Venezuela Italy. Panama. Dutch West In- dies. Other countries.	63, 754, 90	6. 20 10, 414. 86	Ceramics and stones: Germany. United States France. United Kingdom. Belgium. Italy. Spain. Dutch West Indies Panama Venezuela. Other countries	71, 223. 53	549.03 1,417.17
Total	726, 048. 34	1,031,711.07	Total	457,381.19	503, 579. 03
Drugs and medicines:	120,040.04	= 1,001,711.07		701,001.19	
United States	327 832 34	390 546 66	Paper and cardboard:	145 148 48	205, 034, 62 96, 629, 91 65, 332, 51 37, 074, 50 31, 640, 13 26, 838, 03
France	327, 832.34 154, 004.63	150, 492. 72	Germany United States	145,148.48 190,691.32	96, 629, 91
Germany United Kingdom.	127, 912. 16	390, 546, 66 150, 492, 72 150, 090, 51	France	45,350.55 19,992.88	65, 332. 51
United Kingdom.	109, 010. 58	98, 113. 21	Spain	19, 992. 88	37,074.50
Belgium	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	98, 113, 21 29, 037, 71 6, 052, 17	France	19,832.16	31,040.13
Venezuela		2,741.56	Italy	10,002.10	8, 556, 20
Italy	1,354.87	2,741.56 2,717.25	Venezuela		8, 556, 20 815, 87
Dutch West In-			Dutch West In-		
Panama	117 40	1,671.96 722.81	Panama	958 99	794. 50 292. 15
dies Panama Other countries	117.40 41,976.85	6, 161. 97	Italy Venezuela Dutch West Indies Panama Other countries	31, 829. 99	4,513.78
					477, 522. 20

COLOMBIA COMMERCE - 1912 \$56,186,369.16





PAN AMERICAN UNION

	1911	1912		1911	1912
Hides and skins, and manufactures thereof: United States France United Kingdom.	\$161, 289. 52 55, 963. 32 34, 114, 65	\$232, 219. 92 75, 827. 08 69, 388. 58	Pefumery and soap— Continued. United Kingdom Germany. Venezuela. Spain. Dutch West In-	\$12,188.49 10,140.47	\$23,010.03 9,604.98 1,478.68
Germany Spain Venezuela	46, 683, 88 8, 179, 10	64, 867. 20 6, 348. 20 4, 056. 80	Dutch West In- dies.	1.00	528.00 389.60
Belgium. Italy. Panama. Dutch West In-	192.00	3,555.02 1,445.00 835.45	dies Belgium Italy Panama Other countries	22.00 1,841.39	284, 17 247, 53 58, 00 491, 51
dies Other countries		132.00 931.70	Total	97,388.89	152, 169. 87
Total	310, 440. 50	459, 606. 95	Varnishes, colors, and inks:		
Agricultural and min- ing products: United States United Kingdom. Germany. France.	131, 548, 02 143, 430, 81 16, 808, 80 1, 301, 95	182, 017. 48 152, 410. 65 18, 674. 77 11, 913. 94 5, 861. 34	United States. Germany United Kingdom France Belgium Italy Spain Dutch West Indies.	35, 248. 80 41, 930. 72 15, 605. 61 5, 065. 60	48, 824, 59 41, 038, 49 20, 367, 93 6, 810, 80 5, 508, 57 2, 618, 60 271, 40
France Venezuela Belgium Panama Dutch West Indies		5, 861. 34 4, 878. 96 590. 00 193. 02 181. 00	Dutch West Indies Panama Venezuela Other countries	39.10	181.00 136.20 90.03 14.50
Spain Other countries	54.84 29,566.09	181.00 4,866.75	Total		125, 862. 11
Total	323, 074. 01	381, 587. 91	Rubber, celluloid, etc.		
Woods: Germany. United States France. Spain. United Kingdom. Belgium	69, 950, 52 87, 763, 78 21, 185, 03 25, 336, 06 7, 949, 09	129, 632, 74 111, 595, 76 31, 477, 47 20, 099, 23 12, 282, 79 3, 278, 95 2, 772, 43	Germany United States. France United Kingdom Italy Belgium Spain Dutch West Indies.	19, 444. 84	31, 296. 58 25, 635. 13 23, 294. 19 13, 993. 10 4, 727. 00 2, 622. 70 437. 50
Belgium Italy Dutch West In- dies Panama	4.383.30	1,367.90 533.95	dies Venezuela Panama Other countries	8. 80 3. 327. 74	41. 00 21. 80 20. 80 268. 24
Venezuela Other countries	9,805.01	179.80 4,180.90	Total		102, 358. 04
Total	226, 372. 79	317, 401. 97	Explosives and com-		
Electrical material: United States. Germany. United Kingdom. Belgium. Italy. France. Panama. Spain	50, 397. 72 29, 818. 36 10, 307. 48 3, 739. 40	110, 922. 23 29, 720. 33 22, 888. 98 5, 117. 63 4, 258. 60 1, 794. 55 240. 00 112. 81	bustibles: United States. United Kingdom. Germany. Panama France. Venezuela Belgium. Other countries	21, 913. 79 10, 736. 36 2, 570. 27 2, 105. 60 89. 00	48, 876, 91 41, 319, 97 2, 425, 42 778, 10 307, 00 135, 50 123, 31 150, 00
Dutch West In- dies		40.00	Total	38, 419. 53	94, 116. 21
Other countries Total	5, 818. 35	543.50 175,638.63	Tortoise shell, horn, bone, etc.: France	91 919 71	00 045 04
Oils and greases: United States United Kingdom.	51, 960. 45 16, 672. 22	94, 457. 96 27, 136. 93	Germany. United Kingdom. Italy. Belgium. United States	21, 813. 71 22, 565. 91 4, 059. 83	33, 947. 24 25, 983. 09 6, 358. 76 4, 111. 40 3, 495. 95
Germany France Italy	16,609.68 7,334.84	20, 468. 59 10, 016. 31	Dutch West In-	1,505.39	1, 195. 47
Spain	1,574.78 1,045.06	6,530.51 3,546.84 3,394.67 3,213.10 957.18	dies. Spain. Venezuela Panama Other countries.	80.00 3,477.10	154.00 134.95 88.60 10.00 121.00
dies Other countries	11,621.63	568. 10 1, 443. 32	Total	53, 501. 94	75, 600. 46
Total	106, 818. 66	171, 733. 51	Musical instruments: Germany. United States	24, 327. 69 14, 812. 27	39, 733. 21 17, 398. 83
Perfumery and soap: United States France.	51, 868. 85 21, 323. 69	92,064.79 24,012.58	FranceSpain.	11, 632. 05	6,069.16 2,925.00 1,396.08

	1911	1 912		1911	1912
Musical instruments—			Live animals:		
Continued.			Germany		\$1,970.00
Belgium		\$804.25	United States	\$819.30	1,608.00
United Kingdom.	\$1,942.50	774.83	Belgium		1,447.89
Panama	440.00	60.00	1 1taly		8.00
Dutch West In-			Other countries	6,360.00	20, 983.00
dies		48.90			
Other countries	2,613.15	412.38	Total	7,179.30	26, 016. 89
Total	55, 767. 66	69,622.64	Miscellaneous:		
TOTAL		03,022.02	United States	67,391.87	106, 164, 03
Firearms, accessories,				8, 686. 74	27, 565. 25
and ammunition:			Germany France	17,038.51	19, 150. 95
United States	13,601.02	27, 203. 77	United Kingdom	4,322.01	8,044.78
Germany		7, 760. 36	Belgium	1,022.01	7,756.66
France.	4, 976, 98	7, 459. 68	Belgium Venezuela		3, 801. 28
United Kingdom.		5, 323. 14	Italy		2, 423, 72
Spain	5, 034, 80	2, 798. 10	Dutch West In-		_,
Belgium		2, 350. 13	dies		774.00
Venezuela		617. 20	Spain	1, 137. 52	522.00
Panama		48.00	Panama	12.30	128.60
Other countries	3,223.90	3,878.50	Other countries	130, 192. 63	188, 878. 18
Total	48,991.98	57, 438. 88	Total	228, 781. 58	365, 209. 45

The imports by ports of entry for the years 1909, 1910, 1911, and 1912 were:

	1909	1910	1911	1912
Barranquilla Cartagena. Buenaventura Tumaco. Cucuta. Santa Marta Ipiales Riohacha Arauca. Orocue.	2, 264, 469, 52 1, 031, 941, 00 764, 761, 04 474, 426, 09 151, 032, 64 36, 674, 25 59, 879, 90 33, 292, 44	\$10,060,169.15 3,977,477.94 1,278,380.65 970,546.29 518,271.79 97,721.59 45,030.20 45,171.80 23,801.72 9,065.92	\$9, 613, 555. 27 4, 335, 805. 75 1, 853, 537. 45 1, 052, 494. 22 692, 981. 45 378, 751. 88 57, 593. 09 83, 969. 80 21, 846. 96 18, 327. 49	\$12, 445, 532. 38 5, 084, 306. 89 3, 839, 770. 51 1, 171, 372. 38 768, 468. 02 444, 035. 96 69, 706. 74 68, 689, 44, 420. 51 28, 319. 27
Total	10,561,046.70	17,025,637.05	18,108,863.36	23,964,623.00

EXPORTS.

The exports for the years 1911 and 1912, by countries and destination, were as follows:

	1911	1912
United States United Kingdom Germany France Spain Panama Other countries	4,596,137.81 1,910,353.75 769,189.48 119,654.55 42,977.25	\$15, 832, 882, 08 4, 376, 182, 31 1, 854, 211, 09 625, 198, 88 302, 918, 00 73, 470, 10 9, 156, 883, 70
Total	22,375,899.56	32, 221, 746. 16

The exports, by classes, were as follows:

	1911	1912
Vegetable products Mineral products. Animal products. Manufactured products. Live animals. Miscellaneous products. Currency.	4,507,761.72 1,960,409.76 1,347,393.97 92,852.64	\$20, 792, 418.38 7, 769, 387.69 2, 258, 701.03 1, 210, 678.56 150, 605.60 31, 808.90 8, 146.00
Total	22,375,899.56	32,221,746.16

Under the various classifications the principal exports were:

	1911		1912	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Vegetable products:				
Coffeetons	37,900	\$9,475,448,89	55,993	\$16,777,908.28
Bananasdo	109,786	2,172,000.00	105,263	1,996,999.07
		739, 419.00	11,599	754, 707, 71
TaguadoRubberdo.	577	900, 886, 90	503	736, 427. 39
Leaf tobaccodo	3,911	332, 935, 00	3,262	442,461.15
Mineral products:	-,	,	-,	,
Gold in barskilos	7,683	2,454,834.83	10 040	4 (10 079 90
Gold dustdo	2,891	1,296,797.54	} 19,642	4,610,073.39
Platinumdo	2,554	345, 896, 00	875	594,188.20
Animal products:	, ,	.,		,
Cattle hidestons	4,449	1,779,790.21	5,168	2,261,721.50
Manufactured products:	'	, ,	,	, ,
Panama hats (Tumaco)kilos	36,167	550, 243, 00	56,522	417, 826, 09
Panama hats (Suaza)do	57,617	538, 578.00	78,927	756, 815.00

The exports by countries and classes were:

	1911	1912		1911	1912
Live animals:			Manufactured prod-		
Panama	\$8,481.50	\$19,821.30	ucts—Continued.		
United States	4, 558.00	3, 284. 00	Germany	\$129, 125. 47	\$92,734.9
United Kingdom	1,097.14	2,013.00	Panama	18,877.25	10,977.8
Other countries	78, 716.00	125, 487.30	France	86.00	3,059.00
			Spain		1,840.0
Total	92, 852. 64	150, 605. 60	Other countries	49,040.20	58, 896. 60
Animal products:			Total	1,347,393.97	1, 210, 678. 50
United States	1,050,115.60	1, 280, 613.00			
United Kingdom	256, 835. 48	164, 071. 77	Mineral products:		
Germany	206, 308. 25	150, 695. 68	United Kingdom	1,872,334.02	1,380,421.1
Spain	75,739.20	65, 139. 80	United States	2,008,545.05 574,329.50	1,007,427.0
France	67, 637.08	30, 591. 75	France	574, 329. 50	420,654.6
Panama	104.00	1,657.00	Spain	270.00	167, 283.0
Other countries	303, 670. 15	565, 932. 03	Germany		50,874.00
m	4 000 100 50		Panama	415.00	880.0
Total	1,960,409.76	2, 258, 701. 03	Other countries	6, 140. 00	4,741,847.88
Vegetable products:			Total	4,507,761.72	7,769,387.69
United States	3, 308, 553. 57	12, 710, 844. 73			
United Kingdom	2, 112, 574. 03	2,610,223.50	Miscellaneous:		
Germany	1,526,436.88	1,557,456.96	Panama	1.00	5,964.40
France	124,906.90	166, 047. 50	United States	40.00	3, 396. 00
Spain	43, 645. 35	68,055.20	Germany	230.00	2,245.00
Panama	15, 098. 50	34, 169. 60	United Kingdom		1,000.00
Other countries	2,244,085.59	3,645,620.89	Spain		600.00
m			France	155.00	300.0
Total	14, 375, 300. 82	20, 792, 418.38	Other countries	6,939.40	18, 303. 50
Manufactured prod- ucts:			Total	7, 445. 40	31, 808. 90
United States	877, 183, 16	824,717.35			
United Kingdom	273, 081. 89	218, 452. 86			

The exports by ports of clearance for the years 1909, 1910, 1911, and 1912 were:

	1909	1910	1911	1912
Barranquilla Cartagena. Riohacha Cueuta. Santa Marta Tumaco. Buenaventura Aranca. Ipiales. Orocue.	4,548,895.75 146,422.06 1,211,453.90 1,310,775.63 1,293,368.16 1,171,405.00 84,434.96 57,573.40	\$7, 139, 083, 42 5, 178, 441, 63 161, 507, 29 861, 918, 20 1, 770, 067, 96 1, 164, 561, 57 1, 153, 523, 00 83, 068, 22 84, 272, 85 28, 708, 60	\$8, 244, 491, 99 5, 927, 159, 30 234, 460, 60 2, 087, 654, 70 2, 303, 223, 33 1, 573, 340, 16 1, 780, 742, 04 92, 846, 48 70, 519, 50 61, 461, 461, 46	\$12,231,609.08 6,665,159.20 4,861,511.70 2,992,917.74 2,453,630.69 1,417,153.19 1,342.966.69 121,101.20 67,964.81 67,731.86
Total	15, 513, 346. 23	17,625,152.74	22, 375, 899. 56	32, 221, 746. 16

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

The FOREIGN COMMERCE of the Argentine Republic during the first half of 1913 amounted to 502,253,146 Argentine gold pesos, of which 209.175,389 were imports and 293,077,757 were exports. The three largest items of imports were textiles, food products, and oils, the values of same being 45,473,017 pesos, 19,444,240 pesos, and 10,046,436 pesos gold, respectively. The three largest items of exports were stock, agricultural, and forestal products.—The SUGAR produced in the Province of Tucuman in July, 1911, amounted to 40,000 tons. It is estimated that the total production of sugar during the grinding and refining season of the present year will be 235,000 tons.—The Buenos Aires Great Southern, and the Buenos Aires Great Western RAILWAYS have taken steps to consolidate under the name of the Southern & Western Argentine Railway Co. (Ltd.).—The subscribed capital of Argentine BANKS on July 31, 1913, was 61,048,190 gold pesos, and 373,816,962 paper pesos, respectively.—The population of the Province of Buenos Aires at the beginning of 1913 was 2,089,774 inhabitants, or 6.8 per square kilometer.—A STATUE of Gen. José de San Martin is to be erected, by order of Congress, in the capital of the national Territory of Formosa. A Federal appropriation has been made for this purpose.—In 1912 there were 43 registered SUGAR MILLS in the Argentine Republic, 39 of which were in operation. The total quantity of cane ground during the year was 2,121,559,505 kilos, which produced 147,248,513 kilos of sugar valued at 44,174,000 pesos. — The Importing & Exporting Society of Patagonia has added two new STEAMSHIPS to its fleet of merchants vessels. These vessels have been christened Argentino and Asturiano and will ply between Buenos Aires and the southern ports of the Republic.—The Mihanovich Steamship Co., of Buenos Aires, has ordered two large TUR-BINE STEAMERS with a velocity of 20 miles an hour and capacity for 1,000 passengers each. The cost of these vessels will be 300.000 pesos. They are to be ready for service between Buenos Aires and Montevideo in July and August, 1914.—In the San Salvador mines, department of Belen, Province of Catamarca, five veins of tin ore of great richness and extent have been discovered. Experts have estimated the value of these veins at 2,000,000 pesos. The region in which these mines are situated is rich in minerals but lacks transportation facilities. The Andalaga mines, formerly worked by an English company, are in this province. Some of the Catamarca mines have triturating machinery in operation which cost more than 200,000 pesos.—The President of the Republic has recommended to ConBOLIVIA. 755

gress the passage of a bill submitted by the department of agriculture which has for its object the encouragement of AGRICULTURAL COLONIZATION in the Provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fe, Entre Rios, and Cordoba. The area of land under cultivation has increased from 5,000,000 hectares in 1895 to 22,000,000 in 1913. Much of this land is cultivated under leases, and the proposed law is to encourage the acquirement of lands by the colonists. This is to be effected by the Government obtaining in each of the Provinces referred to 5,000 hectares of land, dividing the same into 40 and 80 hectare tracts, and selling to actual settlers on easy terms—10 per cent cash and the balance in 15 annual payments, with privilege to pay off the entire amount at any time.—The Government has imported twelve CAMELS for service in the agricultural stations at Guatrache, San Juan, and Las Tapias.



The MESSAGE of the retiring President of the Republic, Elidoro Villazon, to the National Congress at the opening of its regular session in August, 1913, reviews the principal events of the administration from the time of its inauguration on August 12, 1909, to the close of the same. During the entire period referred to Bolivia remained at peace with all the world. The boundary survey with Argentina continued in accordance with the boundary treaty and the provisions of the protocol of September 15, 1911. The railway conventions of 1894, 1902, 1906, and 1907 with the Argentine Republic concerning the construction of a railway from Quiaca to Tupiza and branch lines, was, by common consent, declared to be inoperative in accordance with the protocol of June 19, 1913, which protocol will be submitted to the consideration of Congress. The Government of Bolivia will build the Quiaca to Tupiza Railway, about 90 kilometers of which still remain to be constructed. The commissions appointed for the delimitation of the Bolivian-Brazilian boundary in accordance with the treaty of Petropolis, have, during the past year, worked in the Acre zone, and have prepared a map of this zone which shows the topography of the Ina, Xipamanu, Rapirran, Iquiri, and Arroyo Bay Rivers. The Porto Velho to Guayaramerin Railway, constructed by the Government of Brazil in accordance with the treaty of Petropolis, was completed at the close of 1912, and has become a new route of foreign commerce between Bolivia The construction of the railway from Arica to Alto de La Paz has been completed and was inaugurated under the auspices of the Governments of Chile and Bolivia. Negotiations are under

way for extending this line into the city of La Paz. Work has been continued on the survey of the boundary line with Peru in accordance with the treaty of September 17, 1909, and a protocol has been signed for the purpose of facilitating the transit of Peruvian products and mails via the Acre and Madre de Dios Rivers. Paraguay has established a legation at La Paz, and the convention of April 5, 1912, was signed at Asuncion between the two countries. Telegraph lines extending over 545 kilometers were constructed in 1912, and 494 kilometers were repaired. The railway system of the Republic has 1,284 kilometers of railways in exploitation, 613 kilometers in course of construction, and 2,899 kilometers planned to be built. The foreign commerce of Bolivia in 1912 amounted to 139,631,977 bolivianos, consisting of exports 90,122,987 and imports 49,508,990 bolivianos. The following were the largest items of exports, the values being given in bolivianos: Tin, 60,238,196; rubber, 15,508,721; silver ores, 4,308,329; copper, 2,150,042; and sealed gold, 1,297,375. The revenues in 1912 were 22,476,269 bolivianos, of which 20,164,602 were Federal revenues and 2,311,667 departmental revenues. This was an increase of 3,387,457 bolivianos over the revenues of 1911. The foreign debt on June 30, 1913, was £2,908,100, made up of the Morgan loan of 1909, £450,640, the Credit Mobilier loan, £1,457,460, and the Quiaca to Tupiza Railway loan, £1,000,000. The floating debt on December 31, 1912, was 8,773,115 bolivianos. The Government has £1,000,000 stock in the Bank of the Bolivian Nation which earned in 1912 5 per cent. 1912 the Government expended for public instruction 1,532,355 bolivianos. There are two medical schools and one law school in Bolivia, the total attendance in 1912 being 404 students. The school of commerce at La Paz has 56 male and 37 female students, and the school of mines at Oruro has 39 matriculates. The construction of the building for the school of arts at Potosi cost 106,695 bolivianos. A veterinary and agronomic school was inaugurated in 1912 with 42 pupils. The military college has been enlarged and accommodations provided for 150 cadets. The Government has acquired four wireless telegraph stations for the Telefunken system.



During the first seven months of 1913 the EXPORTS from Brazil amounted to £30,863,000, and the imports to £40,246,000. Compared with the exports and imports of the same period of 1912 a decrease of £5,203,000 is noted in the exports and an increase of £5,120,000 in the imports. The exports of coffee from January to July, 1913, aggregated 4,751,000 sacks, or 273,927 sacks less than

those exported during the same period of the previous year. exports of rubber during the period mentioned amounted to 22,798,000 kilos, or 1,972,000 kilos less than the exports of rubber during the same period of 1912.—The REVENUES of the municipality of Rio de Janeiro for 1913 are estimated at 41,569 contos. and the expenditures at 41,654 contos (conto, about \$324 United States currency).——The Chamber of Deputies has appointed special committees to study the subjects of protection of the RUBBER INDUSTRY and the revision of the electoral law.——The CON-VERSION BANK at Rio de Janeiro, has received £750,000 from German and British banks.—Messrs. Urbano dos Santos and Costa Rodrigues have been elected GOVERNOR and lieutenant governor, respectively, of the State of Maranhao. The mayor and a number of the members of the municipal council of the city of Buenos Aires. who recently visited Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and other Brazilian cities, were enthusiastically received and receptions and banquets given in their honor.—From January to September, 1913, IMMIGRANTS to the number of 72,083 arrived at Sao Paulo, and 54,537 at Rio de Janeiro.—The Brazilian CONGRESS WORKMEN, representing 59 associations and 29 syndicates, was held in Rio de Janeiro from the 8th to the 13th of September last. Delegates from Argentina, Uruguay, and Chile were in attendance.— The laving of the cornerstone of the MONUMENT now being erected at Bage, State of Rio Grande do Sul, in honor of Baron do Rio Branco, took place early in September last.—A decree has been signed authorizing the issuance of 32,000 contos in treasury notes to liquidate the debt of the LLOYD BRASILEIRO CO.—Prefect Bento Ribeiro has approved a decree permitting the negotiating of a LOAN of 20,000 contos to be used in constructing works to prevent inundations in Rio de Janeiro.—Drs. Placido Barbosa and Nascimento Gurgel have been appointed delegates to the medical congress.— Admiral Alexandrine de Alencar has been appointed secretary of the navy to succeed Admiral Belfort-Viera, who died in August. Senhor Manuel de Oliveira Lima, Brazilian minister to Brussels, who last fall made an extensive visit to the United States to deliver a course of lectures in the leading colleges of the country under the auspices of the Leland Stanford University, has at his request been retired from the service. He will be succeeded by Mr. Barros Moreira. ----Mr. Barros Pimental, formerly second secretary of the embassy at Washington, has been promoted to first secretary of legation in Chile and has been sent as chargé d'affaires of the Brazilian legation in Tokio, Japan.—The decree granting to the Marconi company the right to establish international wireless stations at Rio de Janeiro, Belem, Para, Trinidad, Santa Marta, and Fernando Noronha. has been signed. The concession does not carry any privileges.



A report of the railway bureau of the Government of Chile covering the operation of STATE RAILWAYS in 1912 shows that the net receipts during that year were 11,014,052 pesos in excess of those of 1911, while the expenses exceeded those of 1911 by 8,215,462 pesos. The loss incurred by the Government in the exploitation of State railways in 1912 was 9,673,022 pesos, or 2,798,587 pesos less than in 1911. The State railways consumed 552,027 tons of coal in 1912, paying for same 2,368,195 pesos. The increased cost of operation in 1912 as compared with 1911, due to the advance in the price of coal, the rise in wages, and the unfavorable exchange market, was responsible for additional expenses amounting to 6,400,000 pesos in these three items alone. Measures have been taken to effect savings in the management of State railways during the present year by a more careful purchase of materials, a greater use of labor-saving devices, the prevention of waste, and by greater efficiency in every department of the service. --- Recent data compiled by the bureau of statistics of Chile show that in 1911 there were 5,722 INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS in the Republic, with a capital of 471,287,333 pesos. These industries employed 74,618 persons, of whom 17,037 were women and 6,057 children, whose wages amounted in 1911 to 73,064,668 pesos. The principal industrial centers of the country are Valparaiso and Santiago, the latter having 1.131 factories capitalized at more than 138,000,000 pesos. The inauguration of the British North American HOS-PITAL in Valparaiso took place on July 3 last. The institution, which is modern and thoroughly equipped, has 65 beds divided into four classes, the first class comprising private rooms, the second-class rooms containing from 3 to 5 beds, the third class a hall containing 10 beds, and the fourth class a free ward with 10 beds.—The Magallanes WIRELESS telegraph station at Catalina Bay has been completed, and the wireless stations at Arica, Antofagasta, and Coquimbo are in operation. The first message from the Arica station was sent on August 8 last .- The annual exports of NITRATES from the Provinces of Tarapaca and Antofagasta, not including the Taltal pampa, are more than 50,000,000 quintals. In addition to this the exports of silver and copper ores from these Provinces are very great and are constantly growing. An American company has commenced on a large scale the exploitation of copper and silver mines at Calama and other points of the Antofagasta Sierra. The Atacama zone is wonderfully rich in copper and silver ores and many fortunes have been made in this region of Chile.

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Iron ore also exists, and gold ore is found in the desert between Copiapo and Chanaral.—Press reports state that the Chilian Exploration Co. proposes to build a railway from the Chuquicamata mines to Cobija and to make the latter place the port of shipment for its ores. The plan comprises the construction of a 100-meter STEEL WHARF, 10 meters wide and 6 meters high, and the establishment of a large electric plant at Cobija. The mines are estimated to produce 200,000 tons of copper ore concentrates annually.—The Howard Syndicate has been authorized to open to traffic the new sections of the LONGITUDINAL RAILWAY from Cabildo northward, Espino to Palma, and to the north of Islon and the south of Vallenar.



Louis Dreyfus & Co., of Paris, are negotiating with the Government of Colombia to establish a BANK of issue and a mortgage bank in Bogota, with branches in the capitals of the Departments. If Congress approve the tentative agreement, the bank of issue will be established with a capital of \$10,000,000, the right to issue bank notes for three times this amount, and to charge such annual rate of interest as may be agreed upon, but if the rate is over 8 per cent per annum the excess goes to the Government. The business of the Government is to be transacted free, and a loan of \$2,000,000 will be made to the State at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. The bank is authorized to make loans to Departments, municipalities, and towns. Provision is made for retiring the paper currency now in circulation in Colombia within a period of five years. The capital of the mortgage bank is to be \$3,000,000, and authority is to be given for the issuance in Europe of \$50,000,000 in gold bonds, guaranteed by the State, and the proceeds of the sale to be applied exclusively to mortgage loans. The bank is to furnish \$15,000,000 from this source during the first five years to be used in placing long-time loans.— The President has promulgated a law establishing a COMMITTEE OF JURISTS for consultation and advice in the department of foreign relations. The chairman of the committee is Dr. Marcos Fidel Suarez, and the members are Doctors José Maria Gonzalez Valencia, Rafael Uribe y Uribe, Antonio José Uribe, and Nicolas Esquerra.-The treasury department has contracted with a Manizales syndicate to establish the BANK of Caldas, with a capital of \$1,000,000, to engage in commercial and mortgage transactions. --- The Nevada and Caribe MILLING companies of Barranquilla have merged into a single concern, with a capital of \$286,000. These mills have a capacity of from 800 to 1,000 sacks of flour of 5 arrobas each per day. The House of Representatives has approved the contract made by the department of public works with Gonzalo Mejia to establish HYDROPLANE NAVIGATION on the Magdalena and other navigable rivers of the Republic. The Amaga RAILWAY has extended its line to La Legua, and the Antioquia Railway has opened a station at Copacabana. --- Dr. Ricardo Gutierrez Lee has been appointed Minister Resident of the Government of Cuba at Bogota. ---Francisco Pineda Lopez has contracted with the Department of Cundinamarca to build and equip a narrow-gauge steam or electric. RAILWAY from Bogota, via Sesquile, to a point between Guateque and Villa Pinzon.—A large SUGAR plantation has been inaugurated at Sucre. - Direct communication is to be established with Mogangui on the Magdalena River, and an automobile service to San Antonio, at which place an electric-light plant is to be erected. ——The department of public works is making a complete MAP of the Patia and Telembi Rivers, as well as a detailed study of the rivers tributary to these streams and of the mineral and vegetable products of that region.—Permission has been given to the United Fruit Co. to build a branch of the Santa Marta RAILWAY to Tablazo. —The Colombia Goldfield Co. of London, with a capital of £200,000, has been organized to engage in MINING in the territory of Choco.-The REVENUES from tonnage, manifests, and licenses at Barranquilla and Cartagena in 1912 amounted to \$231,938.68.—The United Fruit Co. has organized a medical and SANITARY SERVICE along the railway from Santa Marta to Aracataca and has established hospitals at Aracataca and Sevilla.



The BUDGET of the Government of Costa Rica for the fiscal year 1914 estimates the revenues of the country at 9,200,000 colones, and the expenditures at 9,013,635 colones or an excess of estimated receipts over estimated expenditures of 186,364.23 colones. The estimated revenues come from the following sources: Receipts from customs 5,500,000 colones; from liquors, 2,200,000; from sealed paper, 80,000 colones; from revenue stamps, 80,000; from posts and telegraphs, 325,000; from Government lands, 3,000; from the Pacific Railway, 650,000; from Government Printing Office, 12,000; from public and civil registry, 50,000; from export duties on bananas, 225,000; and from sundry sources, 75,000 colones. A tabulation of

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the estimated expenditures gives the following results: Legislature, 176,337.50; department of home government, 764,568.46; police, 344,365; fomento, 559,771; foreign affairs, 264,292.75; justice, 362,636; worship, 30,000; charity, 138,480; public instruction, 1,366,829.52; war and military police, 1,224,072.27; marine, 78,960; finance commerce, 3,067,137; and sundry expenses provided by law, 654.186.27 colones.——The PARCELS POST service between Costa Rica and the other Republics of Central America became operative on August 1 last. This service in Costa Rica will be transacted through the ports of San Jose, Limon, and Puntarenas. The land and marine ports of the other Central American countries through which this service will be carried on are as follows: Guatemala—City of Guatemala, Port of San Jose, and Puerto Barrios; Nicaragua—Managua and Corinto; Salvador-San Salvador and Acajutla; Honduras-Tegucigalpa and Amapala.—The CUSTOMS REVENUES from the ports of San Jose, Limon, and Puntarenas during the first half of 1913 amounted to 3,156,283 colones. The revenues from this source in the budget were estimated, during the period referred to, at 3,180,-The total revenues of the Government from all sources from January to July, 1913, were 4,774,035 colones, and for the seven months of the present year 5,609,156 colones, or 417,490 colones more than the amount estimated in the budget for the period referred to.— Congress has approved the contract made by the department of fomento with John N. Bliss for the transportation of freight and passengers in automobiles between the ports of Ballena, Filadelfia, and Liberia. Two trips are to be made weekly from Ballena. service is to be inaugurated within eight months. The prices to be charged shall not be in excess of 10 centimes per kilometer for each 46 kilos of freight transported, and a like sum per kilometer for each passenger, half price being charged for children under 10 years of age. Each passenger is entitled to 10 kilos of baggage free, and Government mails are to be carried free of charge. Congress has authorized the President of the Republic to expend from the public treasury such a sum as may be necessary to provide the districts of Oeste and San Rafael of the central canton of Alajuela, with POTABLE WATER.



A NATIONAL EXPOSITION, the first to be organized under the administration of President Menocal, will be held in Habana at the Villa of the Mills on Carlos Third Avenue, from January 28 to February 24, 1914. An appropriation of \$25,000 has been made immediately available by the Cuban Congress for preliminary work. The

exposition will be divided into four sections, namely, agriculture, bee culture, zootechnic, and woman's work. The commissioners in charge of the exposition are Roberto Luaces (director and chairman), Adolfo Nuño, Juan Santos Fernandez, Jose Cadenas, and Enrique Aldabo.—The Government of Cuba has bought the Barreto farm adjoining Camp Columbia for a SHOOTING RANGE. purchased is 1,030,000 square meters, and the price paid was \$126,-867.—A revised edition of the PENAL CODE of Cuba, prepared by Angel C. Betancourt, associate justice of the supreme court, has been issued from the publishing house of Rambla & Bouza, Habana.— A syndicate of Cuban capitalists of Santiago de Cuba have ordered machinery for the installation of a new SUGAR MILL to be erected at Dos Caminos, near San Luis, Oriente, under the name of "Borgita." The mill will be ready for operation by October, 1914. The capacity will be 80,000 bags in 100 days grinding.—SUGAR mills are being erected at Piedracitas and Ciego de Avila. The Piedracitas mill expects to commence grinding in February, 1914. It is reported that the Cuban Bank proposes to erect a sugar mill and has purchased 125 caballerias of cane lands.—President Menocal has appointed Engineers E. Duque Estrada and Modesto Vega to go to Santiago de Cuba to make plans for the construction of an AQUEDUCT. Although three aqueducts have been built in Santiago, the city occasionally suffers a water famine, and it is the intention of the Government to now provide an ample supply for the growing needs of the municipality.—An organization has been formed under the name of "Fomento Pecuario" to encourage stock raising and the development of agriculture. Luis Coro, the president of the society, states that its purpose will be to aid animal industry in all its forms, especially the raising of mules, large numbers of which are imported into the country at the present time, to encourage apiculture, and interest farmers in the cultivation of maize in sufficient quantities to supply the needs of the country.—Under the PHARMACEUTICAL RULES, which became effective on September 2, 1913, foreign manufacturers are not required to be legally represented in Habana, but must state on the labels the composition of medicines offered for sale, and the name of the manufacturer. Medicines which impede procreation are barred from sale, and even advertising such medicines is punishable by a fine of \$50. - The Matanzas Agricultural School was opened on September 2 with a large number of matriculates .-An executive decree of August 4, 1913, revokes the contract of the Compañia de los Puertos for nonfulfillment of the terms of the agreement and for violation of the laws of Cuba. The decree places the work already done for the State by the Ports Co. in charge of the secretary of public works. Final adjudication will be determined by the supreme court of the Republic of Cuba.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The National CONGRESS, which closed its regular sessions on July 26 last, was convoked by the President of the Republic to meet in special session on the 29th of the same month to consider important legislative projects concerning the budget, the law of public instruction, the stamp law, the port law, the customs law, and the election law.—Among the principal mines of the Dominican Republic now or formerly in exploitation are the Alto Velo phosphate mine, the rocksalt mines, the chalk and talc mines, the Maimon del Cotui iron mine, and aluminum, silver, copper, sulphur, and other mines. Some of the rock-salt mines, which contain immense deposits of salt, were worked by the natives before the coming of the Spaniards. These mines are said to be practically inexhaustible. The Guanarate chalk deposits comprise a number of hills the formation of which is entirely of chalk, and the magnetic iron mines have blocks of ore weighing more than 100 tons each. The iron deposits are estimated at millions of tons of Recently considerable activity has been shown in mining circles in the Republic, and a number of mines have been denounced, among which are the following: A mine consisting of a number of serpentine deposits containing silicate of nickel combined with iron, chromium, cobalt, and manganese, situated in the Province of La Vega; gold, silver, copper, lead, manganese, iron, and cobalt mines in the Province of Santo Domingo; gold, silver, copper, manganese, magnetic iron, iron, zinc, bismuth, cobalt, salt, talc, petroleum, asbestus, asphalt, feldspar, granite, and other mines in different parts of the Republic; and gold placers, iron manganese, cobalt, nickel, and other deposits in the Province of Lake Vega.—The Senate has approved the contract made by the executive power and Jose del C. Ariza concerning the construction of an AQUEDUCT for the city of Santo Domingo. According to plans of the department of public works the water is to be brought from the Higuero River. The sum of \$603,778.88 is set aside in the budget for the aqueduct, gas pipes, and The concessionaire is guaranteed 6 per cent on the water mains. capital invested. At least 133 liters of water per inhabitant must be furnished daily, and in 1920 the daily water supply is not to be less than 3,313,000 liters, and in 1930 this is to be increased to 5,300,000 liters daily.—A law has been passed by the Congress of the Dominican Republic authorizing the expenditure of \$1,816,000 in the following PUBLIC WORKS: Construction of a bridge over the Ozama River; highways from Azua to San Juan, from Santiago to San Jose de las Matas, and a number of other highways; work on the Central

Dominican Railway improvement of Puerta Plata, and for lighthouses, bridges, railway and highway construction.—In accordance with a law promulgated on July 26, 1913, the Central Dominican Railway was leased on September 1, 1913, to Agustin Malagon for one year in the sum of \$130,001. The same law provides that at least 80 per cent of the employees of the railway shall be citizens of the Dominican Republic.—The Government of the Dominican Republic has invited all of the Republics of the Western Hemisphere to aid in declaring October 12, anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, an INTERNATIONAL HOLIDAY.



On August 10, 1913, the President of Ecuador delivered an interesting MESSAGE to the National Congress reviewing the events of the first year of his administration. During the year referred to the Government ratified the international opium treaty and the international conventions of the Congress of Montevideo concerning agricultural defense. A consular convention has been concluded with the Argentine Republic, a treaty of peace and an extradition treaty ratified with Bolivia, and a claims convention has been made with Colombia. Referring to educational matters, the message states that a statistical bureau of public instruction was established, a pedagogic museum founded, elementary normal schools established, and a school of arts and crafts founded at Tulcan. The Government expends nearly 300,000 sucres annually in the maintenance of universities at Quito, Guayaquil, and Cuenca and the law school at Loja. The 12 Government institutes used for secondary education had an average attendance in 1912 of 1,228 pupils and cost the Government annually over 400,000 sucres. The primary schools of the country number 1,266, with an enrollment of 65,531 pupils and an average attendance of 64,221. Last year these schools cost the Government 1,223,090.21 sucres. Up to June, 1913, the State maintained 35 scholarships abroad, but from that time on the number was reduced to 29. The President recommends the establishment of schools of arts and crafts in different parts of the Republic, an increase in the number of primary schools, and the employment of foreign teachers from Europe in certain branches of higher education. The founding of an institute in Quito for the training of teachers is also recommended by the Executive. At the close of 1912 there were 151 post offices in the Republic. These handled during that year 5,332,514 pieces of correspondence, 807,943 pieces of which belonged to the foreign service. The postal money order system

was introduced into the principal post offices of the country in 1912. The parcels post service was greatly augmented during that year, and from June, 1912, to June, 1913, the post offices at Quito, Guavaquil, and Bahia received 36,626 parcels post packages from abroad, and dispatched to the interior of the country 1,220 packages. department of posts has compiled and printed for the first time a postal guide of the Republic. The telegraph system of the country comprised 5,340 kilometers of lines. In 1912 telegraph lines between Atacames and Esmeraldas, Tenguel and Gabo, a distance of 68 kilometers, were completed. During the first half of 1913 telegraph lines were constructed from Palenque to Mocachi, and Atahualpa to Minas, a distance of 20 kilometers. There are 188 telegraph offices in the country maintained at an annual expense of about 314,000 sucres. In conformity with an international agreement an overland telegraph service has been established between Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, and Bolivia, and negotiations are to be undertaken to extend the service to Argentina. The Executive asks authority to negotiate a loan to construct at once the railway from Huigra to Cuenca. At the close of the fiscal year 1911 the public debt was, in round numbers, 46,000,000 sucres, and at the present time 43,300,000 sucres. The revenues in 1912 were 19,972,799.56 sucres, and the expenditures 20,630,933.62 sucres. The budget for 1913 estimates the receipts at 20,386,583.08 sucres and the expenditures in a like amount.



On July 14, 1913, the minister of France in the city of Guatemala delivered to Sr. Lic. Estrada Cabrera, President of the Republic, the insignia of great official of the LEGION OF HONOR. The following foreign decorations have also been conferred upon President Estrada Cabrera at different times: Great seal of honor and merit of the Spanish Red Cross; Red Cross of the first class, Germany; Bust of the Liberator of the first class, Venezuela; Special decoration of Venezuela as protector of instruction; Great Cross of Isabel the Catholic; Great Cross of the Civil Order of Alfonso XII, and the Great Cross of Saints Maurice and Lazarus of Italy. The Order of the Legion of Honor has also been conferred on Dr. Luis Toledo Herrarte, minister of foreign relations of the Republic of Guatemala, and upon a number of other high officials of the Guatemalan Government.—The Government of the Republic of Portugal has decided to establish a first-class diplomatic mission in Guatemala and to

accredit the minister and secretary with jurisdiction over the other Central American Republics.—The executive power has authorized the Agricultural Mortgage Bank to increase its capital to 12,000,-000 pesos, divided into shares of 1,000 pesos each.—The Feast of Musicians of Guatemala celebrated its hundredth anniversary in July last.—The Pan American Railway has reached Coatepeque and will soon connect with the Ocos Railway, thereby completing the Guatemalan section of this line. The connection with Mexico will be made at the international bridge over the Suchiate River, and from there rail communication will be established with the United States and Canada. —Beginning with July, 1913, the Federal Government placed an additional tax of 2 per cent American gold on the duty collected on merchandise imported into the Department of Peten coming from the colony of Belize, the additional tax is to go into the treasury of the Department of Peten to be expended in the Government service.—The Government of Guatemala has issued a PATENT to the Smith Refrigerating Co. of Louisiana for a new refrigeration process.—President Estrada Cabrera has authorized the governor of the Department of Retalhuleu to erect a BRIDGE costing 90,500 pesos, over the Samala River at the point where the cart road from the city of Retalhuleu to Quezaltenango intercepts the river.—On September 14, 15, and 16 last, the Government of Guatemala celebrated with appropriate ceremonies the ninety-second anniversary of CENTRAL AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.—Sr. Jose Curbelo Santos has been appointed CONSUL of Guatemala at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, and Juan Sitger Ortz consul at Argel, France.—The Government of Guatemala has appointed Antonio Batres Jauregui, Carlos Salazar, Antonio G. Saravia, and Alberto Mencos members from Guatemala to the Permanent Arbitration Court at The Hague.



A BUDGET CONVENTION for the year 1913-14 has been agreed upon between Mr. August Bonamy, secretary of finance, acting for the Government, subject to the approval of Congress, and the National Bank of the Republic of Haiti, for the purpose of facilitating the Government in the payment of the budget expenses as fixed by law. The bank agrees to place at the disposal of the Government on the 1st and 15th of each month, dating from November 1, 1913, to October 5, 1914, inclusive, a sum of 600,000 Haitian gourdes and \$50,000 American gold to be used to meet the expenses of the budget

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service of salaries, pay, and rations, rentals, and other expenses, and a supplementary amount of \$120,000 American gold to be used for salaries of the House of Deputies upon the order of the secretary of state. In return for this advance certain export and import duties are to be turned over by the Government to the bank. The bank is to receive a commission of one-fourth per cent on the monthly payments of 720,000 gourdes and one-half per cent interest per month on the amount disbursed, and also a commission of one-half per cent on the amount to be paid in gold. The Government of Haiti in order to repay this new gold advance turns over to the National Bank of the Republic of Haiti, beginning with November 1, 1914, 10 per cent of the surtax in American gold levied on imports, at present applied to the payment of the debit balance of the convention 1912-13, until full payment of the capital and interest has been made.—The Moniteur Officiel publishes in recent issues the following LAWS PASSED BY CONGRESS and which have been signed and promulgated by the President: A law approving the ARBITRATION CONVENTION concluded between the Haitian Government and the German legation on the one hand and the French legation on the other. An appropriation of \$6,000 has been granted the department of foreign affairs to defray the expenses of these two arbitrations. law regulating TAXES to be paid ON AUTOMOBILES. Owners of automobiles are assessed 50 gourdes yearly on each automobile, and chauffeurs pay 30 gourdes for an annual permit to drive. A law creating a primary NORMAL SCHOOL for men teachers and one for women teachers in Port au Prince. A law granting an APPRO-PRIATION of \$60,000 to the department of public works for the rebuilding of the palace of the archbishop and the chapel of the Little Seminary. A law granting to the department of public works an appropriation of about \$150,000 for the establishment at PETIT-GOAVE of a waterworks system. A law reducing the INCOME TAX created by law of August 11, 1913, on the withdrawal of paper money. According to the new law, the amount of the income tax is fixed at 4 per cent for foreign commercial and industrial companies. This tax applies also to merchants or manufacturers in business for Haitian merchants or manufacturers pay one-half this themselves. This tax was formerly fixed at 10 per cent. A law modifying certain clauses of the law of December 23, 1867, on the organization of the COURT OF CASSATION, as well as certain articles of the code of civil procedure relating to this court. The closing session of Congress was held on Wednesday, August 27. During this session only two CONTRACTS were awarded, one relating to TELEPHONES and the other to the building of a WHARF at Jacmel.—According to the Figaro of September 12, the French minister at Port au Prince has signed a convention with the Haitian

Government for the settlement by arbitration of the French claims which have been pending for several years against the Government of Haiti. In addition to the French claims, which are the most numerous and important, the Haitian Government consents to submit to arbitration the claims of Ottoman subjects of Syrian origin, who in Haiti are the traditional protégés of France.



The department of public instruction of the Government of Honduras has contracted with H. A. Owen to organize a practical SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE at Signatepeque, Department of Comayagua. The plan of study of this school is to employ the mornings of each school day in field work and the afternoons in a theoretical study of subjects pertaining to agronomy, botany, chemistry, mechanical agriculture, zootechnics, and elementary studies in natural science. A meteorlogical observatory will be established in the school for the use of students in taking observations. Pupils entering the school properly qualified will be prepared to engage in practical agriculture after completing one year's instruction in the institution. The Government agrees to equip the meteorological observatory, to grant a subsidy of 200 pesos per month, and to pay the concessionaire 18 pesos in advance for each pupil entered. The contract is for one year and may be extended indefinitely if so desired by both parties. ---The President of the Republic has approved an agreement made by the Government with Gen. Calixto Marin to furnish from a distillery which he agrees to establish in the Opoteca Valley, municipality of El Rosario, Department of Comayagua, all the cane alcohol needed for consumption in that Department. The alcohol is to be manufactured under the supervision of the Government and all manufactured in excess of the consumption requirements will be stored in deposits under the control of Government inspectors. The Government agrees to pay to the concessionaire a fixed price per bottle varving slightly in amount according to the place of delivery .---- A contract has been made by the Government with W. F. Benny for the construction of a two-span steel railway BRIDGE over the Ulua River at a point called La Pimienta. The length of the bridge from shore to shore is over 400 feet. The Government will furnish the material and the contractor agrees to erect the bridge for \$15,000 American gold. The stream at present has a temporary bridge over it which will be removed after the completion of the permanent bridge, and the material stored alongside the track in a place convenient for MEXICO. 769

loading on cars. The work is to be done under the general supervision of Luis A. Barona, superintendent of the National Railway, assisted by a competent Government inspection engineer.—The municipality of Puerto Cortes has planned to install ELECTRIC LIGHTS in accordance with an agreement made with the San Pedro Sula Co., to fill in the avenue from the port to La Laguna, to erect a bridge over Griffin Creek, to construct a modern school building for girls, to place a public clock on the outside of the upper part of the municipal building, and to import school furniture for the schools of the municipality.—The department of fomento has contracted with David Lorenzana to construct a bridge over the Jutiapa River within a period of four months at a cost of 7,500 pesos. --- The Honduras Oil Co. has commenced the formal exploitation of the Guare PETROLEUM zone. The president of the company is Agustin Disdier, of La Ceiba.



The following are extracts from the MESSAGE of the Provisional President September 16, 1913: In addition to State schools there are mentary schools with an attendance of 10,000 pupils under the control of the Federal Government. The Government is giving careful attention to primary education in the Federal Territories. elementary school has been established at Cozumel, Territory of Quintana Roo, and a superior school for boys and girls at Triunfo, Lower California. Good results are being obtained from the normal school for teachers at Tepic, and instructors have been provided for that Territory and the southern and central districts of Lower California. The State governments have been invited to send delegates to the fourth congress of primary education at San Luis Potosi. Industrial training is encouraged by the Government in every possible way. Plans have been formulated for the establishment of night schools of the industrial arts, especially for the benefit of the working classes. The system of physical culture in the Government schools is being improved and extended. As a tribute to the discoverer of America and for the purpose of encouraging closer relations between Spain and the nations of Spanish America, October 12 has been made a national holiday in the schools of the country. Mexico participated in the international congresses of domestic sanitation and health, pharmacy, medicine, and scholastic hygiene, and will send delegates to the international dental congress which will meet in London in 1914. During the first half of 1913 national land

to the extent of 46,485 hectares became private property, thereby producing a revenue of 70,335 pesos. The surveying of national lands has been continued in different States and Territories, and 9.229 hectares of land have been divided and will be apportioned in small lots according to the plans of the Executive. The Government has acquired 18,900 hectares of agricultural land in the State of Morelos and is dividing it into small lots to bona fide settlers. An area of 8,000 hectares of land at San Juan de los Reyes, State of Veracruz, has been divided into lots for colonization purposes. concession has been granted for the establishment of an agricultural colony on 25,000 hectares in the State of Tamaulipas. Due attention has been given to forestry and the reafforestation of the land. The Government has taken steps to improve the native breeds of horses. Andalusian stallions have been bought, and a foreign expert engaged to conduct breeding experiments. During the first six months of the present year 113 applications for water concessions were filed. During the same period 629 title deeds to mines were issued, 532 patents of invention were granted, and 29 assignments of trade-marks made. Plans are under way for the erection of cheap dwellings for the working classes and the exemption of same from liability to attachment for debt. Laws are being studied for the limitation of the hours of labor, the regulation of the employment of women and children, and a commissioner is studying the law and practice of the United States for the protection of child labor. There was an increase in the railway system of the country of 111 kilometers, and a number of applications were made for railway concessions, one of which contemplates the construction of 5,000 kilometers. There are 2.769 post offices in the country, and mail matter was handled numbering 101,920,217 pieces during the year. During the last fiscal year taxes on foreign commerce produced, in round numbers. 52,300,000 pesos, and stamp taxes 38,500,000 pesos. ordinary revenues of the Federation under the budget during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, was not less than 120,500,000 pesos, or an increase of 15,300,000 pesos over the preceding fiscal year. The extraordinary disbursements for the last fiscal year amounted to 49,800,000 pesos. The message refers to the authorized loan of £20,000,000, of which £16,000,000 were subscribed by French bank-The Government has repaid to Speyer & Co., of New York, \$10,000,000 gold borrowed in June, 1912, and a like amount previously borrowed under Government authorization by the exchange and currency commission.



The collector general of customs of Nicaragua has issued a circular concerning CONSULAR INVOICES, shipping manifests, and merchandise consigned to order. The circular states that if no consular invoice is presented with the policy, a fine of \$1 will be imposed and 50 per cent additional duty charged, or, if the merchandise is on the free list, 50 per cent ad valorem. The examination shall be made by the auditor, who may demand the bill of sale, and the packages opened and contents registered. Should the importer sign a bond to present the consular invoice within three months if the goods are imported from the United States, Central America, or Mexico, or within five months if imported from any other country of the American Continent or Europe, and six months if imported from any other continent, the normal duties will be collected. If, on the termination of the period allowed, the consular invoice has not been presented at the customhouse the amount specified in the bond will be collected from the importer and proceeds included in the customs revenue. If the consular invoice shows a different declaration to that of the policy the corresponding fines will be imposed. If there is no shipping manifest presented, the consignees named in the ship's manifest may present the policy and receive the merchandise on condition that he presents an order, signed by the captain or agent of the ship, and complies with the customs requirements, and also on condition that he signs a bond for a sum equal to the value of the merchandise to present the shipping manifest within a period of six months, which may be extended for three months more on request. When merchandise is consigned to holder, the holder of the shipping manifest may deposit it. Merchandise in deposit shall not be delivered from the customhouse except by a written order from the depositor. Banks and persons receiving shipping manifests consigned to order may protect the interest of their foreign customers and of persons to whom the merchandise is consigned by placing it in deposit.——A contract has been made by the minister of agriculture and public works with Armen Golporta for the exploitation of Los Amigos COAL MINE in the district of Siquia.—Reports from Managua state that the net earnings of the NATIONAL RAILROAD, which were turned over to the Government on October 1 last, as per contract, amount up to the present time approximately to 1,000,000 pesos.—An executive decree of August 27, 1913, establishes a central BOARD OF AGRICULTURE and stock raising at Managua and departmental boards in the capitals of the Provinces.——El

Noticiero is the name of a daily NEWSPAPER founded in Managua on September 1 last.—The Manual Training and Commercial High School of Oakland, Cal., has submitted a plan to the Government of Nicaragua for an exchange of students. The Department of Fomento has contracted with E. Brautigam to organize a school for the development of INDUSTRIES on the Atlantic coast and to exploit coast lands. Special attention will be paid to the cultivation of sugar cane, the making of sugar, sirups, and by-products, as well as to the cultivation of pineapples, other tropical fruits, textile plants, and the breeding of stock. The preservation of oysters and the flesh of turtles will also be studied. The contractor proposes to lay water pipes, erect telephone lines, and construct railways, the Government reserving the right to purchase same from the contractor if it so desires. The right is also given to operate boats by gasoline motors or other power. Under the terms of the contract foreign colonists. and laborers may be brought into the country to work in connection with the enterprise.



The 25th of September, 1913, which was the four hundredth anniversary of the DISCOVERY OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN by Vasco Nuñez de Balboa, has been declared a legal holiday by the Government of Panama. By executive decree the work of inaugurating preparation for the Panama National Exposition was begun under the direction of the minister of fomento. —Civil engineers engaged in surveying a railway in the Province of Los Santos report that the line will penetrate a country exceedingly rich in agricultural resources. Afterpassing Las Tablas and the valley of the Guarare River the survey continues to Macarracas, about 35 miles from the port. From this point it continues to Las Minas and goes through a mining country. which at one time was extensively worked by the Spaniards, although at the present time there are no mines in exploitation in that district. A casual inspection of the region shows that it is rich in mines.-Intensive TROPICAL AGRICULTURE is to be undertaken in the Provinces of Colon and Chiriqui by prominent Italians under the direction of Dr. G. Scariella-Perino. Special attention will be given to coffee and banana culture. Dr. L. S. Rowe, af the JOINT LAND COMMISSION, returned to the United States during the latter part of last September to take up his duties in the University of Pennsylvania. According to press reports Dr. Rowe gives his. impressions of the commercial possibilities of Panama as follows: One of the great needs of Panama is the settlement of the unoccupied.

areas to the east and west of the Canal Zone. The Province of Chiriqui affords splendid possibilities for cattle raising and for the cultivation of coffee. Other Provinces are adapted to the cultivation of sugar cane. There is no reason why Panama should not benefit from immigration from southern Europe, and with such immigration furnishing labor, there will be no difficulty in inducing foreign capital to cultivate these fertile lands. Everything points to the fact that Panama has entered upon a new era of political and economic development. A spirit of enterprise is stirring her people to new activities, and unless something unforeseen occurs the country may look forward to a period of unbroken prosperity. ——The following persons have been appointed associate judges of the SUPREME COURT of Panama: Horacio F. Alfaro, Julio J. Fabrega, Santiago de la Guardia, Carlos A. Mendoza, Manuel A. Noriega, Gerardo Ortega, and Nicanor Villalaz.—A professional SCHOOL FOR GIRLS has been organized in the city of Panama, the object of which is to educate poor girls between the ages of 14 and 20 in branches of knowledge appropriate to their sex.



Sr. Dr. Héctor Velázquez, minister of the Republic of Paraguay in Washington, has kindly furnished the Monthly Bulletin with the following interesting data: Sr. Eduardo Schaerer, President of the Republic, recently made a trip to Villarica to assist in the inauguration of the military PROVING GROUND at that place. The President was enthusiastically received by the people, who showed by their demonstrations of sympathy the confidence and esteem in which they hold the present Executive.—Two new electric TRAM-WAY lines have been inaugurated in Asuncion. These run to the suburbs of the city. The bureau of agriculture at Asuncion, under the able direction of the Paraguayan scientist, Dr. Moises S. Bertoni, will furnish information concerning the CLIMATE of Paraguay, crops, plant diseases, price of land, etc., to persons interested in these subjects.—A Villarica company has solicited a concession to establish a TELEPHONE LINE, an electric-light service, and the construction of a tramway with branches to the railway station, cemetery, and other points.—During the first seven months of 1913 the GENERAL REVENUES collected were 850,000 pesos sealed gold and 32,000,000 pesos paper currency; 182,335 pesos sealed gold went into the conversion fund.—Ten STUDENTS pensioned by the

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Government have been sent to Europe and North America to study medicine, engineering, and fine arts. Sr. Raul Casal Ribeiro has been appointed SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT of the Republic.—The Government of Ecuador has established a CONSULATE GENERAL in Asuncion in charge of Sr. Esteban Lapierre.—The CONVENTION between Paraguay and Argentina concerning railway traffic between the two countries was promulgated on August 28 last.—The Universal POSTAL CONVENTION, the final protocol and the rules and regulations of the same, signed in Rome on May 26, 1906, were promulgated on August 26, 1913.— The ARBITRATION CONVENTION with Brazil, signed on February 24, 1911, the laws approving the conventions on copyrights. pecuniary claims, patents of invention, drawings and industrial models, trade-marks and labels, signed in Buenos Aires at the Fourth International American Conference in 1910, and the convention concerning the exchange of publications in general, signed with Colombia on September 14, 1911, were approved on August 26, 1910. The by-laws of the Jorge Casaccia Co., a company with a capital of 400,000 pesos sealed gold, have been approved. This company will engage in the exploitation of forests, stock raising, and commercial operations in general.—The Government of Paraguay has extended for a period of eight months the SCHOLARSHIP of Sebastian Silva, who is studying in Philadelphia. ——The department of the interior has been authorized to contract with a German firm for the purchase of the material necessary for the installation of 10 WIRELESS telegraph stations at different places in the Republic. The Government is erecting a wireless station on the top of Mount Lambare, near Asuncion. This is the highest wireless station in the territory drained by the River Plata. A telegraph line is being strung from Asuncion to Mount Lambare to establish communication by this means with the wireless station. The Northeast Paraguayan Railway Co. has submitted plans to its London office for the construction of a RAILWAY from Asuncion to Caravao, Emboscada, Altos, Tobati, Barrerro Grande, Itacurubi de la Cordillera, San Jose de los Arroyos, and Ajos. Plans for stations, shops, etc., were also submitted.—The TRADE-MARK law of Paraguay recognizes as the sole owner of any trade-mark not previously registered the first person registering same, and does not take cognizance of the fact that the mark may have been registered elsewhere.—A beef-extract and MEAT-CANNING factory is being operated at San Salvador on the east side of the Paraguay River by a German firm. The equipment is from the United States and cost about \$300,000. The capacity of the factory is 500 head of cattle daily, and the output is exported to England and Germany. The same company owns about 150,000 acres of land and 16,000 head of cattle, and proposes to raise as PERU. 775

much stock as possible to supplement the needs of the factory.—The construction of the Villeta PORT WORKS has been awarded to Ernesto Colher in the sum of 208,000 pesos.—The town of Caacupe is to have a building for its GRADED SCHOOL that will cost 135,000 pesos.



In the BUDGET of the Government of Peru for 1914 the revenues of the Republic are estimated at £3,547,836, and the expenditures at £3,109,836, which leaves an estimated surplus of £438,000. The receipts and expenditures in detail are as follows: Receipts: Maritime customs, £1,305,112; river customs (Iquitos) £200,000; internalrevenue taxes, £730,428; Government monopolies, £740.708; ports and docks, £3,312; miscellaneous receipts, £219,776; telegraphs, £35,606; post office, £129,019; wireless telegraph, £2,115; Peruvian corporation receipts, £12,000; receipts from banks, £6,780; cereal warehouses, £14,569; warehouse for explosives, £2,562; for educational purposes, £145,849. Ordinary expenditures: Legislative department, £107,943; interior department, £492,811; foreign relations, £61,945; justice, £221,380; finance, £412,472; war, £652,004; fomento (development), £178,206. Extraordinary expenditures: Department of government, £17,803; department of foreign relations. £26,869; department of justice, £259,965; department of finance, £475,752; department of war, £180,381; and department of fomento, £22,305.—President Billinghurst in a special MESSAGE to the Peruvian Congress, delivered on September 10, 1913, recommends that the Executive be authorized to contract a foreign loan of £6,000,000 guaranteed by certain public revenues and bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum and 1 per cent amortization. The net proceeds of the loan are to be used as follows, and any surplus remaining is to be applied to the payment of interest and the amortization of the debt: Payment of debts of the departments from 1908 to 1912, inclusive, £676,068; Puch & Co.'s claim, £130,000; balance in favor of Schneider & Co., £251,368; balance in favor of banks, £489,800; return to the tax-collection company, £1,245,000; renewal of material for the department of war and marine, £1,290,685; payment of The Hague award, £1,000,000; postal debts, £38,015; to put in effect sundry laws now in force, £58,056; to reimburse the treasury for amounts delivered to banks, £175,000; for the construction of barracks, jails, and schools, £40,000; for work on the Chimbote Railway and the extension of same to kilometer 140, £150,000; Chilete to Magdalena Railway, £130,000; Chilea Railway.

£40,000; Retana to Iscuchaca Railway, £40,000; and for dwellings for laborers, £25,000,000. Press reports indicate that the arrangements for this loan have already been made in Europe.—The WIRELESS telegraph station at Ilo has been completed and placed in communication with the wireless telegraph system of the Republic.—The Government of Peru has accepted the offer of the National Aviation League to establish an AVIATION SCHOOL at or in the neighborhood of Lima. The league has £5,000 at its disposal which it will invest in the necessary equipment. ——A report made by Engineer Antunez to the President of Peru on the hydraulic works of the Pato Canyon proposes the construction of a CANAL at an elevation of 600 meters capable of generating an electric force of 300,000 horsepower.—Work has been commenced on the extension of the branch of the Eten RAILWAY to Pimentel and other towns to the north of that place. —A delegation of CHILEAN WORK-MEN, representing labor organizations numbering more than 12,000 members, arrived at Lima on July 24, 1913, on an official visit to the organized workmen of Peru. The visit resulted in the forming of an alliance between the workmen of Chile and those of Peru and the appointment of a committee composed of Chileans and Peruvians to publish in their propaganda work a paper for the purpose of more closely uniting South American labor organizations. At a conference of the delegates with a committee representing Peruvian workmen it was decided to hold a Latin American labor congress the inaugural session of which is to be on July 1, 1914, at a place to be designated at a later date. A committee consisting of 20 Peruvian labor delegates was appointed to go to Chile to repay the visit of the Chilean workmen to Peru. Great honors were shown this delegation in Santiago on the occasion of the celebration of the national anniversary on September 18 by representatives of Chilean labor organizations and the Chilean Government and people.



The total DEBT of the Republic of Salvador on June 1, 1913, according to an official statement, was 24,925,000 pesos. An analysis of this debt shows that it is made up of a silver and gold debt amounting, respectively, to 5,050,000 pesos and \$7,950,000, the latter sum equaling, at present gold exchange, 19,875,000 pesos.——A law has been passed by the National Assembly of Salvador, and duly promulgated by the President of the Republic, providing for MILITARY PENSIONS. Under this law retirement from the service is made obligatory and voluntary. Obligatory retirement commences for

second lieutenants and lieutenants at the age of 45 years; captains at the age of 50 years; majors, 54 years; lieutenant colonels, 57 years; colonels, 60 years; brigadier generals, 62 years; and generals of division, 64 years. Voluntary retirement with a pension commences after 20 years' service.—The Usulutan RAILWAY has been completed to Ereguayquin.—The exports of COTTON fabrics from the Republic of Salvador in 1912 amounted to \$2,016,953.22 gold, and of cotton thread, \$181,240.06 gold.—In 1912 the MUNICIPAL SLAUGHTERHOUSES of the Republic of Salvador killed 1,190 calves, 21,744 yearlings, 21,779 steers, 22,727 cows, 483 sheep, 1,183 goats, and 100,234 hogs, all of which were valued at 4,002,997 pesos.—Julio Yudice, a Salvadorian AVIATOR, has ordered a dynamo from San Francisco for a flying machine, the woodwork of which will be constructed in the country under his supervision.—The Cooperative Society of Salvador, founded in 1905 with a capital of 140 pesos, now has a subscribed capital of 315,500 pesos, a paid-up capital of 309,368.59 pesos, a reserve fund of 28,311.46 pesos, and a contingent fund of 826.71 pesos.—According to a report of the consul of Salvador in New York, the following STUDENTS from the Republic of Salvador are being educated in the United States: Rafael Alfaro M., civil engineering, University of Boston; J. Federico Mejia, electrical engineering, Troy, New York; Humberto Mencia, dentistry, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; Jose Felix Martinez, King's Business College, Raleigh, North Carolina; Roman Mayorgas Rivas, jr., dentistry, University of Pennsylvania: Salvador Molina and Hector Rivas Bonilla, mechanics, Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia; Julio Mejia, Tomas Palomo, jr., and Alfredo Mejia, Kingsley School, New Jersey; Jose and Ernesto Ulloa, Augusta Military Academy, Fort Defiance, Virginia; Juan and Emilio Dawson, New York Military Academy, Cornwall on the Hudson, New York; Benjamin Sol, Tome School, Port Deposit, Maryland; Adelardo Arce, jr., New York Preparatory School, Brooklyn; Carlos Aguilar, Fordham University, New York; Jose C. Velasquez, Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts; Jose and Adrian Ortiz, Worcester Academy, Massachusetts; Francisco P. Castro, Columbia University, New York; and Rafael Larin, Pratt's Institute, Brooklyn.—In 1912 Mexico exported to Salvador merchandise valued at \$239,930.05 gold, consisting of beer, corn, liquors, machinery, etc. The EXPORTS of Salvador to Mexico during the same period aggregated 28,391.05 pesos.—Andres Dehais and Moises Saravia have applied to the municipal council of the City of San Salvador for a concession to establish an automobile service in the Federal capital.—The earnings of the Occidental BANK of the City of San Salvador for the first half of 1913 amounted to 149,628.03 pesos.



An executive decree of July 7, 1913, provides that the Sixth INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE of the American Republics shall be held in the city of Montevideo during the first half The Fifth International Sanitary Conference, of December, 1914. which met in Santiago, Chile, from November 5 to 12, 1911, chose Montevideo as the place of meeting of the Sixth International Sanitary Conference.—The National LIVESTOCK AND AGRICUL-TURAL EXPOSITION, which was inaugurated on August 25, 1913, at the Prado in Montevideo is said to have been the most successful undertaking of the kind ever held in the Republic of Uruguay and was daily attended by thousands of enthusiastic visitors. Many fine specimens of Shorthorn and Hereford cattle were shown and the prize bulls, heifers, and steers are reported to have been of such form and quality that they could not be excelled in any part of South America. The display of Merino rams and ewes was very attractive. poultry section had over 340 exhibits covering every phase of the poultry business. The machinery section attracted the attention of a great many people, and demonstrations were made in the shearing of sheep, the thrashing of wheat, the supplying of water and light to farmhouses, and the use of motors of various kinds in agricultural operations. A similar exposition is to be held in Montevideo next year. Work on the Pan American RAILWAY was recommenced in September last, and is to be actively pushed forward to completion.—The league against TUBERCULOSIS, with headquarters at Montevideo, has received a donation of \$5,000 to its fund from the Government of Uruguay.—The Mortgage Bank of Uruguay has been authorized to issue \$5,000,000 of 6 per cent per annum interestbearing BONDS of Series O with interest payable quarterly. bonds are guaranteed by the State. The President of the Republic has been empowered to issue \$9,000,000 in bonds of the public debt entitled "Uruguavan loan, second series, 1913". These bonds will bear 5 per cent annual interest and 1 per cent amortization, and are to be delivered to the Bank of the Republic to be sold at home or abroad, and the proceeds applied to increase the capital of said bank.—The Congress of Uruguay has authorized the President of the Republic to ratify the ARBITRATION TREATY signed in Washington on January 9, 1909, between the representatives of Uruguay and the United States, and to approve the convention made in Rome on December 9, 1907, for the establishment in Paris of an International Bureau of Public Hygiene, and to approve the sanitary

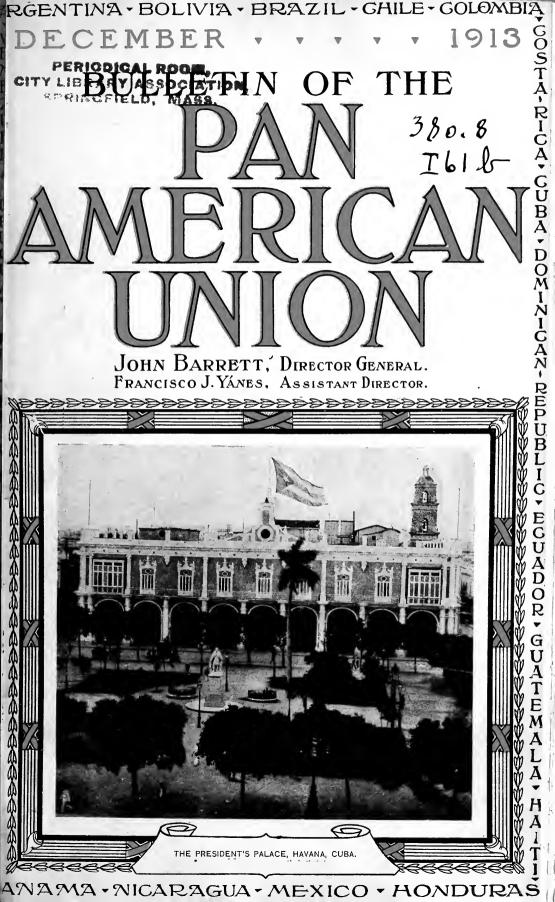
convention made in Paris on January 17, 1912.—The Government of Paraguay has presented to the Uruguayan Government 33 young trees grown from the seed of the historic ARTIGAS TREE near the city of Asuncion. These trees are to be planted in the parks and streets of the city of Montevideo.—The city of Colonia has been authorized to negotiate a loan of \$600,000 for public improvements.—In 1911–12 there were sown in the Republic of Uruguay 323,244 hectares of wheat, 239,118 of corn, 57,698 of flax, 34,656 of oats, 2,523 of barley, 190 of alpiste, and 66 of rye. The harvests in 1911–12 were 2,383,230 quintals of wheat, 2,022,830 quintals of corn, 223,167 quintals of flax, 264,936 quintals of oats, 18,288 quintals of barley, 1,473 quintals of alpiste, and 551 quintals of rye.



An executive decree of August 20, 1913, concerning the TRADE-MARK and label law of the Republic of Venezuela provides that after the application for a trade-mark or commercial label has been filed with the department of fomento, the director of the bureau of commerce and communications shall note at the bottom of the same the hour in which it was filed, and the application must be accompanied by a cut or photogravure of a size not exceeding 14 by 8 centimeters. If the application is found to be in accordance with the law, a description of the trade-mark or commercial label will be published in the official newspaper, and, if the department desires, the cut or photogravure will also be reproduced. The registration of a trade-mark may be made through a local agent having a special power of attorney from the applicant. A description of the trademark must be furnished in duplicate, and a description or enumeration of the articles on which the trade-mark is used should accompany the application. If the trade-mark has been registered in another country a copy of such registration should be furnished. tificate of the former registration, together with the power of attorney, should be legalized by a Venezuelan consul. The approximate cost of registering a trade-mark in Venezuela is \$25. The application and other documents when possible should be written in Spanish.—The BANK LAW of June 26, 1913, now in force in Venezuela requires that bank bills placed in circulation shall contain the name of the bank, its capital, and the denomination of the bank note with the statement that it is payable to bearer. A recent executive decree authorizes the banks having bank notes in circulation before the enactment of the law referred to to continue circulating the old bank

bills until they have time to comply with the law, provided the information required by the law is stamped upon the face of the same after the bills have come into the possession of the bank and before being reissued.—In 1912 the RAILWAYS of Venezuela carried 650,494 passengers who paid for transportation 2,312,876 bolivars. The freight hauled during the same period aggregated 258,059,173 kilos, on which transportation charges were paid amounting to 12,984,562 bolivars. The expenses of operation in 1912 aggregated 7,005,479 bolivars.—The Venezuelan Government has granted mining titles to Augusto Pinaud covering gold MINING CONCES-SIONS as "La Victoria" and "El Chocó," situated in the district of Roscio, State of Bolivar.—The EXPORTS of Venezuela in 1912 weighed 186,552,200 kilos, valued at 130,885,534 bolivars, as compared with 177,068,739 kilos, valued at 117,535,666 bolivars, in 1911. The imports in 1912 weighed 137,880,648 kilos, valued at 106,574,817 bolivars, as compared with 103,196,974 kilos, valued at 95,310,308 bolivars, in 1911.—The total DEBT of the Republic of Venezuela on December 31, 1912, was 181,612,182 bolivars, as compared with 189,370,423 bolivars on the same date in 1911. In 1912 the Republic of Venezuela had 1,645 first-grade schools, 51,047 registered pupils, 59 hospitals, 88 courts of justice, 25 jails, and 2 penitentiaries.







WILLIAM J. BRYAN, Secretary of State of the United States, Chairman ex officio.

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1 Absent.

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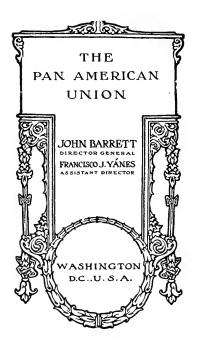
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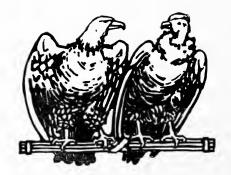
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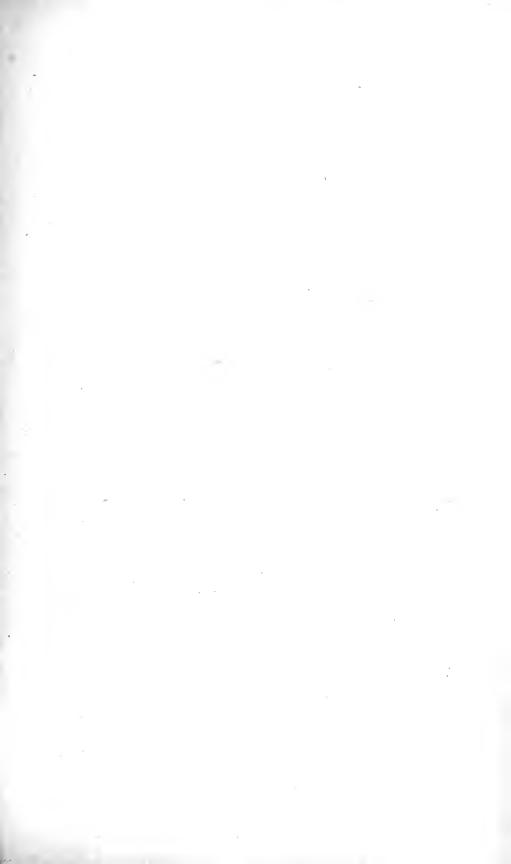
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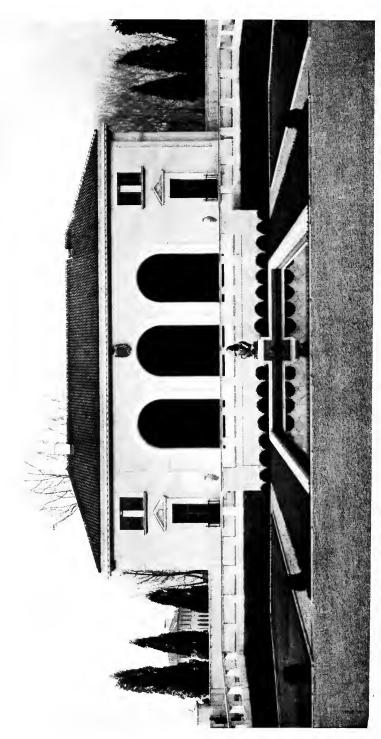


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VOL. XXXVII

DECEMBER, 1913

NO. 6

THE FISHES OF SOUTH AMERICA1 :: :: ::

HE fishes of South America have both an economic and a scientific value.

They have played an important part in the development of the races that have in the past inhabited the continent, and they will play an important part in the future develop-

ment of the country.

They are of great interest to the scientific man on account of their diversity and the many problems of distribution and evolution which they present.

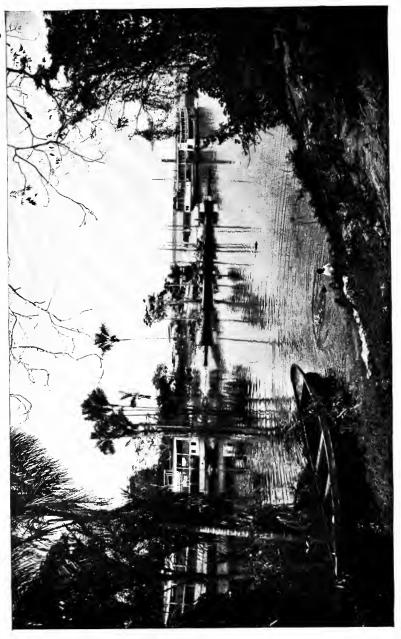
All told there are about 2,000 different sorts known from the fresh waters of Central and South America. About 800 of these are found in the Amazon basin, in which they have undergone their principal evolution and from which they have migrated in all directions, becoming different in the various river basins in which they have found permanent homes.

If we except a few species, like the tarpon and the mullets, the fishes of South America are all different from those of the rivers of North America, nor are they closely allied to the fishes of North America. The fishes of Patagonia, in the colder region of South America, are again quite different from those of the Amazon. In fact, the fishes of Patagonia have their nearest relatives in Australia, while those of the Amazon are in large measure related to African forms.

The earliest recorded work on the fishes of South America was that done by Marcgrave and published in 1648. Increase in knowl-

781

¹ By C. H. Eigenmann, Ph. D. The Bulletin is indebted to The Carnegie Museum of Pittsburgh, Pa., for the use of a number of original photographs illustrating The Fishes of South America.



A SOUTH AMERICAN RIVER SCENE.

In a scientific expedition to the interior of the continent the traveler begins his practical journey at some such a scene as this. The small river steamers are taken at the principal town and carry him sometimes hundreds of miles into the unknown country he wishes to visit.



IN THE DEPTHS OF THE INTERIOR.

After leaving the area over which the steamers can be navigated the traveler and explorer proceeds still farther toward the sources of the inner waterways in tugs or canoes. Within recent years the small motor boats are frequently seen. Even the smaller streams are becoming much more accessible,

edge came in driblets during the next 125 years, when the electric eel was discovered. New fields have been described and figured from time to time in the latter half of the last century, chiefly by Steindachner of Vienna, Günther, and later Boulenger and Regan of the British Museum, and Cope of Philadelphia.

Louis Agassiz deserves a special place among the explorers and students of South American fishes. When but 21 years old he published an account of the fishes collected by Spix and Martins. Many years later, during the Thayer expedition, he made the largest col-

lection of South American fishes ever made by a single expedition. Steindachner has based some papers on this collection; the volume on the Nematognathi of Mr. and Mrs. Eigenmann was based on this collection, and at present the toothed characins of the Agassiz collection (in 2,000 bottles, large and small) are being used for a monograph of the characin fishes, part of which is now in the hands of the printer.

In the volume on Guiana, published, I enumerated over 1,200 books and papers by more than 180 authors, which appeared between 1648 and 1911, dealing as a whole or in part with the fishes of South America.

The following outline of one of the expeditions to South America was fur-



CARL H. EIGENMANN, PH. D.

Dean of the graduate school, Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind. Dr. Eigenmann has for many years made numerous exhaustive studies of fish and fish life in South America and in the Guianas. His authoritative reports on the investigations have gained for him the title of "Father of South American ichthyology."

nished by the present writer for the introductory statement of one of the museums:

During the last 100 years five notable expeditions have collected fishes in various parts of South America. In the early part of 1817 Spix and Martins and Natterer went to Brazil with the bridal party of Don Pedro d'Alcantara, crown prince of Portugal, and the Archduchess Karolina Josepha Leopoldina of Austria. Spix and Martins traveled in Brazil in the years 1817–1820 as representatives of the King of Bavaria. John Natterer, the representative of Austria, remained for 18 years, going from Rio de Janeiro to Cuyaba, Matto Grosso, Manaos, and ascending the Rio Negro and the

Rio Branco. Castelnau visited South America in 1843, followed the same general route as far as Matto Grosso, but continued westward to Titicaca and Lima. He returned by way of the Ucayali and Amazons. In 1865 the Thayer expedition, under the leadership of Louis Agassiz, accompanied by numerous assistants, went to Brazil and remained there for more than a year. The sole survivor of the party at the present day is Dr. J. A. Allen. This expedition was divided into smaller parties, who explored various parts of southeastern Brazil and the Amazons as far as Peru. Guiana and northern Brazil were explored in part by Richard and Robert Schomburgk.

Mr. J. D. Haseman, collecting for the Carnegie Museum, and covering more territory than any other single expedition, collected in the San Francisco Basin and southward to Buenos Aires, then going up the Plata and Paraguay Rivers, crossing over to the Guapore, and descending the Madeira and Amazon to Para.

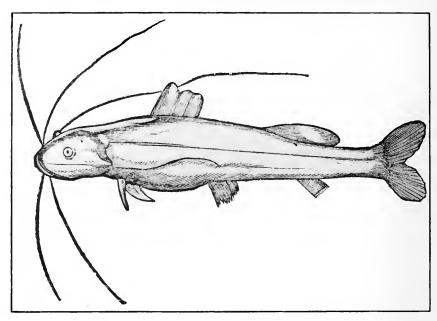


THE FINAL STAGE OF THE RIVER NAVIGATION.

The original tribes of the Amazon or Venezuelan basins devised some means for navigating the interior waterways. These primitive cances are as a rule safe although they are not always commodious and comfortable. However, fishing can be conducted from them and in most cases they form the only aid by which the scientific expedition can accomplish its purpose.

The chief of North American institutions in which tropical American fishes are housed are the Museum of Comparative Zoology of Harvard University, the Carnegie Museum, at Pittsburgh, Pa., and the Indiana University, at Bloomington, Ind.

It would be difficult to say at the present moment which of these three institutions has the more valuable collection. Minor collections are found in the National Museum at Washington and in the Field Museum at Chicago, Cornell University, and Stanford University, and odd specimens are to be found here and there in North American colleges and museums.



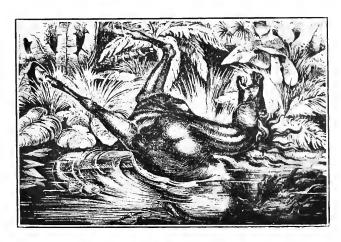
THE FIRST PICTURE OF A SOUTH AMERICAN FISH EVER PUBLISHED.

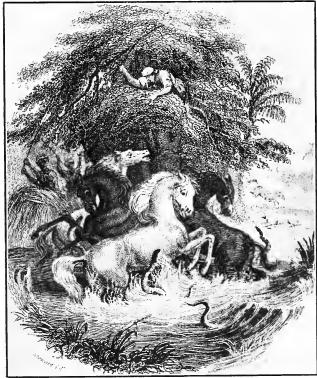
The American aborigines, whenever they lived near the ocean or on the shores of the great rivers, were fishermen. European discoverers were often astonished at their dexterity, and also pleased by the abundance of food supplied by these fishermen. Very early in the history of America a study of fish began, but it was not until 1648 that the first description was written or picture made. These curious illustrations appear in the book by Margrav with Latin descriptive text.



THE LEGEND OF THE ELECTRIC EEL.

That strange and amphibious creature, the electric eel, must have been known to the aborigines of South America and the attention of explorers was soon called to it. Many stories were told of its wonderful power. The illustration shows how an experiment was made by means of this strange animal, which apparently had electric force enough to shock four men. (From engraving published in 1787.)





THE MYSTERY OF THE ELECTRIC EEL.

As the electric eel became better known, but before it had been studied by scientific men, many curious stories were told of it. Even von Humboldt was led into accepting without much questioning the details of its wonderful strength. Natives used to say that the electricity in the eel was sufficient to stun even wild animals which might be in the water with them. Consequently the newer settlers declared that they could catch the eels by driving horses into the pool so that, although the horse might be temporarily shocked, the eels would at the same time be exhausted of their electricity and thereby become harmless. Modern scientific investigation, however, disapproves both the theory and the fact. (From engravings published in 1787.)

In recent years several residents of tropical America have contributed notably to our knowledge of the fishes of tropical South These are Carlos Berg, of Buenos Aires, now deceased; Emilis Goeldi and his successors, of the museum he founded at Para; Von Ihering, father and son, of Sao Paulo; and especially Alipio de Miranda Ribeiro, of the National Museum at Rio de Janeiro. The latter is publishing a sumptuous volume on the fishes of Brazil.

Some larger general facts apparent from a scientific survey of all

the fishes of South America deserve notice:

First. There is an unparalleled variety of fishes in the rivers. No creeks or rivers of equal size in any part of the world have so great a variety of fishes as the creeks and rivers of the Amazon Basin.

Second. The greater part of them belong with or are modifications of the so-called catfishes or Nematognaths, the toothed carps or Characins, the ell-like fishes, the top minnows, and the Cichlids.

Third. This general fish fauna is peppered with a few relicts, leftovers from past geological ages, and more abundantly salted with immigrants from the ocean, which have taken up their permanent home in the South American rivers.

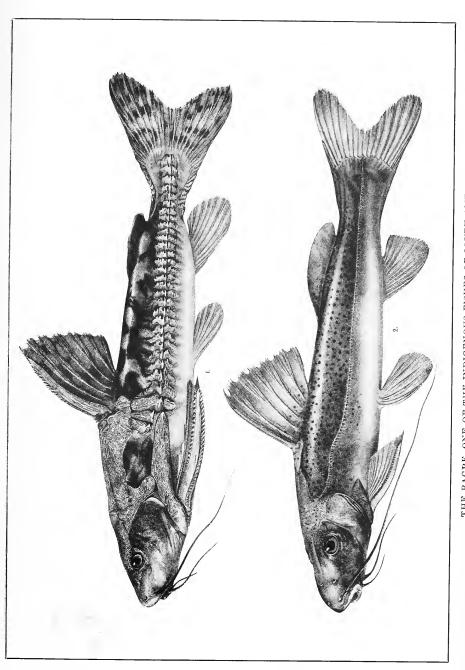
In the lowlands of Mexico the faunas of North America and of South America overlap. Some of the fishes of North America have made their way from stream to stream southward along the lowlands as far as Guatemala.

On the other hand, some of the South American fishes, after passing the filter formed by the eastern Cordilleras of Colombia, have succeeded in getting into the funnel formed by western Colombia and Panama and have even passed the narrow end of the funnel near the Canal Zone, and, in decreasing numbers, have extended northward, some of them as far as the borders of the United States. This migration, of course, has not been accomplished in a single generation, but in hundreds of generations. As opportunity presented itself each generation has edged its way a little farther, and the individuals who located in different sections of the area have become gradually different, so that those found in the farthest north in northern Mexico are, in large measure, different from those in southern Mexico, and these again are different from those about Panama.

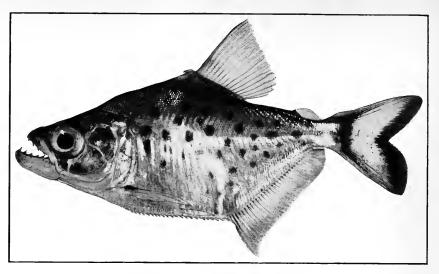
The area over which any given species is found differs very greatly. Some species are found over nearly the entire warm portion of the continent, both on the Atlantic and the Pacific slope, while others are restricted to very narrow areas, sometimes to some one compara-

tively small river.

Venezuela promises rich rewards for the future explorer. From the vast Orinoco Basin we know fewer than 100 kinds of fresh-water fishes. From the much smaller Essequibo Basin, which has been more thoroughly examined, we know 266. In fact, all the work in

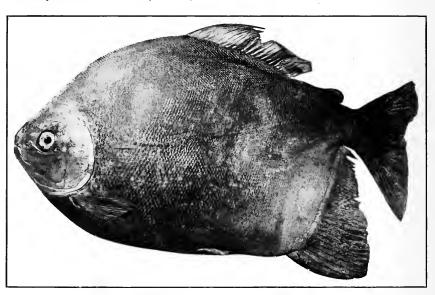


The particular characteristic of one of the bagre family (the upper picture) is the row of spines from the skull to tail which extend on the outside of the body, THE BAGRE, ONE OF THE INDIGENOUS FISHES OF SOUTH AMERICA.



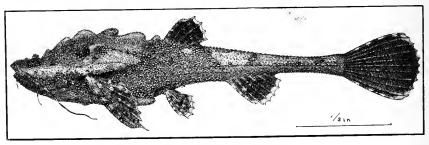
SERRASALMO RHOMBEUS (LINNAEUS).

Species of the "Piranhas," or scissors fish, which inhabits the rivers of South America in large numbers. It is of a carniverous disposition and frequently attacks animals coming to the river to drink. This particular species shows the teeth very distinctly.



MYLEUS PACU (SCHOMBURGK).

This picture is of the adult specimen. It measures 20 inches (515 millimeters) in length. The fish is related to the "Piranhas," but has become a vegetarian. It grows to quite a large size and is the most important food fish of the interior of the Guianas, at least. The Indians shoot this fish with the arrow.



AGMUS LYRIFORMIS EIGENMANN.

In common language, a minute catfish: in reality, a very rare one. It grows to only about 2 inches in length. Only two specimens so far have been collected. Venezuela has been haphazard. No one has entered the country with the object of studying fishes. As far as known the fishes of Venezuela are largely like those of the Amazon.

Other regions that will well repay scientific study are the eastern part of Peru and Ecuador, the Maranon and its tributaries, and the tributaries of the Solimoes.

One can not speak of the fishes of Guiana or of Brazil or of Paraguay, because the fishes of tropical America form one group. It is true that distinct regions have some fishes peculiar to the region, but nevertheless they are all allied. The greatest abundance and variety are found in the Amazon Basin, and this variety decreases as we go in any direction away from the Amazon Basin.

This great variety of fish life is undoubtedly due to the practically single basin or system draining most of the continent. Tributaries of the Amazon rise in some places within 50 miles of the Pacific Ocean. The Orinoco is certainly connected with the Amazon by a waterway quite open for fish migration, and it has been both maintained and denied that there is a similar connection between the Amazon and La Plata Basins.

Other things being equal, the larger area to which a stream of a given size belongs, the greater is its variety of fishes. Yet I have at different times stated that the small Bean Blossom Creek of Monroe County, Ind., contains more different sorts of fishes than all of the larger rivers of the United States flowing into the Pacific Ocean. In a small pool not more than 50 feet across, I secured 49 different sorts of fishes in two hours. On the plains of Bogota there occur only three sorts, and in some of the rivers of the western slope of Ecuador there are fewer than a dozen species.

Among the fishes that appeal to the imagination the one that takes first rank is the electric eel. It grows to about 5 feet in length and is capable of knocking a man down if he receives the full shock. It is abundant from Guiana and Venezuela to the Guapore. It is not found in the Magdalena Valley or in southeastern Brazil.

Humboldt gives a fantastic account of the capture of the eel. Wild horses were driven into the pool with the eels, and after the eels had exhausted themselves they could be readily captured. It is possible that on some occasion this method may have been employed, but it certainly is not usual.

My personal experience with electric eels was ludicrous rather than serious. With Mr. S. E. Shideler as assistant, I pulled a short seine in a pool of a small creek opposite Tumatumari in Guiana. We caught five eels, the largest 3 feet long, in a single haul of the net and we received a number of shocks that caused more commotion than damage. But it is uncanny to say the least to be wading along in some cool, quiet pool and from time to time come in contact with



SCIADEICHTHYS PROOPS (CUVIER AND VALENCIENNES). CRUCIFIX FISH.

The fish itself is not given here, only the skeleton shown in the picture. No. 1 is the dorsal view (the so-called monk); No. 2, the palatal view (the so-called crucifix). The fish is found in the northern portions of South America, and the skeletons are preserved by the natives both as a matter of curiosity and veneration.

one of these "live wires." At night two eels caught with a net full of flopping fishes quickly put a quietus on all motion inside the net.

Equally feared is the stingaree. Its relatives are found in the ocean. It is found in all rivers and can inflict a very severe wound with the spine on its tail. It gives birth to living young several inches long.

Various travelers tell of the danger to bathers from the pirai or piranha. There are several species, members of the so-called ser-rasalmoninæ. They have very formidable teeth and jaws. Ordinary nets and lines will not hold them and the smaller wire leaders used on fishing lines are neatly severed. The larger pirais are said to snip off a toe or a finger or to cut out a mouthful of flesh. Sometimes these formidable fishes are in such numbers that they are dangerous to life. Mutilations of horses, other fishes and men, by these pests, are frequent and occasionally death is caused. The perai is found from Guiana and Venezuela to Peru, Bolivia, and Paraguay. They have not succeeded in crossing the Andes and are not found in the Magdalena River.

One other fish has an evil reputation. It is a small catfish that penetrates the orifices of bathers, producing severe complications, mutilations and even death.

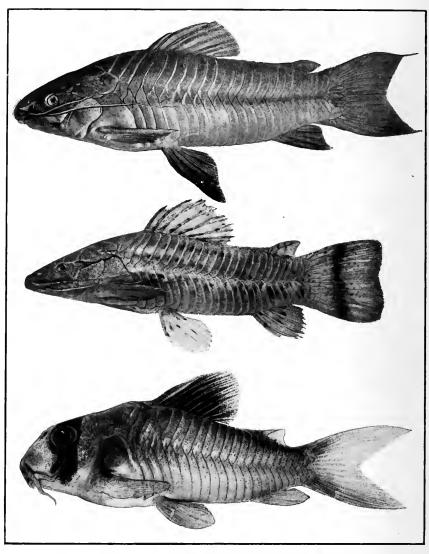
On the other side of the ledger the account is most favorable. Many of the fishes known from South America are small or even minute. The forest rivulets, pools, and swamps swarm with these minute forms, without which the mosquito pests would be very much greater in a country otherwise habitable. Many of these fishes, the so-called "millions" and their allies, give birth to living young and are among the smallest of the fishes. I found one that scarcely measured an inch when entirely full grown. The males and females of the millions of Barbadoes differ much in size, the full grown male not exceeding 1 inch, while the female reaches a length of nearly 2 inches. The millions swarm everywhere in the swampy lowlands.

It is very probable that these minute fishes penetrating nearly every pool and eating the larvæ of mosquitos are of inestimable benefit to man. I found them very abundant in the lowlands of Guiana. In a swamp of the lower Magdalena River I saw great quantities of them but succeeded in catching only one because at the time I had no nets fine enough to hold them.

Among the largest of the fishes are the Arapaima of the Essequibo and Amazon Rivers and several different sorts of catfishes. The Arapaima reaches a length of 15 feet and 400 pounds in weight.

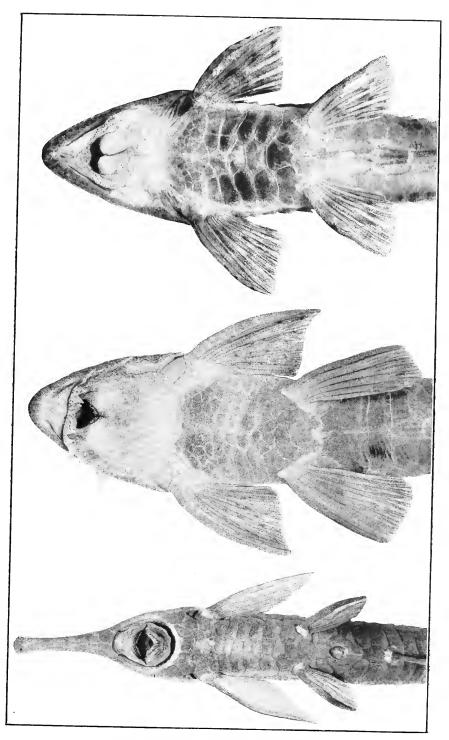
The catfishes and their relatives are one of the dominant features of the fish fauna of South America. Many kinds are found in the estuaries and along the muddy shores of the ocean. Many more,

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VARIOUS SPECIES OF THE HOPLOSTERNUM.

These curious fishes are reported to travel over land when the ponds are dry, and in this way they have undoubtedly migrated over a large area in South America, but as yet they have not been found on the Pacific slope, especially in so far as those regions of Ecuador and Colombia have been studied. Upper picture: Hoplosternum littorale (Hancock). Middle picture: Hoplosternum thoracatum (Cuvier and Valenciennes). Lower picture: Corydoras punctatus (Bloch).



VARIOUS SPECIES OF THE PLATE CATFISH.

The curious ventral surface of the different species are here shown. These fishes have sucker mouths; the knifelike lips are characteristic.

Upper picture: Loricariichthys microdon (Eigenmann).

Middle picture: Loricariichthys griseus (Eigenmann.)

Lower picture: Farlowella hargreavesi (Eigenmann.)

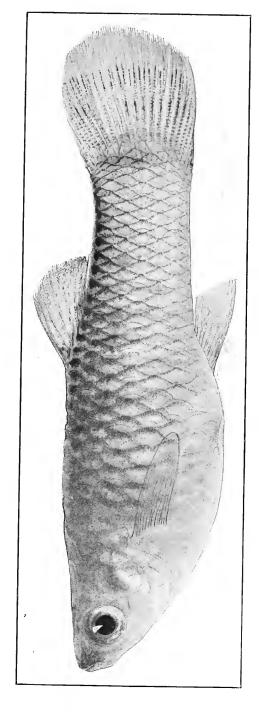
from minute to a large size, are found in all of the lowland streams. Some of these have rows of hooks along the sides.

Allied to the catfishes are two groups of armored fishes, the loricarias and the Hassars. The loricarias and their allies are covered with small, bony plates, which are sometimes armed with formidable spines. They have a sucker mouth and for the most part live on the bottom, under rocks or attached to rocks, which they sometimes resemble.

The best panfish I ever tasted is the Luckananu of Guiana, a representative of the family of Cichlids. In tropical America there are nearly 200 different species of this family. They look like the perches, basses, and sunfishes of North America. Some of these Cichlids have the peculiar habit of carrying their eggs in the mouth and gill openings, and the young, after hatching, are likewise carried in the mouth, leaving it to feed and retreating again into the parent's mouth when danger approaches. This habit has been well attested and does not belong with the snake myths so generally current.

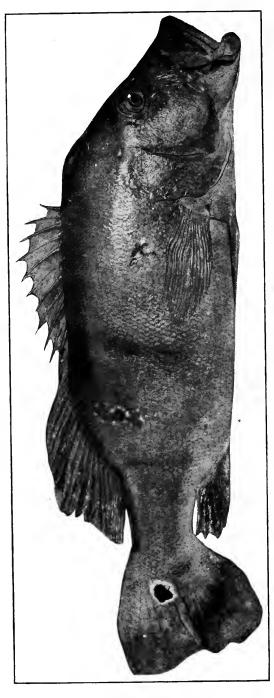
Of all the fishes of tropical America those of greatest interest economically and scientifically are the Characins. About 700 different ones are now known. They are found from an elevation of nearly 10,000 feet to sea level; from the United States to Patagonia. Some burrow in the sands of the rivers and some live among the rocks of the cataracts; some live near the surface and fly over the rivers, and still others live at various depths between the extremes. Some species are long and slender like our garpikes, others are as deep as the falls as one of my Indians said. In fact, these fishes growing with the growth of the South American continent and finding few competitors have filled most of the niches occupied by other fishes in other parts of the world and have assumed the shapes along with the habits of these other fishes. Most of these characins are too minute to be used as food, but, living on insects and the larvae of insects have helped to make the continent habitable.

In Guiana the Pacu is the fish of best repute, growing to a large size and occurring in great numbers about the cataracts of the interior. In the Magdalena and Atrato Rivers the Bocachica is one of the principal food fishes. In the upper Atrato the Dentone takes the place of the Bocachica, and on the Pacific slope of Colombia the Savals is highly esteemed. On one occasion when I had a large enthusiastic lot of volunteers fishing for me at Puerta Negria catching savalos, one called to the other "Smash their heads so they won't be fit for his buckets," thinking that I did not understand their Spanish. These characins, falsely called sardinas, have no teeth; others have vicious, scissorlike teeth (the Piranhas); others have minute, flexible teeth (the Bocachicas), and others have long, slender canines, and still others have crushing molars.



PAECILIA VIVIPARA BLOCH AND SCHNEIDER.

One of the many varieties of the "millions," a small fish found, as the name implies, by the million in the fresh-water lakes of Barbados and in many parts of North and South America. The female is larger than the male. Even then the above specimen measures only about 2 inches (33 millimeters). As the name indicates, the young are born alive.



CICHLA OCELLARIS BLOCH AND SCHNEIDER. THE LUCHANANI.

Luchanani is the name given to the fish by the natives in British Guiana. It is the finest eating fish in that country, and sometimes reaches the weight of from 6 to 8 pounds. This fish, measuring over 26 inches, was photographed in the field.

Lastly, I shall risk my reputation for veracity on the snoring dentones. One night as the Atrato was rising after the dry season I heard hundreds of the dentones making their snoring noise in concert and the entire river in the vicinity of Quibdo roared voluminously.

So far, except in the Argentine, fishing has been destructive, with no thought for the future. Dynamite is employed extensively. As long as this process is occasional and at remote, widely separated places it does no permanent harm, but there can be no doubt but that the extensive dynamiting employed in Colombia has seriously depleted the upper Cauca and the San Juan Rivers.

Very few attempts have been made to transplant fishes from river to river or from other countries. In the Magdalena and Atrato Rivers of Colombia the native-named bocachicas occur in enormous numbers. In some other regions, however, the bocachicas are worthless, but here they are dried and used by laborers everywhere. By a freak of distribution the bocachicas are not found in the Rio San Juan of Colombia. One morning in riding from the San Juan to the Atrato Basin I met 30 women laden with dried bocachicas, bringing these dried fish from the Atrato to be sold in the basin of the San Juan. No doubt this trade has been going on for many years and will be continued for many years to come.

A few days' effort by the same parties would probably be sufficient to transport enough living bocachicas from the one basin to the other to stock the San Juan River for all time to come, provided in Colombia there is a stringent law against the use of dynamite. But everywhere dynamite suitable for fishing could be purchased and at Istmina 1,000 charges were put up for the express purpose of fishing.

It is sometimes necessary to clear the forest and waste the timber to provide food and temporary shelter for the settler of a new country, even though elaborate reforesting will be required later to remedy the waste. The same seems to be true of the native cattle and fishes.

Provided with nets and hooks in abundance, I had difficulty in securing specimens for my tanks and fish enough for food while traveling in tropical America. It is a commentary on past methods of fishing that I had to carry salt pork and codfish imported from New England to feed my Indians while on a fishing expedition in Guiana.

South America has been a huge laboratory for the evolution of fishes. While many of them in many places have reached a state of apparent equilibrium, other fishes in certain regions are now undergoing an active process of evolution, probably by mutation. On the large plain of Bogota there occur but three sorts of fishes, one of which, El Capitan, is changing, and is regarded as divisible into several species by the native fishermen. One of the most interesting spots to the field student of evolution as contrasted to the experimental

student is offered by the genus Oretias of Lake Titicaca. This genus, of possibly marine origin, is limited to Lake Titicaca and its immediate neighborhood, but has, nevertheless, given rise in this restricted area to 12 or more species recognized by naturalists. But we have only a few specimens and no one naturalist has seen all of the species. An exhaustive study of the Titicaca area is one of my dreams.

Tropical America will be the home of countless millions of men. To my mind the greatest achievement of the building of the Panama Canal, besides the digging of the ditch that will unite the commerce of two oceans, is the demonstration, under Gorgas, that the tropical regions can be made habitable for man of the Temperate Zone, as soon as enough prospective colonists will make it worth while.

In Colombia I was offered millions of acres of land, more or less, near the Magdalena at almost nothing the acre. As long as land—some of it suitable for cattle and coffee—with timber and with prospects of asphalt and oil, is offered so cheap perhaps it is too much to ask of the few inhabitants to conserve the little fishes in the streams for future generations. Perhaps an economic study of the fishes is premature, but I am sometimes buoyed up by the hope that a knowledge of the fishes and their distribution may contribute to the support and wellbeing of the coming untold millions of people, the overflow from the Temperate Zones, and the natural increase of the natives.

My fondest dream has been that somehow the means might be provided for a comprehensive, coordinated survey of all the natural, biological resources of tropical America. Tropical America is a unit, a center of creation, whose study both from the economic and the biologic interest of the human race is of greatest importance.



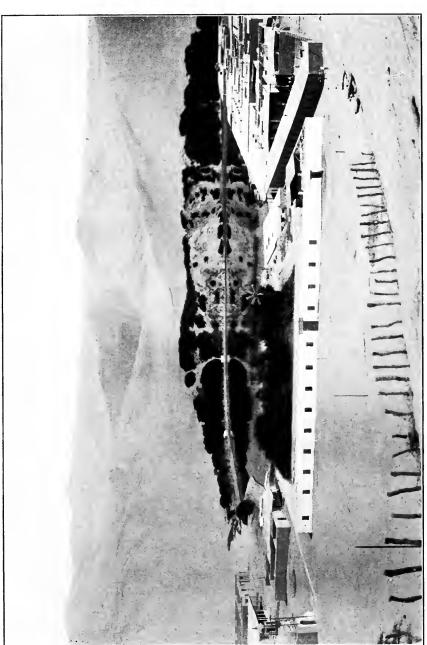
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lake, the curative powers of whose waters have already wrought veritable miracles among thousands of suffering folk, where, after a few baths, a person's hair is bleached to a tint that defies duplication by the most adept of Parisian coiffeurs, and whose beautiful surroundings and strange history fairly fascinate all who approach the place, should have had its glories heralded throughout the length and breadth of the land long Such a body of water does exist, and it is doubtless due to its out-of-the-way location, which is well-nigh hidden from the casual observer, and because it is so inapproachable, that it has not become better known during the past half century. Lake Huacachina, in the south central part of Peru, as a gathering place for society, possesses of itself but few outward attractions. In future years, when its deservedly world-wide popularity becomes an established fact, the great wonder must be that it had not been accorded long since a well-merited place among such resorts as the Hot Springs of Arkansas and Virginia, Saratoga Springs of New York, Carlsbad in Austria, Wiesbaden in Germany, and the waters of Bath, of Harrogate, of Aix la Chapelle (Aschen), and of Luchor, and others of similar fame.

Lake Huacachina is the largest and most important of several similar bodies of water located about 2 miles distant from the city of Ica and some 46 miles from the Pacific coast. The country, for the most part, in this immediate vicinity is well-nigh devoid of vegetation, and no other panorama presents itself to the visitor than the wide stretches of sandy desert, small sand dunes and hills, and here and there huge mountains of sand of such pure whiteness and brilliancy as to almost deceive one into believing it to be newly fallen snow. The large and thriving city of Ica, capital of the Department of the same name, is connected with Pisco, its seaport, by a well-equipped railway by means of which the products of the three Departments of Ica, Aycacucho, and Huancavelica obtain their coastal outlet. Between Ica and Huacachina, however, there is no means of transportation other than by horse or mule back, and this method is found to be not only inconvenient for many of the invalids, but on account of the rough roads and precipitous hills that have to be traversed, fraught with dangers as well.

The waters found in this group of lakes are so rich in mineral deposits that, to one who has never actually tested them, the reports of their saline and other mineral properties would appear to be almost

¹ By Luther K. Zabriskie, deputy consul of the United States of America at Callao, Peru.



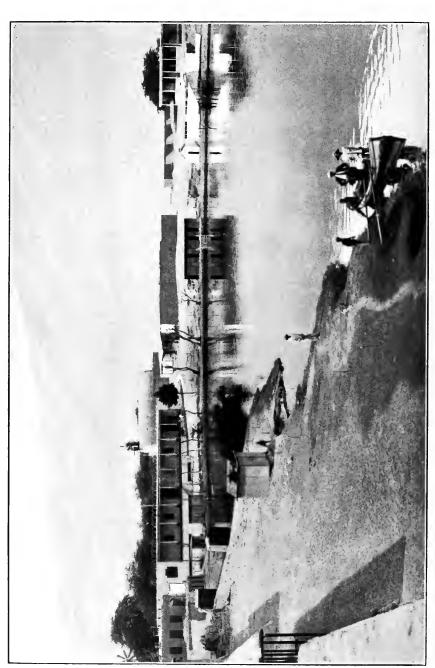
LAKE HUACACHINA, ICA, PERU.

The strange configuration of the lands surrounding the lake gives it a funnellike appearance. The beauty of the scene is enhanced by the mountains of snowwhite sand in the background.

an exaggeration. The geologist, observing that they are surrounded on all sides by enormous sand banks, in such a way that each lake, and especially Huacachina, is situated in the bottom of a perfect funnel, whereby approach to the same is made by first going up a steep incline and then down on the other side, and considering the quality of the waters, does not hesitate to affirm that each one was in time past the crater of a volcano that has long since become extinct. These lakes can be likened to those of Agnano and of Arverno in southern Italy, generally recognized by naturalists as exhausted volcano beds. The waters of Huacachina, however, are more highly mineralized than those of Italy's lakes. In fact, they are among the most strongly mineralized known, abounding in sulphates, carbonates, chlorides, etc., and on the bottom of each lake is found immense crystallizations which the natives of Ica call "cascotes." The waters are not clear nor transparent, of a yellowish green color, and are disagreeable to the taste and smell. They are strongly impregnated with sulphur, and this, in a diluted form, in particles of green substances, sometimes as large as a hen egg, are found floating about everywhere. In some places, also, can be seen at times a heavy incrustation of scum of the same sulphurous matter covering large areas of the lake's surface. The quantity of water appears to be always the same. Near by, strange to note, and in some instances on the very edge of the lake itself, are found springs of sparkling clear drinking water, as well as springs of bitter waters, black and reddish in color, whose properties are as yet unknown.

The lake at Huacachina was the first one of the group the therapeutic virtues of whose water were discovered. The etymology of the name would incline one to believe that its physiological effects were known by the native Indians. Indeed, the name of Huacachina, according to those who are familiar with the Quechua idiom, is derived from the verb "huaccachini," signifying in the Spanish yo hago llorar (I cause to weep), which indicates that the aborigines in Peru knew the irritating powers of the water on the eyes. At any rate, it is certain that its value was not a matter of recent discovery. The earliest recorded testimonial given for its health restoring powers goes back to the year 1859, when a cure was effected in the case of a child who had been suffering from a cutaneous affection of long standing, which had remained unresponsive to medical treatment.

During the last few years the growing reputation of this place has attracted many people, from 800 to 1,000 persons being estimated to visit here annually. These have been, for the most part, afflicted with various maladies, and, in the majority of cases, have received a perfect cure, notwithstanding the primitive methods of employing the waters and the absolute lack of all hygienic and medical supplementary aid. The results obtained in cancer and syphilis are most



THE BATHS AT LAKE HUACACHINA, ICA, PERU.

The waters here are strongly mineralized, abounding in sulphates, carbonates, chlorides, and are said to have unusual curative powers. The bathhouses are grouped here and there along the banks of the lake,

notable. Other diseases that are treated here to good advantage are eruptions, eczema and other skin troubles, paralysis, chronic rheumatism, asthma, nervous affections, and disorders of the liver and stomach. From 103 observations made by prominent physicians of Lima, 31 cases have proved a radical cure, 46 have gained a noticeable improvement, 10 were aggravated to a greater or less extent, and in 16 cases no special change appeared.

With the majority of people the action of the baths is especially noticeable in a feeling of well-being, almost of hilarity, an increase of appetite, and desire to sleep, and a most decided agility in all the muscular movements, whether the person is sick or well. The local action is irritating, and, with everyone, the hair is changed after several baths to a bright reddish-yellowish color.

When it became known that the waters of Huacachina, and its neighboring lakes, would cure so many of the dread diseases, the Sociedad Medica de Lima (Lima Medical Society) named a limited commission of specialists to make an examination and analysis of the waters. Having concluded the work they were assigned to, the commission submitted a rather detailed report, which was dated at Lima, January 31, 1861. This report, which has failed to receive a large share of publicity, confirmed the favorable rumors regarding the benefits to be derived from the baths that had been spread about by word of mouth. Since the date of this report, there has been but little appearing in print in this connection, and in the leading works on Peru that have been published from time to time during the last few years no mention whatever is made of these lakes. being the most important of all the lakes of the group, has naturally attracted the greater amount of attention, and slowly, but steadily, has been gaining a considerable prestige. This has been brought about by private recommendations, from person to person, from sick ones cured to relatives and friends who have been suffering likewise. but through the press or literature nothing at all has been done. is undoubted, though, that once a trolley line or other suitable means of communication is established between Ica and Huacachina, and a first-class, well-equipped sanatorium is founded at the latter place. its material growth and fame will go ahead by leaps and bounds. Other attractions, of course, should be provided, since, at the present, horseback riding and boating in the evenings on the lake are practically the only forms of diversion enjoyed, but these, it is assumed, will follow in due course of time. For the present this mine of health, with all its great scientific and commercial possibilities, is awaiting public or private capital for its utilization, and, inasmuch as no similar hydromineral establishments are found elsewhere in Peru nor in Bolivia or Ecuador, it is safe to believe that large numbers from these countries, without mentioning others, will be attracted to this

district. During the past three years, the 2 hotels and the 18 or 20 cottages on the banks of the lake have not been sufficient to accommodate the visitors. Some have been obliged to defer, or give up altogether, their proposed visit, while others have been obliged to remain in Ica.

The lake of Huacachina is oval in form and measures 200 meters in its greatest diameter. Its height above sea level is calculated to be 379 meters, and the mean temperature of the waters is 23 degrees centigrade (73.4° F.), this varying according to the seasons. The analysis of the waters, as appearing in the report of the special commissions above referred to, is as follows:

ANALYSIS OF THE WATERS OF LAKE HUACACHINA.

Taking a liter of water, the salts being calculated as anhydrous and the gases dry, at a temperature of 0° centigrade (32° F.), under 760 millimeters pressure:

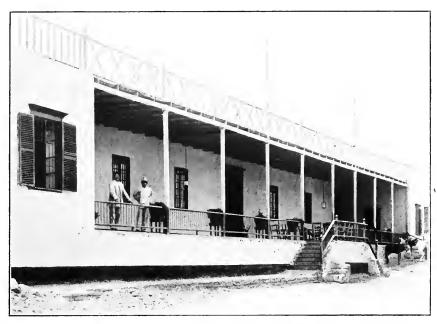
Specific weight of water, 1,075.241. Gaseous matters free.

	. Liters.
Hydric sulphate acid gas	0,052.450
Oxygen	000.423
"Azoe" (ozone)	000. 100
Carbonic acid gas	925.477
Solids.	
	Grams.
"Selice"	0, 003. 352
Sulphate of lime (calcium sulphate)	004.023
Bicarbonate of lime (calcium carbonate)	890. 412
Bicarbonate of magnesia	903. 474
Chloride of soda	20, 674, 093
Sulphate of soda	26, 862. 135
Iodium sodide.	083.416
Organic substances.	3,725.000

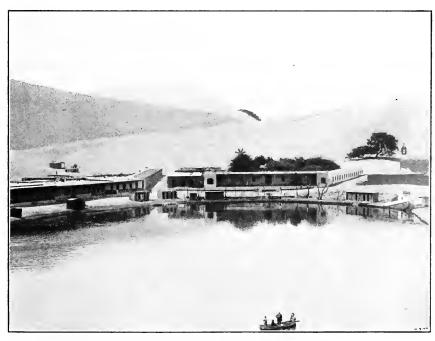
There are four other lakes situated near by Huacachina, their names being Pozo Hediondo, Huega, Horovilca Mayor, and Horovilca Menor, the waters of all of them possessing an analysis more or less similar to those of Huacachina.

Lake Pozo Hediondo is 60 meters in length and 18 meters wide. Up to the present it has received but little attention from the general public. Its appearance is uninviting, and it does not seem to be frequented by others than the few natives living along its banks.

The configuration of the land round about lake Huega is exactly like a funnel. The properties of these waters are very much like those of Huacachina, although richer in saline constituents. The lake is well-nigh circular in form, its diameter being little more than 25 meters. A few rudely constructed bathing houses are to be found on the banks, and bathing in these waters is especially recommended to persons suffering with cerebral troubles.



PIAZZA OF THE GRAND HOTEL, LAKE HUACACHINA, ICA, PERU. The hotel is built in typical Peruvian style, a perfect square with an open patio in the center.



THE APPROACH TO LAKE HUACACHINA.

The road of approach to the lake is over precipitous mountains of sand which makes it somewhat hazard-ous to both horse and rider.

The two Horovilca lakes are very near each other, being separated only by a narrow strip of land. They are 351 meters above sea level, and the larger of the two appear to be a trifle larger than Lake Huacachina. Both are very deep. The waters are of a dirty greenish-yellow color, being alkaline and hepatical, and their temperature, taken when the thermometer registered 20.4° centigrade (68.72° F.) , in the shade, was 25° (77° F.).

Notwithstanding the present lack of amusements at Lake Huacachina, those who do frequent the place appear to find the conditions there to their liking and come away with reports of a delightful time well spent. The baths can be taken two, and even three, times a day. Small bathing houses are grouped along the edge of the lake, which is but a stone's throw distant from the two hotels and the several cottages. Bathing suits and attendants are constantly on hand, and whether the bath is taken in the early morning, in the middle of the day, or at its close, it is always found to be refreshing and invigorating. Horseback riding is very popular hereabout, and horses are procurable from Ica by telephone call. Pleasant excursions are made to the other neighboring lakes, where a change of baths is enjoyed, and to the large haciendas of Macacona, Trapiche, and Atacama, where can be seen hundreds of acres laid out in cotton, the famous vineyards that produce the finest wines found in Peru, and fruit trees and vegetables of practically every known variety. The city of Ica, though much smaller than Lima, is a delightful place to visit, and, with its spacious and shady parks, its well laid out streets, and its cheerful populace, it possesses much that is attractive.

On moonlight nights small boating parties are frequently out on the lake, and in the quiet of the place, which has a decided fascination for most people, their merry songs and the sweet music of the guitar and banjo and mandolin, united with the peaceful calm of the lake itself, the snow-white aspect of the towering mountains of pure sand all round about, and the perfect clearness of a starlit sky overhead, all combine in forming a charming combination that can never be forgotten.



VENEZUELAN PROGRESS

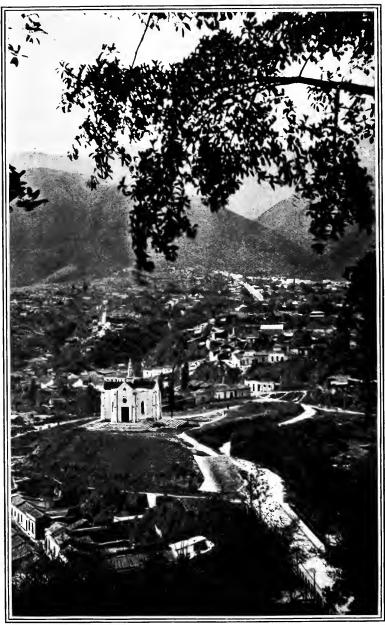
HE trite expression that coming events cast their shadows was never more applicable than to the changing arteries of world commerce, which are already drawing universal attention to the American Mediterranean, a title that has been appropriately bestowed upon the Caribbean Sea. When we seek the countless attractive islands with which the latter is dotted or wander to the picturesque cities of the mainlands, we are at a loss to know why comparatively few travelers have not included that section of the world in their wanderings. Nature has lavished quite as much beauty upon the lands and waters of the Caribbean as upon those of the Mediterranean, while commerce is just awakening to the fact that the former is only in its infancy in the utilization of products suitable for all-mankind.

Panama awakens the traveling world. A few days or a few weeks suffice to give a good idea of the canal and its operation, and then presses the desire to travel to some of the interesting lands lying around or about that section of the world.

When Columbus on his third voyage sailed along the coast of Venezuela he "gave thanks to God who delivered him from so many troubles and dangers, still showing him new countries full of peaceful people, and great wealth." Thus in the early days of discovery we see that this land abounded in natural wealth, and it appears really remarkable that the riches should have remained practically untouched during the intervening centuries. But this fact is explained in a way when we remember that the Conquistadores sought the easy road to wealth and that where time and labor figured in an enterprise the latter was left for future generations to work out; furthermore, the richness of the soil really proved a hindrance to development, because forest growths were impenetrable, and have thus remained. More than half of the Republic's area of 394,000 square miles are covered to-day by forest and jungle, many sections of which are still unexplored.

These conditions, however, are destined to give way to advancing commerce. Capital has found its way to Venezuela and is pushing the railway and the highway to remote sections; the humble native is bringing his products to nearer markets or finds new employment in consequence of the gradual inflow of capital.

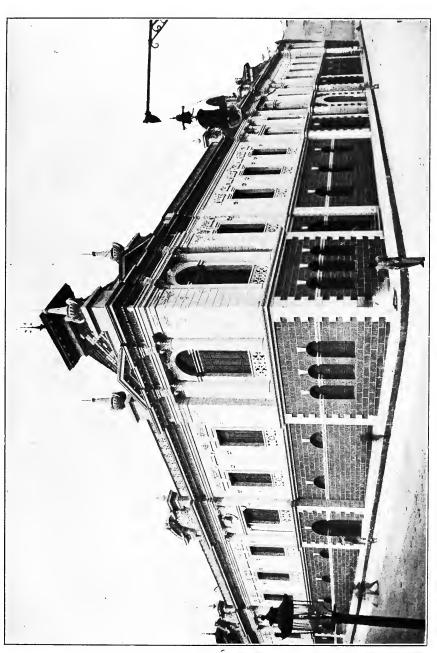
Within the last few years travel to Venezuela has greatly increased, and almost without exception the voyagers return home impressed with the natural beauty of the country and its commercial possibilities. These facts are strikingly illustrated by two of the



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VIEW OF CARACAS, VENEZUELA, LOOKING WEST FROM CALVARIO HILL.

Many of the houses of Caracas are covered with stucco and painted in delicate tints of yellow, blue, rcd, and green. The buildings are flush with the streets and have no chimneys. Caracas is one of the most picturesque and naturally beautiful capitals of the New World.



THE TREASURY BUILDING, CARACAS, VENEZUELA.

Until 1874 this building was used as a convent by the Order of Carmelites and later occupied by the Government as a treasury. It has recently been remodeled and is now one of the handsomest structures in the city.

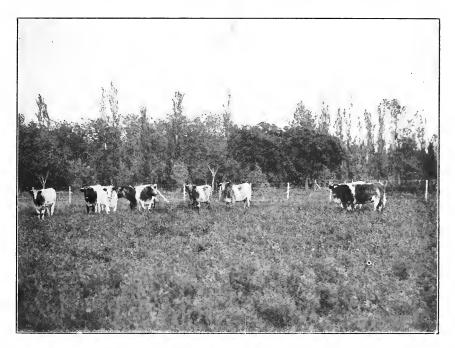


EL ENCANTADO RAPIDS, RIVER GUAIRE, VENEZUELA.

The 'power of these rapids has been utilized by the Caracas Electric Co. for the generation of electricity. With a fall of 112 feet they develop 1,040 horsepower. A second plant has also been erected at Los Naranjos, 2 miles above El Encantado. Combined, the plants furnish 2,700 horsepower, nearly all of which is used for lighting the capital by night and serving small industries by day.

many travelers who recently visited the Pan American Union. One gentleman called to ascertain how he could secure a set of Venezuelan views; he had visited Caracas, La Victoria, Maracaibo, and other cities and had been charmed more particularly with the picturesque aspects of the country. On the other hand, the second visitor came to talk about the commercial possibilities as he had seen them, and his article, which recently appeared in print, gave much data and information that might be profitably read by some of our capitalists.

Again, the naturalist would be charmed to find himself in the forest surrounded by countless birds, marvelous of plumage, but



CATTLE ON THE LLANOS OF VENEZUELA.

The llanos or plains of Venezuela extend over one-third of its present territory. A great part of them is covered with excellent pasturage of para and guinea grass, and afford ample opportunity for profitable cattle raising.

often disappointing in song. The man "behind the camera," in passing among the islands of Maracaibo, would "snap" with rare delight the picturesque Indians on their pile houses constructed over the water, as they were in the days of Alonzo de Ojeda and Amerigo Vespucci; the latter thought the beautiful lake so much like Venice that he gave the whole country the name of Venezuela (little Venice).

The man of commerce in passing over the various railroads—for instance, from Porto Cabello to Valencia—would wonder why more cattle are not raised along the road and in the llanos beyond. In Porto Cabello the new buildings of a Venezuela meat concern,



THE TOWN OF MAIQUETIA, SHOWING LA GUAIRA IN THE DISTANCE AT THE FOOT OF THE MOUNTAINS.

financed by English capital, offers suggestions for a greater industry that could be developed. Upon inquiry at the establishment at Porto Cabello the writer was informed that the cattle in the whole Republic are estimated at not more than 2,000,000, while the llanos, or plains, covering one-third of the country, or about 120,000 square miles, are capable of supporting 60,000,000 or 80,000,000 head of cattle.

Considering the nearness to the markets of the United States it would seem that this industry offers special attractions to cattle and meat interests. Furthermore, in the increased trade of the Caribbean we shall soon see the flags of nations that have never used those



Courtesy of The Iron Trade Review.

LOCATION OF THE CANADIAN-VENEZUELAN IRON ORE CO. (LTD.).

The Imataca deposits are located along the Carosmo River, a branch of the Orinoco, and are about 4 or 5 miles distant from the latter stream. They are about 75 miles inland from the mouth of the Orinoco. In this picture are shown some of the old operations and the shipping dock on the river. The new houses for the employees are shown in the foreground.

waters. Many of these ships will outfit in food supplies in Caribbean ports or carry the food products to countries of Europe or America. German and English capital have provided the railroad facilities at enormous outlay, the very roughness of certain sections of the country presenting great engineering problems, but at the same time penetrating lands where stock raising could be at its best.

Generally speaking, Venezuelan cattle are small, but the beef is of good quality and could be improved by the importation of breeding cattle. Probably the very best way of promoting the industry would be the creation of new stock. The quantities of pedigreed stock that from time to time have been taken from the United States and



Contains an almost inexhaustible quantity of magnetic Bessemer ore, assaying 80 per cent of pure metal, exposed to view and accessible by water transport, A SECTION OF THE IMATACA IRON REGION, ON THE LOWER ORINOCO, VENEZUELA.

Europe to the great estancias in Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay have produced splendid results. As these lines are written the report comes from Argentina that breeders are to purchase 10,000 of our finest pigs for improving the swine herds of that country. Such progressive moves could be applied to Venezuela with similar good results.

The nearness of Venezuela to the markets of the United States, where the scarcity of food animals is becoming a serious question, should cause cattlemen to turn to the almost virgin field of the former country. Vast areas could be acquired at a moderate cost, and by good management there might be developed almost at our doors one of the most important industries of the times.

Furthermore, at the present time La Guiara and Porto Cabello are ports of call for many European steamships, and doubtless the number of steamers will increase as the canal opens to world trade. Thus the great centers of population of Europe and the United States could be served directly with a large portion of their food supply.

Cattle raising in Venezuela is in its infancy, but the one industry alone promises enormous development. In exchange for her cattle the manufacturing centers could supply machinery and manufactured products of every variety. Undoubtedly the future commercial progress of Venezuela is destined to be great; last year, according to the report of the American consul at La Guaira, the trade of the country was the largest ever recorded.

The tourist in Venezuela is another factor that is leaving at the capital city quite a large sum of money. Many of the leading steamship companies, which are carrying thousands of people to see the Panama Canal, make La Guaira a port of call. From this port the city of Caracas is visited by the tourists, who travel over a most picturesque rail route of 22 miles, although the air line distance between the port and the capital is only about 8 miles. As the train winds its course up heavy grades the traveler is delighted to gaze over a vast area of mountain foliage, and far beyond he sees the blue waters of the Caribbean. Finally the train reaches the crest of the mountain and descends to the city, which lies 3,000 feet above sea level.

Caracas has many attractions that will appeal to the stranger. The city was founded in 1567 by Diego de Losada and has passed through numerous vicissitudes; it holds the distinction of having been the first colony in South America to overthrow the dominion of Spanish authority. Many of the city's buildings are historic and indicate a wonderful degree of patience and skill possessed by the early colonists. Caracas now has 90,000 people and is rapidly being modernized. Among the new structures now being planned is a fine hotel, which is greatly needed to accommodate the increased travel.

RESOURCES OF DUTCH GUIANA : : : ::

O part of the dominions under the Dutch Crown surpasses Surinam, or Dutch Guiana, in its favored situation for commerce, in diversity of soil, and in luxuriant vegetation.

The clayey and alluvial marshy land which is now under cultivation extends far inland, and has, when protected against the encroachment of the sea and rendered mellow by labor, produced astonishing returns, which make it probable that if immigration to the colony were encouraged its produce would be doubled every 10 years. This extensive district is cultivated for sugar, coffee, cacao, rubber, bananas, and plantains. Many indigenous products, which are now almost unknown, might be added to its list of exports or articles for internal consumption.

Dutch Guiana contains gold and many other metals and precious gems. Some of the richest placer grounds are to be found in the interior. Quartz reefs of a most promising nature are scattered everywhere, waiting the advent of capital, while thousands of acres of old gullies and creek beds are untouched, ready for the placer digger.

But the colony possesses a treasure superior to those metals and able to enrich millions of its inhabitants, namely, its amazing fer-

tility and the diversity of its soil and natural productions.

The savannahs of the colony which generally extend from the alluvial flat coast to the first rocky belt are sometimes interspersed with woods and rivulets. They are most extensive between the Rivers Saramacca and Surinam; they are also frequent between the latter river and the Marowyne, but they must not be confused with those of other districts which are sterile. The former are clothed with nutritious and wholesome grasses, and in consequence of the number of springs and brooks and the thickets of wood with which they are interspersed, it appears as if nature herself had pointed them out for the pasture ground of thousands of cattle and horses. Those between the Rivers Saramacca and Surinam occupy many square miles, and the favorable circumstance that they are plentifully watered and interrupted by woodland to afford shade during the heat of the day enhances their value as grazing grounds.

The soil between these savannahs and the central ridge of mountains consists of a strong fertile loam, mixed with clay and vegetable mould, and sometimes with ferruginous matter, which gives it a reddish appearance. Indeed, it is a rich primitive soil, retentive

BANANA AND RUBBER PLANTATION IN DUTCH GUIANA.

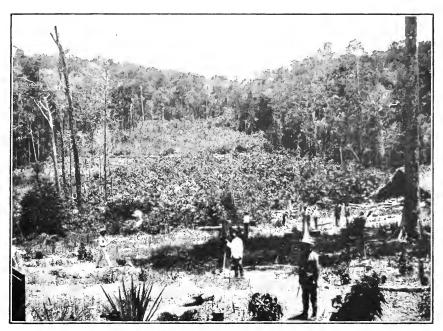
and springy. The fitness of the hilly tract for the cultivation of coffee, and in consequence of its gravelly and clayey nature for the cultivation of the vine and olive, is perfect. The springy soil in these mountains and valleys would produce almost anything; but the sides of the mountains would seem to be especially qualified for the production of the finest grapes. The Catholic missionaries are known to have cultivated the vine, but the revolutionary war destroyed their missions, deprived them of their lives, or rendered them fugitives.

In the River Surinam, beyond the central ridge of mountains, the banks are low and form large inlets. The understratum of the soil was here highly retentive, while on the surface it consisted of clayey marl, mixed with mud and sand, the deposit of periodical floodings of the river; it is, therefore, particularly qualified for the cultivation of rice; and hundreds of square acres, now lying in a worse than useless state, might thus become subservient to the wants of man. This morassy soil is bordered by gently undulating ground of great fecundity.

The immense masses of fine, white clay of the River Corantyn would probably prove a valuable article for the manufacture of stoneware or porcelain, while the colored and coarser clay might be used in the manufacture of bricks, which at present, for the construction of buildings on estates, are imported from Europe at great expense. The sand which forms the first elevation, when penetrating from the seacoast toward the interior, contains much silex and is well adapted for the manufacture of glass. Experiments made with it in Boston, Massachusetts, proved highly satisfactory, and produced a better glassware than is generally manufactured from the sands in the United States.

The beautiful timber which abounds in vast forests and covers millions of acres, profits, under present circumstances, only a few, and if we except the timber which is employed for colonial use scarcely more than 1,000 to 1,500 pieces have been exported annually. It is well known that vessels built of indigenous woods are of superior quality in regard to strength and durability, and the vessels employed immediately in the colony are in a great measure constructed thereof. Mora excelsa, which is very abundant in the colony, is very durable both in and out of the water, and remarkably strong, tough, and not liable to split. Its crooked timbers would be of the greatest utility for knees; and the finest stems for vessels of any size might be produced, as well as the choice and valuable pieces in request for knees, sternposts, floors, beams, etc.

Not less commendable are the greenheart, as suitable for planking; the purpleheart for bulworks; and the red cedar, which reaches a height of upwards of 80 feet, for masts and spars of vessels. The colony is also rich in woods which are adapted for cabinetwork, turnery, and ornamental purposes, many of which are at present entirely unknown to the cabinetmakers of the United States, and



EXPLORING FOR GOLD IN THE INTERIOR OF DUTCH GUIANA.



PRIMITIVE GOLD WASHING IN DUTCH GUIANA.

which only in a few houses of the opulent colonists have been used for furnishing their rooms. The elegant appearance of these woods in a great measure hides the want of taste in the manufacture of the furniture.

Preeminent among these ornamental woods stands the beautiful letterwood, whose elegance of appearance and the readiness with which it takes a polish make it notable.

There are, also, the trees and plants from which medicinal substances may be obtained and which at present do not profit mankind.

Trees which belong to the laurel tribe are very numerous in Dutch Guiana and are important, not only for their aromatic and stomachic qualities but likewise for the volatile oil which is obtained merely by making incisions in the bark. This oil is used extensively in rheumatic complaints and internally as a diuretic and diaphoretic. The



ON THE FRINGE OF A SAVANNAH, DUTCH GUIANA.

bark of Laurus cinnamomoides is warm and aromatic. The mabaima or amabaima of the natives, or Casea preciosa of the Brazilians, is a sweet, aromatic bark which comes from a tree which also belongs to the laurel family; and doubtless the tree which furnishes the sassafras nuts, laurus pucheri, will be found indigenous in the colony.

The forests produce the quassia amra, or bitter ash, and *Portlandia hexandra*. Several of the amonacca, as uvaria febrifuga (frutta de burro of the Colombians), are used as a febrifuge. The simaruba, tachia guianensis, malpighia febrifuga, and others would prove useful. The violet tribe comprises a plant which furnishes the ipecacuanha, namely, *Joniduim parviflorum*. The root of the cephaelis ipecacuanha, found in the damp and shaded forests of the interior, furnishes the best ipecacuanha.

The diuretic and demulcent powers of the sarsaparilla are well known, and Dutch Guiana possesses several kinds.

The productiveness of the soil is so great that the natives bestow but little labor on the cultivation of their provision fields. Cassava, maize, bananas, plantains, sweet potatoes, yams, etc., are planted and left to nature to ripen. The soil in the interior, generally selected on the foot or side of mountains and which costs comparatively little trouble to put in order, yields abundant returns the year round. Bunches of plantains grown in the mountains at a height of 3,000 feet above the level of the sea compare favorably with the largest from the fertile island of Puerto Rico. It is generally believed, however, that this plant succeeds only in a pegass soil. The plantain is one of the necessaries of life to the native, and thrives equally well, if not better, on the clayey and gravelly soil of these regions; this refers likewise to the banana or bacouva.

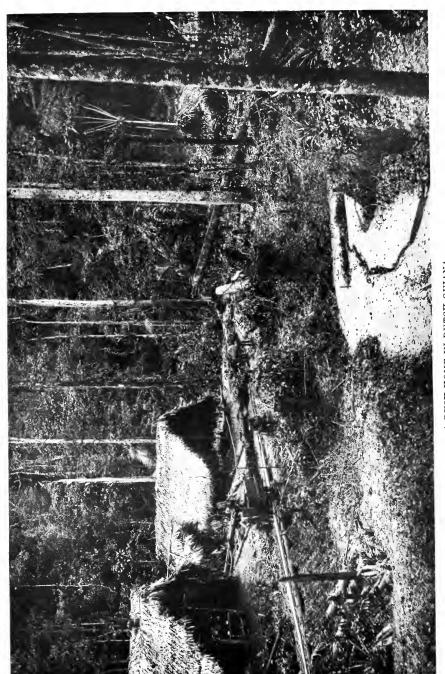
The staples of the colony are at present sugar, cacao, coffee, and bananas. The outlay of capital for the establishment of a plantation for the cultivation of any of these products being small, this circumstance should offer great inducements, and if in the selection of the soil and situation some care were bestowed, there is no reason why capital invested in these staples should not bring in handsome profits.

The indigenous cottons are very numerous, and generally a few plants of that useful article can be found growing around the huts of the natives in the interior. The hammocks which the Indians manufacture from it are valued for their strength and durability and are considered superior to the European article. Like the staples before enumerated, cotton was cultivated by the colonists on the coast regions many years ago, but is no longer cultivated, owing to the great scarcity of labor.

Sugar, cacao, coffee, rubber, and bananas are the commodities which have been hitherto almost the only objects of cultivation in Dutch Guiana; but it must not thence be inferred that other articles are properly excluded. The fertility of the soil promises a safe return in the cultivation of other crops.

The altered circumstances of the laboring population will produce a new era in colonial history; and while formerly the cultivation of sugar engrossed the mind of the speculator the altered state of things will produce a vast change in agriculture, and a new class of cultivators will arise.

The cultivation of rice would prove a very productive branch of husbandry; and as it has formed of late years a principal article of food for all classes of the population it is of great importance that it should be cultivated in sufficient quantities, if not for export, by all means for the internal demand of the colony, which does not employ all of the resources which it possesses to produce food for the inhabitants. The land on the coast is no doubt well adapted for the production of rice. There are large tracts between the rivers Saramacca and Para which nature itself appears to have designed for the growth



A BUSH HOME IN DUTCH GUIANA.



RAILROAD TRACK IN DUTCH GUIANA.

Colonial hardwood sleepers used in constructing the hinterland railroad in Dutch Guiana.



AMONG THE BUSH NEGROES IN THE FAR INTERIOR OF DUTCH GUIANA 17822—Bull. 6—14—4

of that article. We are fully persuaded that two crops of rice might be produced annually; indeed, it is on record that a farmer who cultivated this article on a small scale in the Para district raised repeatedly three crops a year.

Of the grains Indian corn deserves more attention than it has hitherto received. The maize is indigenous, and that the coast by no means affords the best soil for its cultivation is proved by the superiority of the product raised by the Indians and others in the interior.

The cultivation of cacao has been found the most suitable to the wealthy individual, as it demands so little labor and outlay. Dutch Guiana cacao is well known in the United States as being of the best quality. It has been exported for over 40 years, and to-day the plantations would have been second to none in the world had the dreaded "witch broom" disease not made its appearance. However, through skilled means this disorder has greatly diminished, and quite a brilliant future for the industry is predicted.

Different species of vanilla are natives of Dutch Guiana and are found in large quantities along the banks of its rivers and in the wooded districts which intersperse the savannahs. Vanilla cultivation is connected with no difficulties; it is necessary only to plant the slips among trees and to keep them clear of weeds. This product would prove, therefore, a great addition to a cocoa plantation. There is always a good market for well prepared beans.

Tobacco is considered indigenous in South America. With the possible exception of the Macuba tobacco, which is cultivated in Martinique in a peculiar soil, the tobacco of Cuba is considered the finest in the world. Samples which have been grown by the Indians in the interior of Dutch Guiana and sent to Europe have been pronounced to be equal in quality to the Habana.

The rivers of the colony are at certain seasons stocked with fish, and during those periods parties of men proceed from the lower Surinam in order to procure the fish, which are caught in large numbers, slightly salted, and dried on the rocks. Most of the fish are of a delicious flavor and delicacy which vie with the most esteemed American varieties. The fishing industry is much neglected, and the immense numbers and great variety of the finny tribe profit but few.

Numerous are the feathered game, resembling in appearance and flavor our American game birds. Among the most famed are the powis or wild turkey, the hannaqua or Guiana pheasant, the dauraqua or partridge, the anamo, the curri-curri or curlew, the Orinoco goose or wanama, and a great variety of wild ducks, among which is an indigenous Muscovi duck. With the exception, however, of a few deer and other skins, the animal life of Dutch Guiana may be considered as of small importance in the commercial possibilities of the country.

THE PAN AMERICAN MASS AT WASHINGTON, D. C. ...

OR the fifth consecutive year, the Thanksgiving Day celebrations at Washington were made notable by the Pan American mass which seems now to have become a regular feature of the day's program. With usual impressiveness and solemnity, the services were conducted at St. Patrick's Church, on Thursday, November 27, 1913, in the presence of the President of the United States, members of his Cabinet, justices of the Supreme Court, the diplomatic corps from the countries of Latin America, Cardinal



Courtesy Evening Star, Washington, D. C.

PROCESSION ENTERING ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH FOR THE THANKSGIVING SERV-ICE, NOVEMBER 27, 1913.

His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons is indicated by the white cross.

Gibbons and other high dignitaries of the Catholic Church, and a large gathering of eminent men and women from the official and social life of the Capital. An inspiring oration decrying war and pleading for the success of those whose efforts are directed in behalf of peace was delivered by the Right Rev. Charles Warren Currier, bishop of Matanzas, Cuba, formerly of this city.

In accordance with the custom inaugurated when the first Pan American mass was held five years ago, the interior of the church was again appropriately decorated and illuminated. A striking array of flags, bunting, and pennants, representing the national emblems of the 21 independent Republics of the Western Hemisphere, were artistically entwined and draped around the pews, pillars, and arches of the vast auditorium. The Stars and Stripes mingled its folds gracefully with the stripes and symbols of the other American nations. High up in the choir loft a large flag of the United States of America and an immense banner bearing the legend Pan American Union, emphasized the patriotic and religious significance of the mass.

The altar was aglow with its many lighted candles, and the various symbolic clusters of electric lights above it illuminated that section of the church especially around the sanctuary. Here on a scarlet throne with solemn dignity sat his eminence, James Cardinal Gibbons, and around and about him were the other prelates in their gleaming robes and vestments. An orchestra supplemented by a choir of over 150 voices furnished the music during the services.

President Wilson arrived shortly before 11 o'clock, accompanied by his secretary and physician, and was escorted to his pew by Monsignor Russell. By this time the diplomatic corps and other invited guests had assembled and were awaiting the entrance of the cardinal and the church officials. Then came the procession down the aisle, his eminence preceded by a long march of altar boys and priests. The congregation arose, and to the stirring sounds of the orchestra, swelled by the notes of the combined choirs, the impressive line walked slowly down the center aisle toward the sanctuary, the altar boys in their red and white vestments and the distinguished church prelates in their magnificent robes. As soon as the cardinal and priests had taken their positions the officers of the mass took their places before the altar.

In the eloquent address of Bishop Currier, the speaker graphically depicted the horrors and waste of armed conflict. Describing war as an enemy of order, he continued, in part:

Civilization is constructive; war is destructive. Civilization is the condition of persons living in an organized community with the object of mutual assistance in the acquisition of the good, the true, and the beautiful. War is the natural enemy of order, and therefore of that which is good, beautiful, and true.

Good, whether it regards man's material or his moral welfare, is immensely retarded by war, that destroys the sources of life, prominent among which is agriculture. War, further, subverts the moral order, by opening wide the door to all manner of vices.

It impedes the pursuit of knowledge by taking away from nations that tranquillity of mind so necessary for this object, and by the ruthless destruction of the instruments of knowledge, such as educational institutions and libraries. It is the enemy of the beautiful. If there is any beauty in war, it is accidental, hollow, and fictitious, for in reality war in itself is the deadly enemy of the fine arts, by its wanton destruction of the costliest monuments. If there is beauty in war it is the transcendental beauty

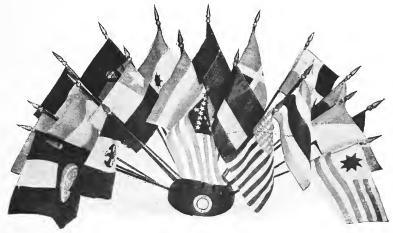
that exists in the greatest of evils, even in death, a beauty that rises above a surface beneath which lie horrors inexpressible.

To form an acquaintance with those horrors, pass beyond the glitter of the moment, the martial music, the brilliant uniforms, the flying banners. Contemplate the sickening sight of the battlefield, with its carnage, its blood, its grim death, its misery, upon which only vultures feed. Think of the homes made desolate, of hearts that are bleeding, of wounds that will never be healed. Tell me, after this, can you still love war? Shall we not rather say to the brave men and women who strive to impede it: "Continue on the path you have chosen; the blessing of heaven will attend your efforts, and the Christ of the Andes shall be no empty symbol."

The officers of the mass were: His Eminence, James Cardinal Gibbons, archbishop of Baltimore; Right Rev. Monsignor Thomas J. Shahan, D. D., assistant priest to the cardinal; Rev. James Barron, C. S. S. R., and Rev. John T. Whelan, chaplains to the cardinal; celebrant, Rev. Joseph H. Cassidy; deacon, Rev. Charles M. Bart; subdeacon, Rev. John M. McNamara; masters of ceremonies, Rev. Thomas E. McGuigan, Rev. James A. Smyth, and Rev. William J. Carroll; assistant master of ceremonies, James Fegan; rector of St. Patrick's, Right Rev. Monsignor William T. Russell.

At the conclusion of the services a luncheon was tendered in the rectory at which Monsignor William T. Russell was host. Hon. William J. Bryan, Secretary of State of the United States, the ambassadors and ministers from the Latin American countries, Cardinal Gibbons, Bishop Currier, the executive officers of the Pan American Union, and a number of other distinguished guests were present. Toasts were offered to the president of each of the American Republics, to which Secretary Bryan, and the ranking Latin American diplomatic representative in Washington, the ambassador from Brazil, Sr. Domicio da Gama responded. Monsignor Russell proposed the following significant toast:

When we see the representatives of 167,000,000 people join together here in prayer, and afterwards in amiable, cheerful communion around this table, may we not rightly hope for some results in peace, results that will warrant a truer and broader significance to Thanksgiving Day?



THE NEW PEACE PALACE AT THE HAGUE :: ::

GREAT thinker has said that "Hope springs eternal in the human breast." Hope is one of the most beautiful words of all languages. We embark on a journey with the hope of arriving at the destination without mishap; we start great enterprises, not knowing whether success or failure will reward the efforts; we erect temples of peace and hold conferences, and thus endeavor to lessen the awful horrors of human conflict. Some scoff at all efforts at peacemaking, and proclaim that wars will never cease. Possibly not; but should nations throw aside the hope of universal peace? Is it highest thought that dictates such a course?

In 1915 two great gatherings will take place. The one at San Francisco will proclaim to the whole world the accomplishments of peace and toil. On the other side of the earth the Third Hague Peace Conference will begin its labor. Thither most if not all of the civilized nations of the world will send their famous statesmen and scholars to meditate upon peace and good will. The new Palace of Peace, in which will assemble the delegates, was dedicated on August 28 last, and this magnificent edifice now stands with open portals to all nations.

First let us inquire about this edifice as it stands in the picturesque capital of Holland, the admiration and hope for a less warlike civilization.

We recall that a few years ago the distinguished scholar, Andrew D. White, represented the United States Government at the German Court. Prof. Maartens, of Russia, one of the world's foremost authorities on international law, visited Dr. White, and the two famous gentlemen talked long and seriously over the need of a building at The Hague to house international gatherings.

Shortly thereafter the American ambassador was a guest at Skibo Castle in Scotland, and then there came from Mr. Andrew Carnegie the promise of a gift—not a present to a single country, but to the brotherhood of nations. Thus we see the beginning of the Peace Palace at The Hague—a palace of hope, notwithstanding the dark clouds of war that overcast the skies.

As already stated, this great edifice, which cost \$2,500,000, was recently dedicated to the world. The magnificent conference hall and the galleries were filled with the representatives of nations, and about 40 members of the Permanent Hague Peace Court. In the presence of the Queen, Prince Henry, and the Queen mother, Mr. and

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

THE PALACE OF PEACE AT THE HAGUE.

Mrs. Carnegie, and many other notables, the choir of Amsterdam opened the ceremonies by the singing of anthems.

The custody of the building was accepted by the Dutch minister of foreign affairs, who, after speaking at some length, turned to the "benefactor of nations" and said:

The man with the generous heart, the giving hand, and the noble ideals who had presented the highest and most impressive illustration of capital, the product of his strenuous labor, and placed to the credit of humanity, in the name of the civilized powers of the world.

The building itself is a worchy type of medieval architecture, and its completion adds another magnificent adornment to the Netherlands capital. It is very large and admirably adapted to the use of enormous gatherings. Its interior is adorned with lavish furnishings and numerous gifts from the several nations.

Aside from its use as an international tribunal, there are many practical causes that may be advanced by utilizing its facilities. Its law library will be among the largest in the world, and as a meeting place for students and professors of international affairs, the open doors of the Palace of Peace would be far-reaching and doubtless productive of the spread of brotherhood, as students from all over the world would gather and mingle. Other subjects have been suggested that lead to most practical utilization of the Carnegie gift.

More and more the finer senses of the human being are prevailing over brutal force, and the popular demand for arbitration is growing, and many think that in time its force will be irresistible.

It is true that in the last 15 years the world has seen six wars; and nations continue to arm themselves to take away the best young blood of their enemy nations. It is not strange that some leading statesmen believe that the best way to avoid war is to be thoroughly prepared. On the other hand, we should remember and ponder over the thought expressed by the Dutch minister of foreign affairs in speaking of the Balkans and the force arbitration exerted on the affairs of those countries, who said:

European diplomacy can salute the inauguration of this temple with its head high and its heart full of hope.

Or think of the words of the American statesman, Hon. Oscar S. Straus, writing in the Review of Reviews, who said:

Now peace has a habitation, and for the first time in the history of nations she has a royal and permanent abode, portraying there is a middle course which will preserve national honor and that there is an alternative between war and national humiliation.

In the first instance, this Temple of Peace will serve as a guardian for the Netherlands, more powerful than if the Commonwealth possessed the strongest army and navy in the world. At last the epoch-making work of Hugo Grotius has been crowned in the land of his birth, and his ideals—to bring the nations under the majesty of the law—will have a lasting and living monument in the Temple of Peace whose spirit will radiate with increasing influence throughout the world.

THE FLAGS AND COATS OF ARMS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS :: :: ::

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

HE STARS AND STRIPES" were adopted as the flag of the United States of America on the 14th of June, 1777, when the Revolutionary War had been in progress nearly two years and nearly a year had elapsed since the Declaration of Independence. On that day in June, 1777, the Continental Congress—

 $\it Resolved$, That the flag of the United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.

Until then the armies and warships of the young confederation had been carrying flags of various designs, none of which had received formal congressional sanction. Just why there was so long a delay in deciding upon a national design is not clear.

Respecting the origin of this one that was formally adopted, and as to the occasion of its first appearance in battle, there has been some controversy among the students of the subject. Among the theories that have been advanced, there is one that the idea of the Stars and Stripes was first suggested by the coat of arms of the Washington family, which contained red stars and red stripes on a field of white. The most popular of the traditions respecting the making of the first flag is that, while in Philadelphia shortly before the Declaration of Independence, Gen. Washington himself, with Robert Morris and George Ross, called as a committee on Mrs. Betsy (Elizabeth) Ross, who had a small upholstery establishment on Arch Street, produced a rough sketch of what they had in mind, and commissioned her to design a flag, with a blue canton in the upper lefthand corner containing 13 stars, to harmonize with the standard that had been raised by the patriot army at Cambridge some months before, and which latter consisted of 13 alternate red and white stripes, representing the 13 States then composing the Union, but was objectionable because the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, the insignia of the British, had been retained in the canton.

There appears to be no satisfactory evidence, however, that the new design was ever used until after its adoption by Congress in June of the following year, and even then it was not the flag said to have been made by Betsy Ross that was first unfurled. According to the best authenticated of the accounts, the scene of its debut was Oneida County, N. Y.—the occasion a glorious one for the American arms. Burgoyne's invasion of the north had begun. With a small force of militia, Gen. Peter Gansevoort, of the New York line, had occupied Fort Schuyler and was engaged in completing its defenses, when it was suddenly besieged by the right wing of the British, a greatly superior force numerically, under Col. St. Leger. This was on August 2, 1777, only about a month and a half after the act of Congress had been passed prescribing the national design. The Americans had not yet received their standard; they had not even any bunting with which to make one. But, unabashed by that, and having heard of the design adopted, the commander ordered a flag to be stitched together at once out of any materials at hand.

With red cut from the petticoat of a soldier's wife, white supplied by ammunition bags, and shirts and blue taken from an officer's cloak, the order was obeyed, a pole was set up on the ramparts, and that same day, in response to St. Leger's demand that the fort be surrendered, the first national flag to be flaunted in the face of the enemy was raised. A few days afterwards, when that stanch old patriot hero, Gen. Nicolas Herkimer, was marching with his little force of 800 militiamen to the relief of the beleaguered garrison, and was ambushed in a deep ravine at Oriskany by a detachment of British regulars, with Butler and his Tory rangers and the Indians under their great war chief Brandt, and while, almost in sight of the fort, these two little armies were struggling in a blinding thunder storm, hand to hand, in what proved to be the most desperate and sanguinary battle of the war, and while Herkimer, his leg shattered by the wound that was so soon to cause his death, sat under a tree in the thick of the fight, and, undaunted by the dreaded tomahawks and scalping knives of the Iroquois, calmly smoked his pipe and directed his men to victory at last, a part of the garrison of the fort, under Col. Marinus Willet, made a sortie, and, breaking through the investing lines, defeated the besiegers, and returned laden with the spoils of their camp. Next morning when the flag was hoisted to the top of the pole, five captured British standards were fastened to the halyards below. Nor was this flag ever lowered to the enemy in its turn, for, at the end of 20 days from the time it began, the British were compelled to raise the siege.

By an act of Congress dated January 13, 1794, two more States having in the meanwhile been admitted to the Union, the numbers of the stars and stripes were respectively changed to 15. On April 4, 1818, the number of stripes was restored by another congressional enactment to the original 13—for it was thought that the flag would



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



be too indistinguishable at a distance if a new stripe were added for every new State—but, as by that time, 5 other States had been taken into the Federal family, it was provided that the number of stars should be increased to 20, and that, thereafter, "on the admission of any new State into the Union, one star should be added to the union of the flag." Now the number of those stars is 48.

Late the same afternoon the Declaration of Independence was promulgated; on July 4, 1776, Congress appointed a committee, composed of Messrs. Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson, "to prepare a device for a seal of the United States of America," intending that the device for the seal should serve as the national coat of arms as well, but the device submitted by the committee was not approved. Later another committee was appointed, and still later another, and their ideas met the same fate. It was not until June 20, 1782, that a device designed by Mr. Charles Thompson, the Secretary of Congress, in collaboration with Mr. William Barton, a citizen of Philadelphia, was finally accepted. "On report of the Secretary," says the act of that date, "to whom were referred the several reports on the device for a great seal, to take order—

The device for an armorial achievement of the great seal of the United States in Congress assembled is as follows:

Arms.—Paleways (stripes) of 13 pieces, argent and gules (silver and red); a chief (top of the escutcheon) azure; the escutcheon (shield) on the breast of the American eagle, displayed proper (with wings and talons extended and in natural colors), holding in his dexter (right) talon an olive branch, and in his sinister (left), a bundle of 13 arrows, all proper (in natural colors), and in his beak, a scroll, inscribed with this motto: "E Pluribus Unum."

For the crest.—Over the bead of the eagle, which appears above the escutcheon, a glory, or (gold), breaking through a cloud, proper, and surrounding 13 stars, forming a constellation, argent, on an azure field.

In explanation of this, Mr. Thompson says in his report:

The escutcheon is composed of the chief and pale, the two most honorable ordinaries. The pieces, paly, represent the several States, all joined in one solid compact entire, supporting a chief, which unites the whole and represents Congress. The motto alludes to this union. The pales in the arms are kept closely united by the chief and the chief depends on that union and the strength resulting from it for its support, to denote the confederacy of the United States of America and the preservation of their union through Congress. The colors of the pales are those used in the flag of the United States of America. White signifies purity and innocence; red, hardiness and valor; and blue, the color of the chief, signifies vigilance, perseverance, and justice. The olive branch and arrows denote the power of peace and war, which is exclusively vested in Congress. The constellation denotes a new State taking its place and rank among other sovereign powers. The escutcheon is borne on the breast of an American eagle without any other supporters, to denote that the United States of America ought to rely on their own virtue.



NATIONAL HOLIDAYS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

BECAUSE under the theory of government in the United States each State is a law unto itself in that respect, there are no real national public holidays, for none are designated in the Federal Constitution and the power to establish any, for

general observance, is not among those granted to Congress.

There are several, however, that have been appointed by Congress for observance in the District of Columbia ¹ and other places within the exclusively Federal jurisdiction, and which have also been prescribed as public holidays by the legislatures of most of the States. These are January 1, called New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday (Feb. 22), Memorial Day (May 30), ² Independence Day (July 4), Labor Day (Sept. 2), Thanksgiving Day (the last Thursday in November) and Christmas. In years in which general elections are held, Election Day is also a holiday in the States. Many of them also observe Columbus Day (Oct. 12) and Lincoln's Birthday (Feb. 12), and nearly all have an Arbor Day, the date in the various sections of the country being fixed with reference to climatic conditions.

January 1.—The observance of New Year's Day—on whatever date it happens to fall in different parts of the world under the several calendars—is of very ancient origin. For untold ages the Persians and Hindus have celebrated it. The Romans exchanged greetings and presents. The early Germans and Saxons drank pledges from their wassail bowl, a name, by the way, derived from the Saxon "wasshail"—"to your health." In China the celebrations are the most elaborate of the year. Maclay tells us in his published letters that "there is little doubt that the custom of new year calling was introduced into America from Japan." The Jews called their festival of the new year (Sept. 1) the "Feast of the Trumpets," and have set the day apart as a holiday from the time of Moses by divine command. Who knows but that the tooting of tin horns in the streets, so dear to the small boy at the Christian new year season, is not some degenerate survival of this solemn ancient rite?

In 1790, when the seat of the Federal Government was in New York City, and it was the custom of the old Knickerbocker families to keep open house and welcome their friends with wishes for a happy new year and all sorts of more substantial good cheer, the first President of the United States availed himself of the usage to receive the diplomatic corps and home dignitaries and the public

¹ The seat of the Federal Government.

² In some of the Southern States the date is April 26; in one, May 10.

generally, and expressed the hope that, whatever changes might afterwards occur in the official amenities, this would never be abandoned; and, since that time, all the Presidents and many of the governors of the States have followed the example he set—though in the large cities, as a private social function, the custom has become a thing of the past. Formal dinners are given; clubs, patriotic societies, and some charitable institutions still receive; services are held in many of the churches; but the fad that has taken the place of the reception is to promenade in the amusement districts on New Year's eve and mingle with the crowd in a spirit of carnival gaiety, and later to go to the cafes, which are elaborately decorated for the occasion, and watch the old year out and the new year in to an accompaniment of music and vaudeville and "sounds of revelry by night."

February 22.—Of the birthdays of all the North Americans, it is most fitting that George Washington's should have been selected as a public holiday in commemoration of the inestimable services of the founders of the Republic and to keep alive the spirit of patriotism and devotion to principle that inspired them to labor so heroically in the cause of liberty and good government. This great patriot—of whom Abraham Lincoln, another of the greatest Americans, said—

To add brightness to the sun or glory to the name of Washington is alike in possible; in solemn awe pronounce it, and, in its naked, deathless splendor, leave it shining on;—and of whom an eminent English historian had the grace to say—

No nobler figure ever stood in the forefront of a nation's life—

was born in Virginia on February 22, 1732. At 20 he was an officer in the colonial militia, and while still little more than a boy distinguished himself in the French and Indian War. In 1774, he was one of the six delegates sent by Virginia to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia and was soon recognized as one of the ablest of its Members.

In June, 1775, on the eve of the Battle of Bunker Hill, he was chosen commander in chief of the Army of the Revolution, yet so great was his modesty and so small his personal ambition, that he accepted the commission with reluctance. "I assure you," he wrote to his wife,

in the most solemn manner that, so far from seeking this appointment, I have used every endeavor in my power to avoid it * * * from a consciousness of its being a trust too great for my capacity.

It was "a kind of destiny" that had imposed on him the duty and he "could not refuse." But, once in, in spite of almost incredible adversity, lack of adequate troops and equipment, defeat at times, jealousy, criticism, and intrigue, he remained in command throughout the war and emerged at last a conqueror. At the end, while chaos reigned and the ragged unpaid, and discontented army was still in the field, a plan was gravely considered to make him king, yet, unlike

Cæsar, he was not tempted. When the plan was broached to him, he expressed himself as pained and indignantly rejected it. "I am much at a loss," he said,

to conceive what part of my conduct could have given encouragement to an address which to me seems big with the greatest mischiefs that could befall my country,

and retired to live quietly on his estate at Mount Vernon in his native-Commonwealth.

In 1787 he was President of the convention that formulated the Constitution and worked eagerly for its adoption. In 1789, regarding himself as but a soldier, and still distrustful of his unfitness in affairs of State, he was induced to yield to the wishes of the people that he once more take the helm only by the argument of Alexander Hamilton that—

in a matter so essential to the well-being of society as the prosperity of a newly instituted Government, a citizen of so much consequence to its success has no option but to lend his services,

and became the first President of the United States. The custom of observing his birthday was begun in his lifetime, but to the French officers stationed at Newport, in 1781, belongs the distinction of being the first publicly to mark the event. "Yesterday," wrote the gallant Compte de Rochambeau in notifying him of the banquet they were to have in his honor—

was your excellency's birthday. We have put off celebrating it till to-day because it fell on the Lord's day, but we shall celebrate it with the sole regret that your excellency can not be witness of the effusion and gladness of our hearts.

The first public celebration was in New York in 1784.

May 30.—Memorial or Decoration Day, observed in some of the States on April 26, but in most on the other date, is the day set apart for tributes to the memory of those who have died in the military and naval service of the country, or after having so served. The Civil War had been ended about three years when the custom was instituted. Between the years 1861 and 1865, hundreds of battles had been fought, large and small; it had cost the States of the North and West more than 350,000 lives to maintain the Union and abolish slavery; it had cost the seceding States nearly 300,000 lives to defend their principle of States' rights. Tradition has it that the idea of decorating the soldiers' graves was suggested by a German who had come to America and enlisted in the Army of the United States. A remark he made was repeated to Gen. John A. Logan, who was at the time (1868) commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic (an organization of veterans), and he issued an order appointing May 30

for the purpose of strewing with flowers the graves of comrades who died during the late rebellion, and whose bodies lie in almost every city, village, or hamlet church-yard in the land.

Since this has become a general custom, no distinction is made between the graves of those who served in the Civil War on either side

and those who served in other wars. Memorial services are held in many churches and there are reunions of the veterans and parades.

July 4.—This day is observed in commemoration of the colonists' declaration of their independence of British rule—the day they announced, in that great document which was to become so superb a monument to the courage and progress of mankind, that—

we hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that, among these, are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

The battles of Concord, Lexington, and Bunker Hill had been fought before it was concluded that this step must be taken. Allen had taken Ticonderoga, the fiery Arnold had invaded Canada and beaten the British before Quebec, Washington had driven their main army from Boston to New York, and still the British King had refused to put an end to "the long chain of abuses and usurpations" recited in the document itself and to yield to what the colonists regarded as their just and reasonable demands; and so, on June 10, 1776, when it had been determined that no hope of reconciliation remained and that complete independence must be secured, Congress appointed a committee of five—Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia; John Adams, of Massachusetts; Benjamin Franklin, of Pennsylvania; Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, and Robert R. Livingston, of New York—to draft an appropriate declaration of separation from the mother country and setting forth the reasons why it had become necessary. The draft the committee submitted—the composition of which had been intrusted to Jefferson, so that the phraseology is nearly if not all his-was adopted on July 2 and promulgated on July 4, 1776. The anniversary of the latter date was celebrated by the American Army and all patriotic citizens during the five years of war that followed. Soon afterwards it was made a holiday, and all over the country public readings of the declaration, patriotic speeches by distinguished men, parades of the military, and display of fireworks have been features of the celebrations for a hundred vears.

Labor Day.—The first Monday in September is dedicated to labor. Not long after the labor organizations began to multiply and confederate, and to assume importance under the leadership of such men as Terence V. Powderly, the sentiment grew that there ought to be some annual public recognition by employers and the people generally of the services and value to the body politic of that great part of it which has so much to do with creating the wealth of the Nation and supplies so much of the stability and energy that makes

its vast industrial establishments possible. It was not until January 4, 1887, that this sentiment was officially noticed, and a bill was introduced in the New York Legislature to bring about the holiday desired, though the bill did not become a law until May 6 of that year. In the meanwhile the legislature of Oregon had enacted a similar one and set the example which has been followed by those of all the other States and by Congress. Parades of the trades-unions are enlightening features of the public observances in the commercial centers in every section of the country where labor is organized.

Thanksgiving Day is the day set apart for special services in the churches for expression of the gratefulness of the people for the benefits bestowed by the Almighty; it is the day, too, of home-comings and family reunions in the genial warmth of the spirit of the season: the day of bountiful feasts graced by turkeys and cranberry sauce and pumpkin pies, in deference to a custom almost as old as the coming of the pilgrim fathers, for it was with them that it originated, only a year after they landed at Plymouth Rock. Edward Winslow wrote home in December, 1621—

Our harvest being gotten in—

our governor sent four men on fowling, that so we might, after a special manner, rejoice together after we gathered the fruit of our labors. They four in one day killed so many fowl (wild turkeys) as, with a little help besides, served the company almost a week, at which time, amongst other recreations, we exercised our arms. Many of the Indians came amongst us, and, among the rest, their greatest king, Massasoit, with some 90 men, whom for three days we entertained and feasted; and they went out and killed five deer, which they brought to the plantation and bestowed on our governor and on the captain and the others.

Again, as in the case of New Year's Day, it was through the influence of President Washington that the custom became general. In October, 1789, he issued a proclamation in which he said:

Whereas it is the duty of all nations to acknowledge the providence of Almighty God, to obey His will, to be grateful for His benefits, and humbly to implore His protection and favor; and, whereas both Houses of Congress have, by their joint committee, requested me to recommend to the people of the United States a day of public thanksgiving and prayer, to be observed by acknowledging with grateful hearts the many and signal favors of Almighty God, especially by affording them an opportunity peaceably to establish a form of government for their safety and [happiness: Now, therefore, I do recommend and assign Thursday, the 26th day of November next, to be devoted by the people of these States to the service of that Great and Glorious Being who is the beneficent author of all the good that was, that is, or that will be, that we may then unite in rendering unto Him our sincere and humble thanks for His kind care and protection of the people of this country.

Many such days were appointed by succeeding Presidents. From the time of President Lincoln it has been the custom to appoint the last Thursday in November every year, and compliance has been authorized by the legislatures of the States.

Christmas and other religious festivals are, of course, observed in the United States about as they are throughout Christendom.

PAN AMERICAN NOTES

PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION BANQUET.

Renewed assurances of the interest which the Government of the United States and the Governments of the other nations of the world are manifesting in the coming Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915 were voiced at a banquet given by the Secretary of State, Hon. William J. Bryan, on December 15, at the Pan American Union Building, in honor of Charles C. Moore, president of the exposition. The guests invited included practically the entire diplomatic corps resident in Washington, members of the Cabinet, prominent Senators and Representatives, officials of the Department of State, of the Pan American Union, members of the exposition staff, and a number of The banquet was held in the Hall of the Americas. Seated around the large oval table which completely filled the hall and in the center of which were beautiful floral decorations the diners listened with enthusiasm to addresses by Secretary Bryan, Ambassador J. J. Jusserand, Secretary Daniels of the Navy, and President Moore. The dominant keynote of the speeches was the pride and pleasure at the nearing completion of the great waterway at Panama and the sincere desire that all the countries of the world participate in the celebrations which will mark the opening of the canal. Mr. Moore created no small surprise by his account of the magnitude and universality of the exposition.

PARAGUAYAN AND VENEZUELAN PARTICIPATION IN THE EXPOSITION.

As a further indication of the generous responses which the officials of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition are meeting in the countries of Latin America, we quote from a letter received from Hon. Preston McGoodwin, United States minister to Venezuela, regarding the visit to that country of the South American commissioners of the exposition. Minister McGoodwin writes, in part:

It was especially gratifying to receive assurances that Venezuela will be adequately represented at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco. Dr. Gil Fortoul, the Acting President, took pains to demonstrate to the South American exposition commissioners that this action was due to the efforts I put forth immediately upon my arrival here. * * * I had the pleasure of entertaining these gentlemen and a dozen other business men at luncheon in the legation. We were royally entertained at both the Club Caracas and the Club Venezuela, at both newspaper offices, in addition to receptions in Miraflores, at the foreign ministry and in private residences, all of these functions, as well as two rather elaborate dinners at the legation, being crowded into the period from 5.30 Friday afternoon, October 31, until 8 o'clock Sunday morning, November 2, when the commissioners took their departure.

Official announcement has also been made by Señor Don Héctor Velázquez, the minister of Paraguay at Washington, that his country has accepted the invitation to participate in the exposition at San Francisco and that the Agricultural Bank (Banco Agrícola) has been charged with the preparation of the exhibits.

HONORS FOR SENATOR ROOT.

The executive officers of the Pan American Union extend sincere felicitations to Hon. Elihu Root upon the signal distinction of receiving the Nobel Peace Prize for 1912 at Christiania. It is an appropriate coincidence that on the same day should come the announcement of his election as arbitrator of the British, French, and Spanish claims against Portugal. This double honor as a worker in the cause of international peace is fully earned. Senator Root has been conspicuous as a factor for establishing a closer understanding between the peoples of the world from the beginning of his career as a national official. While this award is bestowed upon him particularly for his efforts in the pacification of the Philippines and Cuba, and in the handling of the American-Japanese dispute, still his efforts in the cause of better understanding and world peace have known wider fields. His tour of South and Central America was distinctly a peacemaking errand which resulted in the material strengthening of the friendly ties between the nations of the Western Hemisphere. Both as Secretary of State and as Senator Mr. Root has stood for the highest ideal of internationalism and international peace.

ILLINOIS MANUFACTURERS TO VISIT SOUTH AMERICA.

The Illinois Manufacturers' Association is to be congratulated upon the organization of a great South American excursion which will sail from New York Saturday, February 6, 1914, on a 64-day cruise down the east coast of South America to Buenos Aires, the capital of Argentina, and return. The itinerary will include stops at Barbados. West Indies; Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos, Brazil; Montevideo, Uruguay; and, finally, Buenos Aires, and return. This party is especially notable in that it will be the largest of its kind which has ever visited South America from the United States, and will include about 120 of the representative business and professional men of Chicago and the central west. This excursion will mark the beginning of a new era of acquaintance and appreciation between the representative men of the United States and those of South America, and is particularly gratifying to the Pan American Union, which has for many years advocated such exchange of visits between the representative men of the American Republics. line with the recent remarkable trip made by the Boston Chamber of



Photograph by Harris-Ewing.

HON. JAMES M. SULLIVAN,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Dominican Republic.

Commerce, although larger in numbers, and is a positive evidence of the growth of interest throughout the United States in everything pertaining to South America. It is to be hoped that following the example of Boston and Chicago similar excursions will be planned by the other large cities of the United States. In connection with the proposed tour, the director general addressed a dinner of the association at Chicago on December 3, outlining the advantages of such a trip and offering the cooperation of the Pan American Union.

THE UNITED STATES MINISTER TO THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

James M. Sullivan, the new United States minister to the Dominican Republic is a native of Killarney, Ireland, where he was born in 1873. His parents came to the United States when the subject of this sketch was a child and settled in New York, where young Sullivan had the advantages of the excellent schools of the metropolis. After receiving a public school education he entered Yale University and was graduated in 1902 with the degree of LL.B.; he first practiced his profession in Connecticut, but four years later removed to his home city of New York, where he has built up an extensive legal practice. This he relinquished in August last to take up the duties of representing the United States in the Dominican Republic.

ATTENTION OF SOUTH AMERICAN PRESS TO VISITORS.

The abundant attention which the leading newspapers and magazines of South America are giving in their columns to Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who is traveling through that country, and the special consideration which the press showed to Hon. Robert Bacon, who has but recently returned from a lecture tour in many of the capitals of the southern continent, are gratifying manifestations of the interest which the visitors attracted by their presence. Practically all the pictorial magazines from the cities of South America contain numerous illustrations and special articles describing the visitors, their distinguished careers, and show them as they journey from point to point enjoying the boundless hospitality and many courtesies bestowed upon them by their gracious hosts. This considerate attention from the press can not but serve to emphasize the importance and the benefits of such visits in promoting better understanding and more cordial relations between the American republics. The visits, however, reach their highest point of efficiency when they are reciprocated and representative men from South America travel to these shores, as in the case of the memorable visit of Dr. Lauro S. Müller, the secretary of foreign affairs of Brazil, and the proposed visit of Dr. Benito Villanueva, of Argentina.



Photograph by Harris-Ewing.

 ${\rm Hon.~John~EWING,}$ Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Honduras.

DEATH OF LIEUT. COL. GAILLARD.

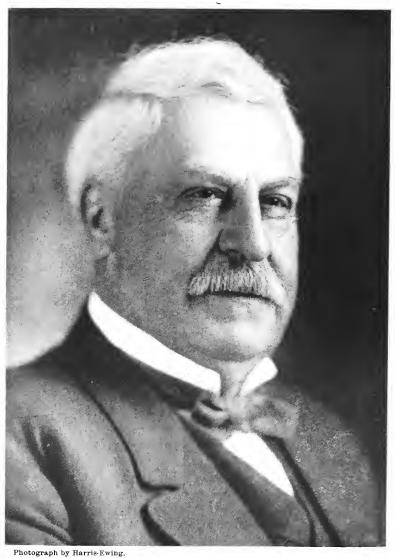
The Bulletin of the Pan American Union pays a word of respect and tribute to the memory of the late Lieut. Col. David du Bose Gaillard, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, whose services as engineer contributed much to the successful culmination of the great engineering feat involved in the Culebra cut. The constant strain of seven years' arduous labor in tropical climate at the Canal Zone, together with his untiring zeal and enthusiasm to make a record in the work assigned him, had its telling effect upon the health of Col. Gaillard. He had seen his work and hopes all but completed and realized when he was compelled to return to the United States and seek medical treatment. It was indeed the grim irony of fate that when the cut was flooded by the blasting of Gamboa, one of the final stages in the work at the big ditch, Lieut. Col. Gaillard was rapidly sinking in the hospital. His demise occurred on December 5, and was a heavy blow to all those familiar with the man and the obstacles he overcame in his labors.

SOCIETY FOR JUDICIAL SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES.

The fourth national conference of the American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes was held December 4-6, 1913, at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C. A notable array of speakers addressed the various sessions of the congress, which probably was one of the most successful it has yet held. Many of the illuminating discourses delivered attracted special attention and provoked interesting discussions. Hon. Joseph H. Choate presided at the first session; the other three meetings were presided over by Jackson H. Ralston, Hon, Simeon E. Baldwin, and Hon, Henry B. F. Macfarland, respectively. The conference was brought to a close with a banquet on the evening of December 6, at which a number of appropriate addresses were pronounced. Among the speakers at the dinner were Dr. David Jayne Hill, former United States Ambassador to Germany; Mr. Justice William Renwick Riddell, of the Kings Bench Division, High Court of Justice, Ontario; John Barrett, director general of the Pan American Union; and Hon. James Brown Scott, of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE COSMOPOLITAN CLUB.

The director general of the Pan American Union takes this opportunity of expressing his pleasure at the interesting evening he spent with the Intercollegiate Cosmopolitan Club of New York City, as principal speaker at one of the Sunday night suppers, November 30, 1913. That organization is now enjoying the third annual series



HON. WILLIAM HAYNE LEAVELL,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Guatemala.

of these Sunday evening addresses which mark one of its main activities. The gatherings are held at the attractive quarters of the club, 554 West One hundred and fourteenth Street, and an open invitation is extended to all the foreign students of the city and their friends. The general theme set for this year's discussion is "Modern questions in international politics," and prominent authorities are invited to discuss the various questions. In this manner the members are kept well posted and informed on international questions, while the spirit of good fellowship and democratic sociability which characterize the evenings tend to strengthen ties of international friendship, better acquaintance, and understanding.

THE UNITED STATES MINISTER TO HAITI.

Madison Roswell Smith, of Farmington, Missouri, who in August last was appointed United States minister to Haiti, is a newspaper owner and editor whose career has been a most successful one. He was born in Glenallen, State of Missouri, in 1850, and was graduated from Central College, of that State, after which he taught school for several years. Like many men of mark, he used his spare time in studying for the legal profession, and in 1874 he was admitted to the bar of Missouri and began practice in his home town. He gradually became prominent in the profession and was elected prosecuting attorney of Bollinger County, holding the position for several years, when he became a member of the State senate and rendered important services in the enactment of much needed legislation. Later Mr. Smith became a reporter in St. Louis for the court of appeals and finally entered journalism; then he was elected to the Sixtieth United States Congress, where he remained from 1907 to 1909. His many years of public work will serve him well in his new position as a member of the diplomatic service of his country.

TRIBUTE FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL RECORD.

In the November issue of the Architectural Record, one of the leading magazines of its character published in this country, there appears an article on the Pan American Union building, profusely illustrated and presenting a careful analysis of the architectural and decorative features of the building. The article is by C. Matlack Price, one of the editors, and is perhaps the first extensive study of the history and construction of the Pan American Union building, its Annex and gardens, from preliminary and tentative stages to the completed structures. Though the subject is treated from the standpoint of a master architect it is presented in an interesting manner and is devoid of abstract technical discussions. Elsewhere in this issue we are pleased to review the article at greater length, and, through the courtesy of the Architectural Record, to make use of

several of their attractive illustrations. In view of the standing which that magazine occupies in the architectural world and in consideration of Mr. Price's position as a student of the art of designing and construction, the executive officials of the Pan American Union value highly the complimentary references made by the writer, while the laudatory notices on the beauty and artistic phases of the Pan American Union building must be a matter of satisfaction to Messrs. Kelsey & Crét, the architects, and Norcross Bros., the builders.

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF HISTORY AT BRAZIL.

The First National Congress of History in Brazil will be held under the auspices of the Brazilian Historical and Geographical Institute at Rio de Janeiro, September 7–16, 1914. Preparations for this gathering are rapidly progressing, and it is expected that the leading authorities, scholars, and students of that country will participate in the deliberations and by their work lay the foundations for a general congress of this character embracing all the countries of the American continent. The President of Brazil, the vice president, and the secretary of foreign relations will serve as honorary presidents. The executive officers are Dr. B. F. Ramiz Galvão, president, and Sr. Max Fleiuss, secretary general.

THE CENTURY CLUB OF ROCKFORD, ILL.

The Century Club of Rockford, Ill., an organization composed of the prominent women of that city, has recently issued a year-book for 1913-14, containing the program of its educational work for the current season. It is gratifying to the Director General, who is especially interested in organizations of this character, and to the Pan American Union, to note that the course of studies is to be devoted entirely to Latin America. An excellent program has been arranged embracing a thorough and comprehensive list of subjects. among which are Panama, Through the Canal; Bolivia, the Switzerland of America; Brazil, the Boundless; Art, Letters, and Music of Latin America; Great Men; Central America, etc. The ladies of the Century Club are to be congratulated on their choice of subject for this year, and can be assured of many hours of entertaining and interesting study. They have set a good example for starting similar clubs throughout the country. The officers of the Century Club are president, Mrs. Taylor; first vice president, Mrs. Helm; second vice president, Mrs. Ellis; recording secretary-treasurer, Miss Free; corresponding secretary, Miss Taylor; orthoëpist, Miss Dickerman; program committee, Mrs. Ells, Miss Free, Miss Dickerman, and Mrs. Dobson.

A WORD OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

The Pan American Union is constantly receiving communications from all parts of the United States and foreign lands, expressing thanks for the information which it furnishes. These are seldom published, but now and then one is particularly worthy of reproduction. For that reason we quote the words of Mr. W. S. Leeky, secretary Congrès Géologique International, Ottawa, Canada, contained in letter of November 11, 1913, addressed to the Director General.

The executive committee of the Twelfth International Geological Congress desire to express to you their appreciation of the assistance rendered them by your bureau in gathering information relative to the world's coal resources. Your scientific staff was able to help materially in the matter of the coal reserves of the South American Republics, and their services were given most courteously.

THE UNITED STATES MINISTER TO VENEZUELA.

Preston McGoodwin is one of the younger members of the Diplomatic Service of the United States, having been born in Princeton, Kentucky, in 1880. Journalism is the route which he traversed to the high position of United States minister to Venezuela. As a youth he received his education in the public schools of his native State, and was graduated from Central University (Kentucky) in 1899 with the degree of A. M. Having a leaning toward journalism, he soon found employment on Kentucky journals; later he was engaged in various capacities on newspapers in Ohio, Missouri, and Oklahoma. In 1910 he became managing editor of the Oklahoman, in which position he rendered conspicuous services for several years prior to his selection for the diplomatic post at Caracas. As a writer his work is forceful and progressive and he has done much toward the building up of the new country and new State of Oklahoma.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

In a communication received from the International Bureau of Central America the Pan American Union is informed that in accordance with the constitutional provisions of that organization the following change of officers has occurred: Señor Don Carlos Lara, of Costa Rica, president, succeeds Dr. Don Rafael Meza, of Salvador; and Señor Licenciado José Pinto, of Guatemala, assumes the duties of treasurer for another term. The Pan American Union congratulates the newly-elected officials and wishes them success in their positions.

ANNUAL REPORT OF RECEIVER GENERAL WALTER W. VICK.

Various advices received by the director general from Hon. Walker W. Vick, general receiver of Dominican customs, indicate that his annual report, which will soon be off the press, will be one of unusual



Photograph by Harris-Ewing.

 ${\bf HON.\ RICHARD\ L.\ METCALFE},$ Head of the Department of Civil Administration, Ancon, Canal Zone, Isthmus of Panama

interest. The progress of that country during the year was satisfactory in many ways, considering some unusual conditions, but despite these circumstances the country made even more favorable advances than in previous years. During the month of August, 1913, the first month of the new convention year, Mr. Vick states that the gross collections of \$341,618.03 represent an increase of \$52,000 over the corresponding month of 1912, and that the returns from Santo Domingo, through November, reveal a surplus of \$112,000 over the corresponding period of last year. In concluding his annual report, the general receiver makes the following optimistic statement as to the future prosperity of the Republic:

The vista of the future is tinctured with brightness, when frank cooperation and harmony of action exists, as the natural resources of the Dominican Republic are almost without parallel. The means of stimulation of achievement, the life-giving and building results, rests mainly with the Dominican people themselves. An All-Wise Providence has blessed them; they are rich in historic lore, and by progressive and sympathetic development can bring to a realization that degree of success and prosperity which should attend them. The general receiver pledges his administration to labor earnestly in the field of beneficial achievement to the Dominican Republic in accordance with the obligations of his post, and feels confident and optimistic of the future if the receivership is given the unqualified and substantial support of the Government of Santo Domingo. * * *

IMPROVED STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO BRAZIL.

Indications of the increased travel between North and South America and the necessity for adequate shipping facilities are reflected in the new steamship lines which are continually being established between these points. One of the latest services to be inaugurated is that of the United States & Brazil Steamship Line, of 27 William Street, New York. This company purposes to maintain a regular monthly service of fast steamers between New York, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos, Brazil. The vessels will call at other Brazilian ports when sufficient cargo offers. The ships will register under the United States flag, and already several sailings have been made. Rates of freight and further particulars regarding the service can be secured by addressing Mr. A. R. Lewis, agent.

AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

The tenth annual meeting of the American Political Science Association, which was held at the Shoreham Hotel Tuesday, December 30, 1913, to Thursday, January 1, 1914, proved an important gathering of prominent educators and authorities on matters pertaining to political science, international law, and diplomacy. Joint sessions with the American Association for Labor Legislation were arranged, and numerous interesting subjects dealing with the individual and state, the philosophy of labor legislation, political theories, congres-

sional procedure, engaged the thought and consideration of the delegates present. The officers of the association include Westel W. Willoughby, Johns Hopkins University, president; Adam Shortt, Ottawa, Canada, first vice president; Frederick A. Cleveland, Washington, D. C., second vice president; C. E. Merriam, University of Chicago, third vice president; and W. F. Dodd, University of Illinois, secretary and treasurer.

THE UNITED STATES MINISTER TO GUATEMALA.

The appointment of the Rev. William Hayne Leavell, D. D., of Carrollton, Mississippi, to the post of American minister to Guatemala seems to have pleased the people of that country, as the press of the capital city is loud in its praises of the new minister, who arrived at his post some weeks ago and who has been received by the President of Guatemala. Dr. Leavell was born in Newberry district. South Carolina, in 1850, and was educated at Newberry College and at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. Graduating from the latter institution in 1870, he was shortly thereafter ordained to the ministry. From this time onward the work of teaching and preaching the gospel has occupied his attention. He has been pastor of many prominent and influential congregations, such as those at Jackson, Mississippi; Manchester, New Hampshire; Boston, Massachusetts: Houston, Texas, and various other places. In 1905 Dr. Leavell retired from the ministry to devote his attention to deeper study of public questions. In this direction his attainments attracted wide interest as well as many calls for lectures and discussions before leading institutions of the country.

ANGLO-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

The organization of the Anglo-American Exposition, which will be held from May to October, 1914, in London, under distinguished patronage, is progressing in a gratifying manner. In an announcement recently received by the BULLETIN the object and purpose of this exposition are given as follows:

* * to celebrate the centenary of peace and progress in the arts, sciences, and industries of the United States of America and the British Empire. This purpose is one of exceptional significance; for it is not the signing of the Treaty of Ghent alone that both nations will unite in celebrating, but also the development and spread among the masses of the people of both countries of that spirit of mutual understanding and good will which makes the idea of armed conflict between them as abhorrent as its existence is unthinkable.

The director general of the exposition is Imre Kiralfy, with general offices at Shepherd's Bush, London. The American executive offices are located in the Woolworth Building, New York City. The American vice presidents over whose signature the above announcement was issued include such notable men as Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler,

president Columbia University; Hon. Joseph H. Choate, formerly ambassador to the Court of St. James; James B. Forgan, president First National Bank of Chicago; Hon. David R. Francis, president recent International Exposition, St. Louis, Missouri; Alba B. Johnson, president Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Dr. Abbott L. Lowell, president Harvard University; and Samuel Mather, of Cleveland, Ohio.

HON. CHARLES D. WHITE, RETIRING U. S. MINISTER TO HONDURAS.

In commenting upon the cordial receptions which have been accorded the newly accredited diplomats at the Latin American posts there is a corresponding satisfaction in calling attention to the services rendered by the retiring ministers. In nearly all of the capitals to which new designations have been made farewell dinners were tendered in honor of the departing diplomats, at which warm expressions of friendship and courtesy were voiced. Equally responsive was the press of the various countries, as evidenced by the following statement, which appeared in El Nuevo Tiempo, of Tegucigalpa, Honduras, in its issue of October 26, 1913, apropos the departure of Hon. Charles D. White, the retiring envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Honduras:

His Excellency Charles D. White, the American minister, is about to leave for his country.

The high qualifications and the rare tact with which he has fulfilled in this Republic the mission of peace and cordiality that his Government intrusted to him occasion this Government and the society of Honduras to witness with regret the departure of so distinguished a diplomat, who is an honor to his country and a bright light of American diplomacy.

Upon departing from this country Mr. White may carry with him the conviction that he leaves behind him the best remembrances and the sincerest appreciation not only among the individuals of the Government but of the society, which from the first moment have known how to value the singular merits that grace him.

NEW TRAVEL RATE TO SOUTH AMERICA.

The Lamport & Holt Line, through their agents, Busk & Daniels, 301 Produce Exchange, New York City, make an announcement which should have a beneficial effect upon travel to South America. After January 1, they will quote a price for a tour around South America, from New York down the east coast, over the Andes, up the west coast, across the Isthmus of Panama, and back to New York, covering all of the Atlantic and Pacific coast countries of South America, for \$450. This figure is so reasonable that it certainly ought to be attractive, for there is no part of the world where the traveler can see more for that amount of money expended in steamship and rail-way transportation.



THE SOUTH AMERICAN COMMISSIONERS OF THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AT THE CARACAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DURING THE VISIT TO VENEZUELA, OCTOBER 31 NOVEMBER 2, 1913.

Seated, from left to right; Sr. Don David T. Pardo, director Caracas Chamb v of Commerce; Captain B. F. Hutchinson, United States scom cruiser Braningham; Hon. Preston Medoodwin, United States an Garacas; Mr. Felix Martinez, commission v general, exposition commission to South America; Sr. Don Leopoldo de Rojas, president Chamber of Commerce; and Sr. Don Rafael Travieso, vice president Chamber of Commerce. Standing, left to right, Sr. Don J. M. Herrera Mendoza, director Chamber of Commerce: Sr. Don Rudolf Dolge: Mr. D. J. Livelv. exposition commissioner: Sr. Don A. Schreier, director Chamber of Commerce: Sr. Don J. M. Diaz, director Chamber of Commerce: Sr. Don J. M. Diaz, director Chamber of Commerce: Mr. W. J. Barr, exposition commissioner, and Sr. Don J. Padrón Ustariz, secretary Chamber of Commerce.

PROGRESS OF PORTO RICA IN 1913.

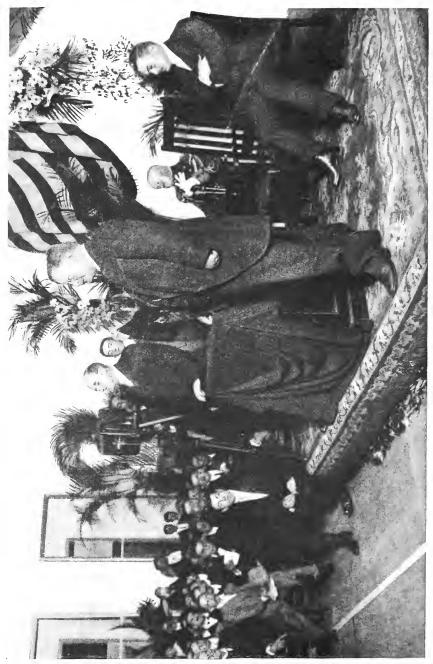
The remarkable progress which the Island of Porto Rica has enjoved during the year 1913, together with a statement of the spontaneous development of its material and physical resources during the past 15 years, are contained in an interesting volume issued by the Bureau of Insular Affairs embodying the reports of the governor and other officials for the fiscal year just ended. The report shows that since 1901 the total foreign commerce of the island has increased nearly 500 per cent, in round numbers, the exports growing from 81/2 millions to 49 millions; the imports from less than 9 to nearly 37 millions; while the balance of trade, adverse in 1901 by a small amount, is now more than 12 millions annually in its favor. Sugar still continues to be the chief factor of exportation though coffee growing has shown a surprisingly rapid increase. The foundation of a diversified agriculture has been laid and already oranges, pineapples, grapefruit, and other fruits form considerable items in the exports figures. The development along educational and industrial lines and in public improvements are in keeping with the general progress of the island. This is well summarized in the words of Governor Colton, who states that the closing year of his administration "has been one of marked development, with industries more productive than ever before, and willing labor closely employed under improving conditions."

"FLYING" AND LATIN AMERICA.

The Pan American Union congratulates the editors of the magazine called "Flying," of New York City, for the work it is accomplishing in presenting an interesting monthly summary of the progress of aeronautics throughout the world. In line with its policy to encourage scientific research and to develop aeronautics both as a sport and as a substantial basis for commercial and industrial purposes, it is making arrangements to publish, during the coming year, a series of articles outlining what the aeroplane can do for each of the Latin American countries. In referring to the aeronautical development in the countries of Central and South America, Henry Woodhouse, the managing editor, writes:

The movement to introduce aeronautics in South and Central America has now developed to the point where it will take care of itself practically except in the matter of promoting the employment of air craft for commercial purposes. This we can do through Flying, the Aero Club of America, and its 27 affiliated aero clubs. We expect that a number of aero clubs will be organized in the leading Latin American countries before long, which will take care of developing aeronautics.

As the countries of Latin America have always evinced an interest in aeronautics, and many of the world's great and daring aviators are



Scaled behind Mr. Roo evell is Hon. Edwin V. Morgan, Unifed States Ambassador at Rio. Mr. Myron A. Clark, National Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. for Brazil, is introducing the speaker. COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT DELIVERING AN APPRESS BEFORE THE Y. M. C. A. AT RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL.

sons of Latin America, there is no doubt that this announcement of Flying will be received with satisfaction by the followers of aerial navigation and welcomed by the numerous aero clubs already flourishing in the principal cities of Central and South America.

AMERICA'S FOUR HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INTRODUCTION OF CHOCOLATE.

The year 1913 has great significance in the world's history. Much that is noteworthy falls on that date. It is a year of many anniversaries. Among those of minor but still of noteworthy significance is the interesting fact that it is the quarter centenary of the introduction of chocolate into Europe, which took place in 1513. Chocolate, the favorite drink of the natives of Mexico, offered to Cortez as a token of hospitality when he first entered the Aztec Kingdom, has played a worthy part in the history of the modern world. By Cortez and his followers chocolate was very soon introduced into Spain and its use spread throughout Europe. It made enemies, as did tobacco, but in spite of opposition from even the scientists of the time, the drink increased in popularity so that to-day this great American product has a recognized place in the dietary of the world.

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE.

A congress of the commercial bodies of the Pacific coast of the United States to consider the changes in transportation and industry, which promise to follow the completion of the Panama Canal, will be held in Eureka, California, during August, 1914. The tentative program just issued contains the consideration of a number of important questions affecting the future trade and transportation problems of that section of the country with the countries of Latin America, Europe, and the Orient. Many men of affairs have pledged attendance and participation in the deliberations of this gathering. Eureka, where the congress will be held, has now under construction great jetties which will enable Humboldt Bay to profit in fullest measure by the traffic to be created by the Panama Canal. Further information may be obtained by addressing either William S. Clark, chairman, or Rufus R. Wilson, secretary, of the promotion and development committee, Humboldt Chamber of Commerce, Eureka. California.



PAN AMERICA IN THE MAGAZINES "" "

The Pan American Union and its annex, by C. Matlack Price, in the Architectural Record for November, might be most appropriately termed the history of this wonderful building and its surroundings. It is the first article appearing to date thoroughly descriptive of the Pan American Union's new and elaborate home, and the many illustrations are of unusual interest, showing as they do preliminary



Courtesy of The Architectural Record. New York.

THE CURVE OF THE ENTRANCE DRIVE.

and completion stages of the building, as well as details and model studies.

The writer begins the article by giving a brief outline of the work of the Pan American Union, and then turns to the subject of the architectural rather than the diplomatic aspects of the organization. Before taking up purely architectural questions, however. Pricesays that the total cost of grounds and buildings approximates \$1,000,000, three-quarters of which was given by Andrew Carnegie and the remainder by the American Republics.

The design of the building is the result of competition, and from 78 projects which

the jury of award found worthy of serious consideration, the award was made to Messrs. Albert Kelsey and Paul P. Cret (associated); both of whom the writer gives unstinted praise. Then follows a general outline of the architectural intentions, in which is quoted the able exposition by Director General Barrett in his carefully prepared volume The Pan American Union. This is followed by a series of pictures and diagrams outlining the plans as they were evolved by the architects, the several preliminary drawings by Mr. Cret indicating a gradual growing of ideas into a wonderful combination of beauty and utility. Numbers of sculptors and craftsmen who contributed more or less to the work, and by their advice and criticism aided materially in construction and design, are given due credit. Former Secretary of State Root is praised, while to

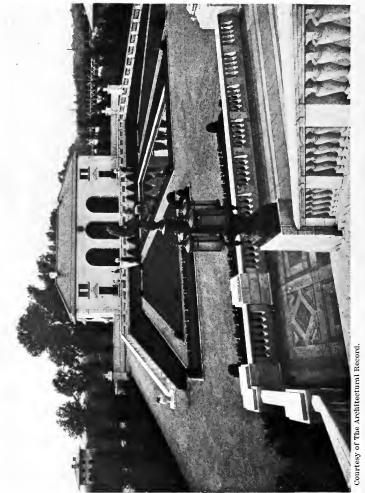


LOOKING OUT FROM THE TERRACE, PAN AMERICAN UNION BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C. The entire expression achieved in the approach to the building is one of accessibility.



THE APPROACH, PAN AMERICAN UNION BUILDING.

"As opposed to the shut-in effect which would have resulted from the adoption of a monumental fence, here is an inviting effect of openness in the sweeping curve of the driveway." (From the Architectural Record, November, 1913.)



THE PAN AMERICAN ANNEX, AS SEEN ACROSS THE BLUE AZTEC GARDEN, FROM THE UPPER STAIR LANDING AT THE REAR OF THE MAIN BUILDING,



Courtesy of The Architectural Record.

DETAIL OF TILE WORK IN THE LOGGIA OF THE PAN AMERICAN ANNEX.

Director General Barrett "is due the most credit of all for his constant helpfulness and eager interest in every detail. Many midnight conferences were held with him, many trips of investigation made with him."

In detailing future plans the writer says that Director General Barrett has entered into a permanent agreement with Mr. Kelsey whereby the latter remains in charge of the buildings and grounds. New work, restorations, refurnishings, decorations, and in fact all matters pertaining to the physical welfare of the property, are now in his charge. According to the writer, the gardening about the building is only just begun; the grand divisions have been fixed, the gravel surfaces are complete, but the planting still requires much attention. The blue Aztec garden is to the carried out more fully in fanciful ideas; the garden pottery, now far too Italianized in suggestion, is to be replaced by blue and yellow and lavender, molded in aboriginal shapes. The entire scheme, now so unique, will be carried out in more characteristic detail, and the whole will be one of the most remarkable properties in the world.

The writer quotes former Ambassador Bryce, of Great Britain, who said: "The Pan American Building seems to me to be one of the most finished and graceful and happily conceived and executed buildings that has been erected anywhere within the last 30 or 40 years." Mr. Carnegie is also quoted as saying in reference to the same subject, that it is "the most beautiful in the world after the Taj Mahal." Those of us who have been privileged to look upon the famous marble palace on the Jumna will certainly agree with Mr. Carnegie that no building approaches it so closely in general outline and similarity of detail as does the Pan American Union Building, which, as the present article points out, is to become yet more artistic and almost a rival of India's most beautiful edifice.

The Balboa Folder.—One of the most beautiful, as well as highly elaborate, works of art is the advanced folder of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, a copy of which was recently received by the Monthly Bulletin. The illustrations in this publication depict everyday life and objects in California and San Francisco; and of course such subjects as the Golden Gate, Chinatown, Seal Rocks, Cliff House, Mount Shasta, Mirror Lake, and scores of other wonders come in for attention. Most all of these pictures are reproductions of oil paintings made from photographs, and the brilliant colorings and sharp contrasts form a most pleasing picture and cause the reader to give more than passing notice to the great scenes represented.

The area set apart for this world exposition covers approximately 625 acres, and for nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles the site fronts on San Francisco Bay. The average depth of the site is about half a mile, the whole forming a most admirable area, where representatives of all civilized



PATIO IN THE GENERAL RECEIVER'S HEADQUARTER'S AT SANTO DOMINGO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

nations of the earth will gather and display tokens of their progress and handiwork.

The exposition will be divided into three general divisions, the central stage being assigned to that of exhibits, while the flanking divisions will be devoted to amusement features, restaurants, etc., and to national, State, and foreign buildings, respectively.

In fulfilling the purposes of the division of exhibits, 11 palaces are now in course of construction at a total cost of about \$12,000,000. Each palace will be devoted to the demonstration of a given topic; for example, machinery, transportation, agriculture, etc. All exhibits will be in competition and subject to review by the international jury of awards, a body which will determine the granting of appropriate medals and awards.

The exposition authorities now have in press 1,000,000 copies in English of this beautiful folder; and translations are being made abroad in the atmosphere of the several countries for editions in 14 foreign languages. Spanish, Portuguese, and French are included, of course, and all of these, as well as the English copies, will be available within a short time.

The Mines of Peru is the title of a short article appearing in the Mining Journal (London) September 27. The writer says that gold is abundant in Peru, although no large mines are at present in operation, owing to difficulty of access and lack of water. Many other mineral products are found in the Republic, and silver is more largely mined than in any other South American country.

On Landslides, by Vaughan Cornish, D. Sc., in the Engineer (London) October 17, discusses the upheavals that have taken place in Culubra Cut of the Panama Canal. The subject is interestingly treated and should be read by engineers, who have been puzzled at the vast size of the Culebra slides, some of which have covered about 75 acres in area.

Railway Development in the South, has reference to the Southern Railway of Peru, and appears in the West Coast Leader (of Lima) under date of October 9. The article discusses the various routes existing and planned, and a white-and-black map indicates the routes in detail.

Through Latin Lands, by Peter MacQueen, in the October number of the National Magazine, takes up sights as well as impressions formed by the writer, who followed in the wake of the Boston Chamber of Commerce party through South America.

Latin American Railways, Present and Projected, by Wilfred H. Schoff, in the October number of the Bulletin of the Geographic Society of Philadelphia, forms the subject of an article, while several excellent photographs reproduced add interest to the story.

The Panama-Pacific Exposition, by A. H. Markwart, assistant director of works, in the Engineering News of November 6, deals



According to a report from United States Consul Haeberle, through whose courtesy the BULLETIN reproduces the picture above, this English school succeeded the agricultural school in Siguatepeque, and is under the management of a North American. The study of English is taught, and the enrollment has increased from 8 to 24 pupils since February, 1913, with indications of a still greater attendance next year. The Government of Honduras manifests an interest in such educational work.

with the site, planning, decoration, and the architectural and engineering design of the buildings. Two illustrations show the progress that has been made since the site was first selected and as it looks at the present time. Numerous other pictures and diagrams describe the work of getting the great exposition ready for the visitors.

Japan and Panama, by Count Shigenobu Okuma, is the title of an interesting article in the November 6 number of the Independent. Count Okuma is the only "grand old man" of Japan now living, who ranks with Bismarck, Gladstone, Li Hung Chang, and Ito, and his contribution is a most timely article. The mind of this old statesman is said to be "international," and his deep learning and wide outlook on world affairs cause his writings to be most interesting, as well as widely read. His story about Panama and world commerce reflects Japanese opinion and sentiment in general.

Van Horne and His Cuban Railway, by C. Lintern Sibley, in the September Canadian Magazine (Toronto), tells of this master builder and some of his great triumphs. Such articles should act as an inspiration to young men, for few persons have developed vaster areas than those that have come under the influence and dominion

of this great builder.

The Lesson of Canal Zone Sanitation, by J. S. Lankford, M. D., in the September number of Popular Science Monthly, is a tribute to the work of the scientists and engineers at Panama; and in the writer's words, their services have been "a glorious triumph of scientific sanitation and a great lesson to all nations and peoples down the centuries."

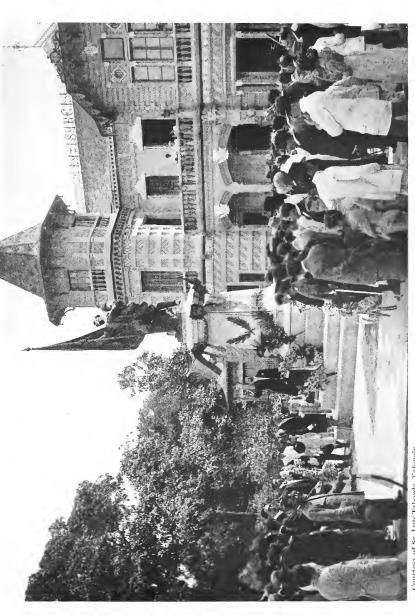
Peru To-day is the subject under which Harry Lawrence has contributed to the columns of The South American (of New York) a series of articles. In the October 15 issue of this magazine Mr. Lawrence gives a brief historical sketch of the country from the days of the Incas, and a description of ports, inland cities, and natural resources of the Republic. Eight illustrations add materially to the well-written text.

A Few Hints on Cane Agriculture in Porto Rico, by Thos. H. Lougher, in the October number of the International Sugar Journal (London), is a descriptive article dealing with a most important branch of agriculture. Either to the specialist or to the layman a perusal of the article will prove interesting.

Some of Our Food Fishes, by J. Rodway, in the September issue of the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of British Guiana (Demerara), deals with the important question of food from the seas and rivers, and should prove of especial value to those interested in

the subject of food supply.

The Proper Diet in the Tropics, by Allan Eustis, M. D., in the American Journal of Tropical Diseases (New Orleans), is a most timely contribution by a physician who has made a special study of



Courtesy of Sr. Luis Taborda, Valencia,

The celebration of the first contenary of the battle of Barbala in which Girardot lost his life witnessed the formal dedication of this monument, Gen. J. A. Martinez Mendez, President of the State of Carabobo, who decreed the erection of the statue, also presented a beautiful wreath at the evenonics in memory of Girardot, one of the illustrious beroes of Venezuelan independence. DEDICATION OF THE STATUE OF COL. ATANASIO GIRARDOT IN "PASEO CAMORUTO," VALENCIA, VENEZUELA.

the subject. Now that people are rapidly developing tropical sections all over the world, any light thrown on the best means of safe-guarding life and improving living conditions is welcomed and

appreciated.

Placer Mining on the Cauca River in Colombia, by William F. Ward, is an important article appearing in the columns of the West Coast Leader (Lima), of October 9. The author wrote the article for the Mexican Mining Journal, but owing to its importance and merit it has been copied in the Peruvian journal as noted.

The Port of Santos forms the subject of an illustrated article in the October 4 number of Shipping Illustrated (New York). The water front as shown by the picture of 1882 could scarcely be taken for the port as it appears to-day with all modern improvements and fine

buildings.

Mercurio (of Barcelona), under date of August 7, publishes an Argentina number, showing by many pages of text and numerous photographic reproductions the progress of the country. It is splendidly prepared and will attract attention wherever it is received, containing a vast deal of information and useful data recently compiled.

El Progreso del Peru en 1912 is the title of a contribution by Sr. Don Federico A. Pezet, minister of Peru to the United States, to the columns of America e Industrias Americanas (New York) for October. Minister Pazet reviews the commercial and industrial progress made during this period and has very optimistic views as to future development of his country, which will be materially affected by the opening of the Panama Canal.

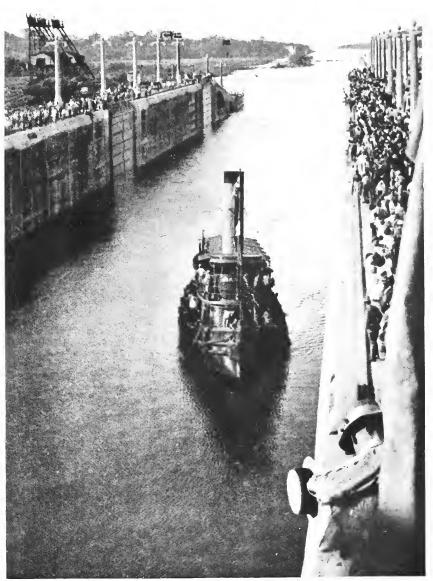
Port of Seattle Getting Ready for the Panama Canal is the subject to which the Pacific Marine Review (of San Francisco) devotes several pages of its October number. The vast works and industries are described and numerous illustrations and drawings show a wonderful degree of progressiveness of this Pacific city.

Present and Future Position of the Rubber Plantation Industry, by W. F. de B. Maclaren, in the October 18 issue of the India Rubber Journal (London), covers several pages and deals entertainingly with the rubber question.

Diario Autentico del Sitio de la Habana is the title of an article dealing with the history of Habana, appearing in the last issue of the Revista Bimestre Cubana, of Habana.

Under the head of mining matters the Cuban Review for September devotes several pages to a description of the vast ore deposits of that Republic. The article states that 500,000,000 tons of various ores are available without tunneling or shafting.

Brazilian Diamond Industry forms the subject of an article in the October 15 number of the Mining Journal (London). The same methods, states this authority, are employed as were popular in California gold diggings: that of washing and sifting the sand



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood.

THE "GATUN," THE FIRST VESSEL TO PASS THROUGH THE GATUN LOCKS SEPTEMBER $26,\ 1913.$

gravel. The monthly exportations amount to something like \$150,000.

Effect of the New Tariff on Beef Situation, in the National Provisioner (of Chicago) for October 18, discusses the matter and tells what experts think of the various provisions of the tariff, etc.

Improvements in Buenos Aires forms the subject of an article in Shipping Illustrated (New York) for October 18. Work on the new dock extensions are being steadily pushed, and the contract calls for their completion within five years. The contract is in the hands of Walker & Sons (Ltd.), of London.

Lactuario de Maracay (Maracay Creamery) is the title of a descriptive article in the September number of Revista Tecnica del Ministerio de Obras Publicas, of Caracas. This new enterprise is housed in a fine building, and the illustrations of exterior and interior indicate that Maracay has one of the most modern creameries. Its products are in great demand, although the enterprise was started only about six months ago.

La vicuña is the title of a monograph which appears in the September number of La Riqueza Agricola, of Lima. This important paper was prepared by Sr. Don C. Gutierrez and presented before the Scientific Congress of Chile. It represents serious thought and investigation relative to one of the most ancient beasts of the Andes.

The Story of Para Congress, by a special correspondent of the India Rubber World (New York), November. The September and October numbers of this journal contained brief descriptions of the Congress for the Economic Defense of the Amazon. In this paper the writer gives details of the proceedings of the congress, as well as including with the text a number of highly interesting pictures.

Zig-Zag, of Santiago, Chile, in the October 4 issue carries on its front-page cover a colored picture of young ladies of a college in the United States. The students are attired in cap and gown, and the picture forms a pleasing and attractive introduction to this well-known publication.

Central America and the Panama Canal forms the subject matter of an article in October United Empire (London), based on the report of the investigations of the English specialist, Mr. G. T. Milne, who recently spent some time in the countries mentioned.

Evolucion Historica de las Letras Chilenas, by Don Francisco Contreras, in the November issue of Cuba Contemporanea, is an extract from matter which the author is now arranging to publish in book form. As the title indicates, the article deals with the literature of Chile.

Four Hundred Years of Chocolate, by O. W. Wilcox, Ph. D., in the October number of the Tea and Coffee Journal (New York), is a most interesting discussion about one of our national drinks. As is well known, this much-favored article originated in America, and its use did not extend to Europe until about 1513. The article deals with

the scientific investigations as to food properties, consumption, the modern factory, and, together with several illustrations, will appeal to many readers.

The Bureau of Agriculture Banana Collection, by O. W. Barrett, of the United States Department of Agriculture, is the title of an article in the September Philippine Review, in which the writer gives many interesting facts relative to this popular food. He says that the banana is the most widely known of all fruits and is also one of the most nutritious.

Progress in a Colombian Mission, by John A. Jarrett, is an interesting story appearing in the November issue of the Missionary Review (New York and London). Mr. Jarrett, who was one of the founders of missionary work in Peru nearly 20 years ago, has been transferred to the wild regions of Colombia, where he and his wife are, according to the story, doing splendid work. In connection with caring for the sick they have a stereoptican and slides, and thus attract hundreds of people to their services day and night.

Shoe and Leather Trade Possibilities in South America, in the November issue of the Shoe and Leather Reporter (Boston), is composed of a series of business talks by various members of the fraternity. The editor of this journal recently visited South America with the Boston Chamber of Commerce party, and his observations were especially directed to the possibilities of extending the shoe business in that part of the world, and which were told to the Leather Association by the returned traveler.

To the Great Falls of Guiana and Beyond, by Henry Edward Crampton, Ph. D., in November Harper's, is an interesting story of a trip to these wonderful falls, which are nearly 800 feet high and situated far back in the jungles on the boundary of Brazil, Venezuela, and Guiana. Those who have heard Dr. Crampton's lecture on the same subject will be pleased to have the article as it appears in magazine form.

Rio de Janeiro Rubber Exhibition, by Miss Edith A. Browne, in the November 8 issue of the India Rubber Journal (London), describes the recent exhibition which took place in the Brazilian capital. The article covers several pages, and will especially appeal to those interested in rubber progress.

Cattle Raising in South America is the title of an illustrated article in the November 15 issue of the South American (New York), in which some interesting facts are given relative to the industry and its possibilities.

The Golden Age in Ecuador, by Prof. Marshall Howard Saville, of Columbia University, New York, in the West Coast Leader (Oct. 30), Lima, Peru, tells of a strange prehistoric people of Ecuador, which has been the study of the distinguished scientist for a number of years.



REPORTS RECEIVED TO DEC. 1, 1913.1

Title.	Date.	Author.	
. ARGENTINA.	1913.		
Map showing location of the several meat-packing houses in Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay. Boletin No. 17, relative to flour industry. Copy of Hiberno-Argentine Review for September, 1913. Bulletin of Public Works of Buenos Aires. Budget for 1914. Annual report for 1912. Pamphlet on the economic situation. Copy of Standard, Oct. 8, 1913, containing article on State and provincial railways.	Sept. 10 Sept. 12 Sept. 20 Sept. 22 Oct. 3 Oct. 4 Oct. 9	R. M. Bartleman, consul general, Buenos Aires. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	
BRAZIL.		•	
Report on vehicles (no market for any kind of vehicles except those of motor power). License for sale of proprietary medicines	Sept. 26 Oct. 2	D. R. Birch, consul, Bahia. Julius G. Lay, consul general,	
Tariff on pharmaceutical products. Water supply of Rio de Janeiro Cattle and beef in Brazil National Rubber Exhibition at Rio de Janeiro.	Oct. 7 Oct. 8 (2)	Rio de Janeiro. Do. Do. Do. Do.	
CHILE.			
Importation of playing cards (duty)	Sept. 10	A. A. Winslow, consul, Val-	
International parcels-post business in Chile Number of shoe factories in Chile, capital, and annual production	Sept 15 Sept. 25	paraiso. Do. Do.	
COLOMBIA.			
Decree No. 98 of 1913, regulating introduction of powder, hunt-	Oct. 15	Isaac A. Manning, consul.	
ing arms, etc. Importation by parcels post not entitled to exemption	Oct. 23 do Oct. 30 do	Do. Do. Do. Do.	
CUBA.		_	
Poultry food (none imported)	Oct. 7	R. E. Holaday, consul, San-	
Motor cars	Oct. 18	tiago. Dean R. Wood, consular agent,	
Prospective organization of American-Cuban fruit growers and shippers. $ \\$	Nov. 5	Nuevitas. J. L. Rogers, consul general, Habana.	
ECUADOR.			
Imports for year 1911 and exports for 1912	Oct. 21	Charles Baker, vice consul	
GUATEMALA.		general, Guayaquil.	
Shoes and leather (duty)	Sept. 27	William Owen, vice and dep- uty consul general, Guate-	
Electric stoves (little market) "Keep dry" cloth for wrapping merchandise for shipping Motor cars. Hardware specialties Annual report on commerce and industry, 1912.	Oct. 16	mala City. Do. Do. Do. Do. Geo. A. Bucklin, consul general, Guatemala City.	
HAITI.			
Cement brick presses (no market)	Sept. 29 Oct. 26	Lemuel W. Livingston, con- sul, Cape Haitien.	
TIGGO OAUGIOIL	, 000. 20	1 20.	

¹ This does not represent a complete list of the reports made by the consular officers in Latin Americas but merely those that are supplied to the Pan American Union as likely to be of service to this institution.

² Undated.

Reports received to Dec. 1, 1913—Continued.

Title.	Date.	Author.
HONDURAS.	1913.	
English school in Siguatepeque	Oct. 8	A. T. Haeberle, consul, Tegu-
Timber from Tegucigalpa. Protecting exporters sending goods by parcel post. Automobiles.	do do Oct. 17	cigalpa. Do. Do. David J. D. Myers, consul,
Caustic soda (no statistics of imports available). Investment opportunities.	do	Puerto Cortes. Do. Do.
MEXICO.		
Method of reenforcing street poles in Oaxaca	Aug. 27 Sept. 22	E.M. Lawton, consul, Oaxaca. A.J. Lespinasse, consul, Frontera.
Declared exports	Oct. 1	Wilbert L. Bonney, consul, San Luis Potosi.
Proposed railway extension into Quintana Roo	Oct. 4	Wilbur T. Gracev, consul,
Furniture (no market)	Oct. 6	Pogreso. Claude E. Guyant, vice con- sul, Ensenada.
Exports and imports from the district	Oct. 7	Marion Letcher, consul, Chi- huahua.
Burial customs	Oct. 29	Clement S. Edwards, consul, Acapulco.
PANAMA.		
Laundry blue		Alban G. Snyder, consul general, Panama.
Coconut industry in Colon district.		James C. Kellogg, consul, Colon.
Foreign commerce of Panama for 1912.	1	Alban G. Snyder, consul general, Panama.
Hard woods of Panama	Oct. 18	James C. Kellogg, consul, Colon.
Trade notes: New line of steamers—Dismantlement of light- house at Colon—Pan American cattle company.	Oct. 28	Do.
PARAGUAY.		
Law publications and prices.	Sept. 25	Cornelius Ferris, jr., consul Asuncion.
PERU.		
Mineral exports from Peru during calendar year 1912 URUGUAY.	Oct. 24	Luther K. Zabriskie, deputy consul, Callao.
New classification for textiles.	Sept. 5	Frederic W. Goding, consul, Montevideo.
Exports for first half of 1913 Bank statement for August, 1913	Sept. 24 Oct. 3	Do. Albert S. Ebert, vice consul, Montevideo.
Establishment of a permanent exposition in the Museum of Manufactures of National School of Commerce.	Oct. 7	Do.
VENEZUELA.		
Meteorites	Sept. 22	Thomas W. Voetter, consul, La Guaira.
Motor trucks (duties) Importation of playing cards. Kitchen cabinets (little market). Motor boats. Incubators and poultry (little interest in incubators). Stoves (few sold). Import duty on shoes, prohibitive	Oct. 4 do	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
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COMMERCE OF CHILE FOR

HE total foreign trade of Chile for the year 1912 amounted to 717,682,728 pesos gold; the imports were 334,454,779 pesos and the exports 383,227,949 pesos. In 1911 the imports were 348,990,354 pesos and the exports 339,409,363 pesos, or a total of 688,399,717 pesos. There was, therefore, a decrease for the year 1912 as compared with the preceding year of 14,535,575 pesos in imports and an increase of 43,818,586 pesos in exports, or a net increase in the year's foreign trade of 29,283,011 pesos.

Estimating the value of the Chilean gold peso at 36.5 cents United States gold (18d. sterling), the foreign trade for the year 1912 would be: Imports, \$122,075,994; exports, \$139,878,201; or a total of \$261,954,195. On the same basis the figures for the year 1911 would be: Imports, \$127,381,479; exports, \$123,884,417; or a total of \$251,265,896.

IMPORTS.

The imports for the years 1909, 1910, 1911, and 1912, by countries of origin, were as follows:

Values in United States gold.

	1909	1910	1911	1912
United Kingdom	\$31,879,259	\$34,340,573	\$40,805,052	\$38,616,886
Germany	22, 646, 662	26, 296, 071	32, 696, 171	33, 189, 070
United Štates		13, 369, 774	15, 775, 969	16, 806, 341
France	5,661,502	7,010,929	6, 931, 714	7, 261, 061
Peru		5, 444, 599	7, 425, 462	4,817,431
Argentina	6,617,546	5,477,808	7, 814, 775	4, 101, 957
India	2,551,507	4,018,250	2, 228, 195	3, 337, 633
Belgium	2,760,717	2, 464, 941	3,856,987	3, 122, 649
Australia	3, 194, 089	2,720,656	2, 210, 528	3,019,747
Italy	2, 629, 912	3, 227, 853	3, 168, 652	3,009,820
Spain	877, 469	1, 249, 700	1, 313, 912	1, 282, 137
Brazil	477,665	749, 247	624, 105	860, 118
Uruguay	534,831	331, 203	530, 186	555, 221
Ecuador	445,385	463, 493	450,664	392, 838
Netherlands		200,80	100, 160	350,484
Cuba	112,523	104, 103	103,547	226, 838
Portugal	79,830	109,389	202,997	211, 906
Switzerland	138, 323	200,801	227, 769	197, 283
Japan	44,766	84, 765	146, 254	133, 465
Bôlivia	121,708	95,065	90, 623	97, 255
Guatemala	48, 238	83,036	94,961	68,352
China Austria-Hungary	25,909	73,688	61, 417	63, 120
Austria-Hungary	114,384	144,377	176, 648	44,002
Other countries	274, 199	346, 157	344, 731	310, 380
Total	95, 660, 208	108, 582, 279	127, 381, 479	122, 075, 994

The imports by major groups of articles for the years 1909, 1910, 1911, and 1912 were as follows:

	1909	1910	1911	1912
Textiles	\$23, 101, 983	\$29, 117, 833	\$28,711,215	\$29, 935, 942
Mineral products	16, 844, 208	18,825,139	25,026,353	21, 794, 433
Coal and oils	16,570,731	18,778,313	18, 994, 043	17, 998, 738
Machinery, hardware, carriages, etc	10, 308, 871	9,512,876	15, 523, 277	16, 156, 432
Vegetable products	10,509,425	11,854,304	13, 130, 294	13, 225, 745
Animal products	10,065,369	9, 142, 415	12,540,880	9,056,776
Paper and manufactures thereof	2,535,937	3,360,852	4,053,092	3, 425, 025
Wines, liquors, and other beverages	1,931,337	2,583,964	2,672,152	3, 179, 733
Chemical and pharmaceutical products, and	-,-,-,	-, ,	-,,	-,,
toilet articles	2,020,430	2,335,554	2,735,636	2,942,523
Arms, ammunition, and explosives	828, 929	1,598,488	1,472,222	1, 104, 557
Miscellaneous	842, 988	1,472,541	2,522,315	3, 256, 090
Total.	95,660,208	108, 582, 279	127, 381, 479	122,075,99

TEXTILES.

Imports of textiles are classified under five general heads. For the years 1911 and 1912 the amounts under these heads were:

·	1911	1912
Straw palm hamp eta	Pesos. 9,064,946	Pesos.
Straw, palm, hemp, etc.	39, 979, 865	12,321,874 41,321,890
Linen Wool	1,265,259	1,471,751
Wool Silk	$\begin{array}{c c} 24,225,128 \\ 4,125,665 \end{array}$	22, 594, 517 4, 306, 248
Total		82,016,280 \$29,935,942
Value in United States gold	\$28,711,215	\$29,935,942

The principal countries from which imports of textiles and manufactures thereof were received were (values in pesos of 18d. sterling=36.5 cents United States gold):

	1911	1912
United Kingdom	Pesos. 33,345,331	Pesos. 34,396,510
Germany	22, 740, 546 5, 631, 850	22,490,460 8,588,307
France. Italy.	7,755,643	7,260,163 3,857,906
United States.		2, 460, 064 936, 100
Belgium. Spain	1,132,314	871,378 767,825
Spain	1, 192, 731	101,82

Omitting postal packages, in 1912 the principal imports under the above heads were: "Straw, palm, hemp, etc.:" Twine, 713,829 kilos (kilo=2.2 pounds), of which 327,784 from the United Kingdom, 190,676 from the United States, and 137,005 from Germany. Bagging, 538,564 kilos, of which 343,051 from the United Kingdom, 128,768 from India, 28,455 from Germany. Oilcloth for floors, 664,313 kilos, of which 53,468 from Germany, 40,053 from the United Kingdom, and 3,460 from France. Cordage, 690,568 kilos, of which 497,032 from the United Kingdom, 95,176 from Germany, 51,670 from the United States, and 21,040 from Italy. Bags, 29,904,473 kilos, of which 27,795,095 from India and 1,978,637 from the United Kingdom. Ore bags, 705,428 kilos, of which 409,241 from India, 271,686 from the United Kingdom, and 21,886 from the United States. Bamboo, straw, and palm hats, 280,875 kilos, of which

137,564 from Italy, 104,032 from the United Kingdom, 148,399 from France, and 48,741 from Germany.

"Cotton:" Raw cotton, 43,095 kilos, of which 32,760 from the United Kingdom, 7,505 from Peru, and 1,100 from Germany. Cotton yarn, 1,163,549 kilos, of which 952,280 from the United Kingdom and 204,674 from Germany. Knitting and embroidering cotton, 1,170,012 kilos, of which 520,354 from Germany, 317,882 from Italy, and 240,086 from the United Kingdom. Spool cotton, 1,451,393 dozens, of which 1,179,253 from the United Kingdom, 170,100 from France, and 88,452 from Germany. Heavy drills for clothing, 1,503,134 kilos, of which 656,627 from Germany, 565,785 from the United Kingdom, 155,007 from Italy, 48,184 from Belgium, and 42,009 from France. Knit underwear, 530,028 kilos, of which 403,995 from Germany, 47,718 from the United Kingdom, 32,835 from Spain, and 22,984 from France. Pillows and bedspreads, 357,930 kilos, of which 157,036 from the United Kingdom, 137,525 from Germany, and 47,808 from Italy. Bed ticking, 387,582 kilos, of which 166,346 was from Germany and 145,946 from the United Kingdom. Laces, 25,566 kilos, of which 12,040 from Germany, 11,269 from the United Kingdom, and 1,864 from France. Oilcloth, 322,105 kilos, of which 181,880 from the United Kingdom and 119,500 from Germany. Cotton flannel, 255,753 kilos, of which 167,884 from the United States, 34,578 from Germany, and 32,881 from the United Kingdom. Blankets, 226,219 kilos, of which 130,462 from Germany, 45,637 from the United Kingdom, 20,764 from France, and 16,928 from Belgium. Coarse unbleached cotton, 308,778 kilos, of which 306,542 from the United Kingdom. Cloth for tapestry and hangings, 73,499 kilos, of which 40,070 from the United Kingdom, 21,621 from Germany, 5,815 from Italy, and 5,240 from France. Plain and twilled cloth, 2,501,063 kilos, of which 2,264,441 from the United Kingdom, 102,450 from Germany, 52,667 from France, and 30,246 from Italy. Dress goods and linings, 2,336,705 kilos, of which 1,732,798 from the United Kingdom, 408,552 from Germany, 90,861 from France, 65,969 from Italy, and 23,935 from Spain. Cotton bagging, 1,477,322 kilos, of which 1,016,939 from the United States, 403,905 from the United Kingdom, and 45,329 from Germany. Handkerchiefs, 148,431 kilos, of which 124,614 from the United Kingdom, 10,593 from Germany, and 9,154 from France. Passementerie, 103,705 kilos, of which 67,130 from Germany, 13,487 from France, and 9,318 from the United Kingdom. Women's and girls' readymade clothing, 35,052 kilos, of which 14,363 from Germany, 10,913 from France, and 8,132 from the United Kingdom. Cotton velvet, 22,421 kilos, of which 11,358 from Germany, 5,187 from the United Kingdom, and 2,726 from the United States. Sheeting, 1,618,100 kilos, of which 1,044,010 from the United Kingdom, 321,420 from the United States, and 178,800 from Germany. Towels and napkins, 124,103 kilos, of which 73,096 from the United Kingdom, 19,158 from Germany, 15,604 from Spain, 11,287 from France, and 4,222 from Italy.

"Wool:" Yarn for knitting and embroidering, 277,316 kilos, of which 244,054 from Germany and 21,391 from the United Kingdom. Carpets, 170,280 kilos, of which 78,254 from the United Kingdom, 76,586 from Germany, and 12,206 from France. Baize, 228,868 kilos, of which 211,648 from the United Kingdom and 11,215 from France. Knit underwear, 51,535 kilos, of which 25,589 from Germany, 19,775 from the United Kingdom, and 3,372 from France. Shirts, 43,993 kilos, of which 36,364 from Italy, 3,174 from the United Kingdom, and 1,448 from Germany. Cassimeres, 1,652,632 kilos, of which 1,036,127 from the United Kingdom, 457,303 from Germany, 66,445 from France, 47,758 from Belgium, and 32,208 from Italy. Blankets, 214,111 kilos, of which 114,756 from Germany, 56,191 from the United Kingdom, and 36,006 from France. Dress goods, 520,749 kilos, of which 227,424 from Germany, 171,041 from the United Kingdom, and 111,764 from France. Shawls, 158,409 kilos, of which 121,979 from Germany, 20,286 from Spain, 9,024 from the United Kingdom, and 4,199 from Italy. Women's and girls' ready-made clothing, 38,858 kilos, of which

16,472 from France, 11,169 from Germany, and 10,299 from the United Kingdom. Men's and boys' hats, 498,366 (number), of which 246,044 from Italy, 145,549 from Germany, 54,719 from the United Kingdom, and 43,126 from France. Shag, 260,337 kilos, of which 238,443 from the United Kingdom, 15,325 from Germany, and 6,285 from France.

"Silk": Ribbons, 7,418 kilos, of which 3,886 from Germany, 2,168 from France, and 982 from the United Kingdom. Dress goods, 28,129 kilos, of which 12,593 from France, 6,971 from the United Kingdom, 6,115 from Germany, and 1,593 from Italy. Women's and girls' ready-made clothing, 5,336 kilos, of which 2,988 from France. 1,185 from Germany, and 1,087 from the United Kingdom.

MINERAL PRODUCTS.

Imports of mineral products are classified under four general heads. For the years 1911 and 1912 the amounts under these heads were:

•	1911	1912
Precious metals and jewelry. Steel and iron. Other metals. Earths and stones.		
Total Value in United States gold	\$25,026,353	59,710,775 \$21,794,433

The principal countries from which mineral products were imported were as follows:

Germany United Kingdom United States Belgium France Italy Switzerland Netherlands Argentina	20, 443, 781 10, 904, 202 7, 255, 315 2, 098, 332 611, 424 373, 029	Pesos. 23, 450, 351 17, 208, 240 10, 919, 923 4, 338, 398 2, 231, 410 435, 412 418, 322 359, 510 135, 892

Not including postal packages, the principal imports in 1912 under the above heads were:

"Precious metals": Jewelry, 209,460 pesos, of which 86,045 pesos from Germany, 64,138 pesos from France, 34,925 pesos from Switzerland, and 11,715 pesos from the United Kingdom. Watches, 217,200 pesos, of which 79,030 pesos from France, 62,283 pesos from Switzerland, 31,235 pesos from Germany, 27,751 pesos from the United States, and 10,348 pesos from Belgium.

"Steel and iron": Wire, 16,278 metric tons, of which 10,397 from the United States, 3,547 from Germany, 1,391 from Belgium, and 879 from the United Kingdom. Graniteware cooking utensils, 2,284 tons, of which 1.883 from Germany, 266 from the United Kingdom, and 48 from the United States. Utensils not specified, 1.312 tons, of which 584 from the United Kingdom, 380 from Germany, 219 from the United States, and 63 from France. Cable and rope, 918 tons, of which 541 from the United Kingdom. 191 from Germany, 150 from Belgium, and 27 from the United States. Pipes, tubing, and connections, 22,323 tons, of which 9,943 from the United Kingdom, 6,766 from Germany, 3,988 from Belgium, and 1,441 from the United States. Locks and keys.

256,272 kilos, of which 109,089 from Germany, 61,393 from the United Kingdom, 44,280 from the United States, and 37,631 from France. Nails, 5,012 tons, of which 3,651 from the United States, 863 from Germany, 331 from the United Kingdom, and 156 from Belgium. Railway spikes, 2,166 tons, of which 1,421 from Germany, 449 from the United Kingdom, and 314 from Belgium. Fishplates, 6,323 tons, of which 3,325 from Germany, 1,112 from the United Kingdom, 962 from Belgium, and \$48 from the United States. Bar and plate iron, 46,661 tons, of which 14,541 from Germany, 10,335 from Belgium, 10,163 from the United Kingdom, and 9,867 from the United States. Corrugated iron, 31,807 tons, of which 14,653 from the United States, 12,816 from the United Kingdom, and 4,160 from France. Tin plate, 4,136 tons, of which 2,526 from the United Kingdom, 1,453 from the United States, and 133 from Germany. Wagon tires, 658 tons, of which 329 from Germany, 156 from Belgium, and 144 from the United Kingdom. Steel rails, 51,005 tons, of which 17,290 from the United States, 16,485 from the United Kingdom, and 14,876 from Germany. Railway carriage wheels, 2,316 tons, of which 876 from Belgium, 611 from the United Kingdom, 536 from Germany, and 149 from the United States. Wire cloth, 769 tons, of which 410 from the United States, 205 from the United Kingdom, and 144 from Germany. Bolts and nuts, 3,403 tons, of which 1,323 from Germany, 1,141 from the United Kingdom, 516 from Belgium, and 376 from the United States. Structural steel, 1,624 tons, of which 781 from Germany, 428 from the United Kingdom, and 208 from the United States.

"Metals other than iron and steel": Copper, brass, and lead wire, 576 tons, of which 404 from Germany, 77 from the United States, and 56 from the United Kingdom. Manufactures of brass and copper, 237,547 kilos, of which 117,767 from the United Kingdom, 80,458 from Germany, 30,962 from France, and 11,312 from the United States. Manufactures of white metal, pewter, and lead, 64,426 kilos, of which 33,976 from the United Kingdom, 25,966 from Germany, 5,952 from France, and 5,903 from the United States. Brass and copper in sheets and plates, 236 tons, of which 107 from the United Kingdom, 90 from Germany, 24 from Belgium, and 14 from France. Copper and brass pipes and tubing, 422 tons, of which 308 from the United Kingdom, 79 from Germany, and 19 from Belgium. Lamps, 170,053 kilos, worth 424,791 pesos, of which 86,167 kilos from Germany, 45,456 kilos from the United Kingdom, 21,535 kilos from the United States, and 14,900 kilos from France. Lead in plates, sheets, and bars, 554 tons, of which 309 from the United Kingdom, 210 tons from Germany, and 31 tons from the United States.

"Earths and stones": Natural rock asphalt, 11,496 tons, of which 6,045 from Germany, 3,485 from France, 1,303 from Belgium, and 663 from the United Kingdom. Bottles, 12,008 tons, of which 11,952 from Germany. Electric-light bulbs, 160,583 kilos, of which 140,120 from Germany, 9,348 from the United States, and 8,596 from the United Kingdom. Calcium carbide, 3,154 tons, of which 2,677 from Germany, 377 from the United States, and 58 from the United Kingdom. Terra-cotta piping, 1,472 tons, all except 15 tons from the United Kingdom. Cement, 118,141 tons, of which 80,457 from Germany, 21,606 from the United Kingdom, 10,706 from Belgium, 4,994 from the United States. Glassware, 3,463 tons, of which 2,521 from Germany, 293 from Belgium, 278 from the United States, 201 from the United Kingdom, and 157 from France. Fire bricks, 5,183 tons, of which 4,200 from the United Kingdom, 484 from the United States, and 347 from Germany. Stoneware, 3,018 tons, of which 1,877 from the United Kingdom and 935 from Germany. Chinaware, 734 tons, of which 596 from Germany, 64 from the United Kingdom, 54 from France, and 8 from Japan. Plain and beveled sheet glass, 4,309 tons, of which 3,006 from Germany, 1,046 from Belgium, and 206 from the United Kingdom.

CHILE COMMERCE 1912 \$261,954,195. UNITED KINGDOM \$38,616,886. **GERMANY** \$33,189,070. \$122,075,994 OTHER COUNTRIES UNITED STATES FRANCE \$7,261,061. \$16,806,341 UNITED KINGDOM \$55,102,650. **GERMANY** \$139,878,201 \$28,060,695 OTHER COUNTRIES UNITED STATES \$24,514,565. PAN AMERICAN UNION

COAL, OILS, ETC.

Imports of coal, oils, etc., are classified under four general heads. For the years 1911 and 1912 the amounts were:

	1911	1912
Industrial oils Varnishes and blacking. Fuels and combustibles. Paints, dyes, and inks Total. Value in United States gold.	423,668 47,364,308 1,847,420	

The principal countries from which imports of coal and oils were received were:

Countries.	1911	1912
United Kingdom United States. Australia. Germany Peru. France.	Pesos. 25, 042, 672 7, 437, 444 5, 127, 940 3, 823, 044 10, 316, 511 142, 212	Pesos. 22, 592, 803 9, 761, 797 8, 212, 740 4, 173, 369 3, 543, 297 440, 694

Not including postal packages, the principal imports in 1912 under the above heads were:

"Industrial oils": Linseed oil, 1,471 tons, of which 1,058 from the United Kingdom, 382 from Germany, and 19 from the United States. Unrefined petroleum, 10,171 tons, of which 7,554 from the United States, 1,639 from the United Kingdom, and 958 from Germany. Spirits of turpentine, 738 tons, of which 660 from the United States, 42 from the United Kingdom, and 34 from Germany. Mineral grease, 640 tons, of which 332 tons from the United States, 154 from the United Kingdom, and 145 from Germany. Oils not specified, 235 tons, of which 125 from the United States, 121 from the United Kingdom, and 64 from Germany.

"Varnishes and blacking": Shoe blacking, 259,770 kilos, of which 112,347 from the United Kingdom, 95,286 from Germany, and 33,850 from Belgium. Copal and carriage or furniture varnish, 128,501 kilos, of which 70,945 from the United States, 28,605 from Germany, and 26,980 from the United Kingdom.

"Fuels and combustibles": Coal, 1,529,258 tons, valued at 30,585,160 pesos, of which 979,019 tons were from the United Kingdom, 408,404 from Australia, 68,875 from the United States, and 38,131 from Germany. Coke, 52,569 tons, valued at 1,051,380 pesos, of which 24,172 from Germany, 21,288 tons from the United Kingdom, 3,050 from Belgium, and 2,227 from Australia. Paraffin, 3,806 tons, of which 2,684 from Germany, 577 from the United Kingdom, and 535 from the United States. Refined petroleum, paraffin oil, gasoline, naphtha, etc., 32,089 tons, of which 31,797 from the United States. Crude petroleum for burning, 230,848 tons, of which 117,583 from Peru and 113,264 from the United States.

"Paints, dyes, and inks": Common paint, prepared in water or oil, 3,805 tons, of which 2,828 from the United Kingdom, 803 from Germany, and 127 from the United States.

MACHINERY, HARDWARE, CARRIAGES, ETC.

Imports of machinery, hardware, carriages, etc., are classified under five general heads. For the years 1911 and 1912, the amounts were:

	1911	1912
Arts and sciences. Mining. Agricultural. Other industrial Transportation: Railway cars, wagons, carriages, etc Total. Value in United States gold.	5,349,260	Pesos. 3, 976, 716 1, 790, 670 5, 514, 800 24, 290, 441 8, 691, 571 44, 264, 198 \$16, 156, 432

The principal countries of import were:

1911.	1912.
16,020,821 9,873,019 1,057,013 825,180	Pesos. 17, 250, 054 15, 130, 763 8, 360, 75 1, 877, 207 957, 697 315, 463 247, 564

Not including postal packages, in 1912 the principal imports under the foregoing heads were:

"Arts and sciences": Scales and balances, 424 tons, of which, 336 tons from the United States, 58 from the United Kingdom, and 20 from Germany. Surgical, mathematical, etc., instruments, 159,970 kilos, of which 99,551 from Germany, 26,743 from the United Kingdom, and 19,101 from the United States. Adding and typewriting machines, 73,291 kilos, of which 52,532 from the United States, 15,657 from Germany, and 3,706 from the United Kingdom. Printing and lithographing presses, 364,034 kilos, of which 141,895 kilos from Germany, 92,215 from France, 64,117 from the United States, and 49,134 from the United Kingdom. Pianos, 512,632 kilos, of which 428,249 from Germany, 37,983 from the United States, 31,790 from France, and 12,190 from the United Kingdom. Piano players, 150,173 kilos, of which 89,931 from Germany, 46,546 from the United States, and 8,782 from the United Kingdom. Clocks, 72,358 (number), of which 58,078 from Germany, 9,883 from the United States, 1,627 from France, and 1,536 from the United Kingdom. Printing type, 92 tons, of which 72 from Germany, 8 from the United States, and 5 from the United Kingdom.

"Mining": Air and steam pumps, 437 tons, of which 266 from the United Kingdom, 77 from Germany, and 76 from the United States. Steam boilers not attached to engines, 760 tons, of which 410 tons from Germany and 264 tons from the United Kingdom. Machinery and apparatus not specified, 2,075 tons, of which 1,029 from Germany, 491 from the United States, and 478 from the United Kingdom.

"Agricultural": Plows and parts, 2,016 tons, of which 1,514 from the United States 429 from Germany, and 61 from the United Kingdom. Shovels, 680 tons, of which 537 from the United Kingdom, 82 from Germany, and 59 from the United States. Reapers, 425 tons, of which 369 from the United States and 56 from the United Kingdom. Thrashing machines, 1,240 tons, of which 876 from the United States and 334 from the United Kingdom. Axes, adzes, picks, rakes, etc., 565 tons, of which 249 from the United Kingdom, 237 from the United States, and 72 from Germany. Machinery

and implements not specified, 4,764 tons, of which 2,195 from the United States, 1,442 from the United Kingdom, and 1,013 from Germany. Windmills, 675 tons, of which 300 from the United States, 231 from the United Kingdom, and 126 from Germany.

"Other industrial": Machinery belting, 305 tons, of which 133 from the United Kingdom, 106 from Germany, and 60 from the United States. Cranes and lifting jacks, 1,062 tons, of which 368 from the United Kingdom, 265 from the Netherlands, and 255 from Germany. Artisans' tools, 289,785 kilos, of which 122,053 from the United States, 107,582 from Germany, and 53,033 from the United Kingdom. Small hardware, 465,052 kilos, of which 166,789 from the United Kingdom, 137,569 from Germany, and 123,127 from the United States. Sewing machines and parts, 1,805 tons, of which 727 tons from the United Kingdom, 616 tons from the United States, and 362 tons from Germany. Electrical machinery and apparatus, 3,992 tons, of which 2,568 from Germany, 638 from the United Kingdom, and 563 from the United States. Industrial machinery not specified, 16,213 tons, of which 7,173 from Germany, 6,037 from the United Kingdom, 1,574 from the United States, and 762 from Belgium. Sawing and planing machinery, 1,106 tons, of which 910 from the United States, 133 from the United Kingdom, and 62 from Germany. Apparatus for brewing, 986 tons, of which 926 from Germany. Motors, 5,829 tons, of which 4,045 from the United Kingdom, 1,211 from Germany, 324 from the United States, and 213 from Belgium. Machinery parts, 6,484 tons, of which 2,953 from Germany, 2,301 from the United Kingdom, and 738 from the United States.

"Transportation—railway cars, wagons, carriages, etc.": Automobiles, 578,628 pesos, of which 158,652 pesos from France, 151,634 pesos from Germany, 113,430 pesos from the United Kingdom, and 72,588 pesos from the United States.¹ Bicycles, tricycles, etc., 29,361 kilos, of which 15,622 from Germany, 10,745 from the United Kingdom, and 7,329 from Italy. Boats, sloops, and launches, 49 (number), of which 19 from Germany, 12 from the United States, and 10 from the United Kingdom. Railway freight cars, 5,897 tons, of which 2,574 tons from the United Kingdom, 2,063 from Belgium, and 835 from Germany. Railway passenger cars, 1,075 tons, of which 444 from Belgium, 316 from Germany and 268 from the United Kingdom. Aerial and dummy railway cars, 3,885 tons, of which 1,799 from Germany, 1,532 from the United Kingdom, and 379 from Belgium. Carriages, coaches, etc., 221,589 pesos, of which 144,232 from the United States, 39,914 from the United Kingdom, 22,599 from France, and 13,376 from Germany. Locomotives and tenders, 2,375 tons, of which 1,632 from Germany, 477 from the United Kingdom, and 239 from the United States.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

Imports of vegetable products are classified under six general heads. For the years 1911 and 1912 the amounts were:

	1911	1912
Fruits, grains, and vegetables. Food products. Industrial products. Manufactures. Woods, lumber, and manufactures. Tobacco.	4, 051, 385 1, 113, 697	Pesos. 11,585,719 12,599,487 2,113,324 1,523,976 6,520,503 1,891,909
Total. Valued in United States gold	35, 973, 409 \$13, 130, 294	36, 234, 918 \$13, 225, 745

¹ In 1911 the total import of automobiles amounted to 89,486 pesos, of which 33,023 were from France, 24,035 from the United States, 19,314 from the United Kingdom, and 10,878 from Germany.

	1911	1912
United States. Peru Germany United Kingdom Brazil Italy France Ecuador	8, 460, 903 7, 554, 795 4, 587, 410 1, 697, 061	Pesos. 7, 493, 915 7, 405, 963 6, 106, 909 5, 060, 404 2, 354, 543 1, 647, 497 1, 561, 857

Not including postal packages, the principal imports in 1912 under the foregoing heads were:

"Fruits, grains, and vegetables": Red pepper (aji), 542,821 kilos, of which 275,650 from Spain, 173,273 from Germany, and 33,743 from Peru. Indian corn, 1,341 tons, of which 529 from Argentina, 411 from Uruguay, and 369 from the United States. Rice, 16,350 tons, of which 7,561 from Germany, 3,400 from India, 2,721 from Italy, 2,086 from Peru, 331 from the Netherlands, and 134 from the United Kingdom. Coffee, 3,726 tons, of which 1,342 from Brazil, 1,117 from Ecuador, 305 from Guatemala, 289 from Peru, and 189 from Costa Rica. Cummin, 187 tons, of which 127 from Germany, and 53 from Italy. Tea, 1,729 tons, of which 1,525 from the United Kingdom, 114 from Germany, 40 from India, 23 from China, and 10 from the United States. Yerba maté, 3,821 tons, of which 2,769 from Brazil, 428 from the United Kingdom, 340 from Uruguay, and 129 from Germany. Barley, 8,738 tons, of which 6,175 from the United States, 1,478 from Argentina, and 688 from the United Kingdom. There were received from Germany 79 tons of malted barley, and from Austria-Hungary 36 tons.

"Food products": Olive and other alimentary oils, 3,500 tons, of which 1,546 from the United States, 891 from Italy, 444 from Germany, and 336 from Spain. Sugar, 67,728 tons, of which 61,764 from Peru, and 4,787 from Germany. Canned vegetables, 465 tons, of which 109 from the United Kingdom, 85 from France, 64 from Germany, 63 from the United States, 53 from Spain, and 45 from Italy. Cacao and chocolate, 278,404 kilos, of which 124,898 from the United Kingdom, 61,431 from France, 37,880 from Germany, 32,105 from Italy, and 4,375 from the United States. Flour and meal of all kinds, 1,605 tons, of which 710 from Uruguay, 425 from Argentina, 159 from the United Kingdom, 109 from the United States, and 100 from Germany.

"Industrial products": Cork and corks, 321,854 kilos, of which 139,811 from Germany, 106,163 from Spain, 41,853 from France, and 30,715 from the United Kingdom. Pine tar, 5,738 tons, of which 4,051 from the United States, 1,228 from Germany, and 446 from the United Kingdom. Hops, 294 tons, practically all from Germany. Pine rosin, 1,303 tons, of which 880 from the United States, 214 from Germany, and 198 from France.

"Manufactures": Articles of gutta-percha or rubber, 61,610 kilos, of which 25,796 from Germany, 17,781 from the United Kingdom, 12,975 from France, and 4,575 from the United States. Combs, 20,478 kilos, of which 13,166 from Germany, 3,645 from France, and 2,950 from the United Kingdom. Brooms and brushes of all kinds, 95,117 kilos, of which 43,596 from the United States, 22,667 from Germany, 20,111 from the United Kingdom, and 2,515 from France.

"Woods, lumber, and manufactures": Staves, 1,603 tons, of which 1,521 from the United States, and 79 from Germany. Pine lumber, 6,081 meters, of which 5,719 from the United States, and 349 from the United Kingdom. Chairs, sofas, etc., 811 tons, of which 476 from Germany, 238 from the United States, and 60 from the United Kingdom. Furniture not specified, 1,275 tons, of which 429 from the United States, 332 from Germany, 312 from the United Kingdom, and 144 from France.

"Tobacco": Cigarettes, 80,149 kilos, of which 36,282 from France, 19,846 from the United Kingdom, 13,398 from Cuba, and 5,646 from Germany. Cigars, 37,250 kilos, of which 18,780 from Cuba, 8,988 from Germany, 4,963 from Italy, 1,211 from the United States, and 1,040 from the United Kingdom. Leaf tobacco, 146,185 kilos, of which 76,406 from Cuba, 57,150 from Brazil, 4,363 from Germany, and 3,514 from the United States.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

Imports of animal products are classified under four general heads. The amounts for the years 1911 and 1912 were:

	1911	1912
Live animals. Food products. Industrial products. Manufactures.	Pesos. 22, 088, 232 4, 531, 071 4, 865, 848 2, 873, 425	Pesos. 10,841,718 4,723,740 5,911,438 3,336,190
Total Value in United States gold	34, 358, 576 \$12, 540, 880	24, 813, 086 \$9, 056, 776

The principal countries of import were:

·	1911	1912
Argentina United States United Kingdom Germany France Peru Uruguay	Pesos. 20, 845, 890 2, 235, 069 3, 025, 927 2, 146, 588 2, 143, 983 1, 066, 996 871, 361	Pesos. 10, 497, 797 3, 143, 201 2, 861, 380 2, 520, 559 1, 946, 145 1, 054, 984 1, 037, 257

The principal imports in 1912 under the above heads were:

"Live animals": Horses, 5,956, of which 5,951 from Argentina. Goats, 25,168, of which 24,440 from Argentina and 728 from Peru. Mules, 5,837, practically all from Argentina. Sheep, 63,415, of which 53,780 from Argentina and 8,462 from Peru. Cattle, 82,959, of which 73,729 from Argentina and 8,133 from Peru.

"Food products" (not including postal packages): Condensed milk, 1,129 tons, of which 561 from the United Kingdom, 234 from Belgium, 227 from Germany, 55 from Italy, and 31 from the United States. Edible fats, 751 tons, of which 580 from Uruguay, 104 from the United Kingdom, and 67 from Argentina. Lard, 1,288 tons, practically all from the United States. Butter, 500 tons, of which 287 from Argentina, 103 from the United Kingdom, and 69 from Germany. Cheese, 414 tons, of which 161 from Italy, 128 from Germany, 28 from the United Kingdom, and 20 from the Netherlands. Dried fish, 432 tons, of which 283 from Germany and 84 from the United Kingdom. Salmon, 2,210 tons, of which 2,056 from the United States. Sardines, 1,002 tons, of which 473 from Spain, 227 from the United Kingdom, and 200 from Germany.

"Industrial products" (not including postal packages): Calfskins, 81,234 kilos, of which 32,087 from France, 23,469 from the United States, and 11 972 from Germany. Morocco, 41,691 kilos, of which 16,332 from France, 11,870 from Germany, 7,210 from the United Kingdom, and 6,018 from the United States. Patent leather, 65,357 kilos, of which 26,141 from France, 25,061 from the United States, 7,004 from Germany, and 6,128 from the United Kingdom. Goatskins and imitations, 99,768 kilos, of which 42,521 from France, 35,562 from the United States, and 9,334 from Germany. Stearin, 321 tons, of which 262 from Germany, 29 from Belgium, and 28 from the United Kingdom. Common soap, 1,424 tons, of which 1,095 from the United

Kingdom, 107 from the United States, and 74 from Germany. Tallow, 2,858 tons, of which 1,880 from Uruguay, 460 from the United Kingdom, 301 from Λrgentina, and 117 from Australia.

"Manufactures" (not including postal packages): Boots and shoes, divided as follows: Babies' shoes, 13,420 dozen pairs, valued at 243,334 pesos, of which 5,790 dozen pairs from the United Kingdom, 3,374 from France, 2,985 from Germany, and 928 from the United States. Men's shoes, 71,494 pairs, valued at 560,377 pesos, of which 31,677 pairs from the United States, 22,704 from the United Kingdom, 9,946 from Germany, and 2,500 from France. Women's shoes, 65,908 pairs, valued at 343,115 pesos, of which 19,979 pairs from the United States, 19,886 from Germany, 13,096 from the United Kingdom, and 8,346 from France. Children's shoes, 3,051 dozen pairs, valued at 111,197 pesos, of which 1,681 dozen pairs from the United Kingdom, 689 from Germany, 376 from France, and 288 from the United States.

PAPER AND MANUFACTURES.

Under this heading the imports were, in 1911, 11,104,362 pesos (\$4,053,092 United States gold), and in 1912, 9,383,631 pesos (\$3,425,025).

The principal countries of import were:

	1911	1912
Germany. United States. United Kingdom. France. Belgium. Spain. Italy.	1,241,826 $412,431$	Pesos. 5, 866, 764 1, 218, 833 966, 577 389, 280 304, 170 257, 830 256, 176

Not including postal packages, the principal imports in 1912 under "Paper and manufactures" were: Printed checks, bonds, drafts, etc., 142,148 pesos, of which 73,919 pesos from the United Kingdom and 57,872 pesos from the United States. Paper-covered cardboard, 241 tons, of which 178 from Germany, 25 from the United Kingdom, and 21 from the United States. Printed books, 880,820 pesos, of which 272,393 from Germany, 143,192 from Spain, 135,034 from the United States, 124,829 from France, 119,616 from the United Kingdom. Poster and handbill paper, 793 tons, of which 666 from Germany, 43 from the United Kingdom, 28 from Belgium, 27 from the United States, and 17 from France. News-print paper, 12,993 tons, of which 9,355 from Germany, 2,278 from the United States, 528 from the United Kingdom, and 456 from Belgium. Writing paper, 861 tons, of which 418 from Germany, 204 from the United Kingdom, 137 from the United States, and 41 from Italy. Cigarette paper, 309 tons, of which 203 from Germany, 69 from Spain, 17 from the United Kingdom, and 11 from Italy. Wall paper, 1,151 tons, of which 769 from Germany, 152 from the United Kingdom, 136 from France, and 76 from Belgium.

WINES, LIQUORS, AND OTHER BEVERAGES.

Imports of wines, liquors, and other beverages are classified under two general heads. The amounts for the years 1911 and 1912 were:

	1911	1912
Mineral waters and fruit sirups	Pesos. 881, 352 6, 439, 611	Pesos. 1,174,098 7,537,498
Total Value in United States gold		

	-	1911	1912
France. United Kingdom. Spain. Germany. Italy. Portugal. United States. Belgium. Austria-Hungary.		Pesos. 2, 050, 197 1, 783, 066 747, 383 855, 259 827, 738 529, 454 47, 720 109, 239 317, 718	Pesos. 2, 478, 316 2, 383, 211 1, 117, 657 1, 113, 874 840, 387 548, 604 81, 974 70, 091 28, 288

Not including postal packages, the principal imports under the foregoing heads were:

"Mineral waters and fruit sirups": Natural and artificial mineral waters, 3,736 tons, of which 846 from Germany, 601 from France, 521 from Spain, 219 from Italy, 153 from the United Kingdom, and 81 from Belgium.

"Wines and liquors": Alcoholic bitters, 181,029 bottles, of which 102,789 from France, 24,801 from Italy, 24,639 from the United Kingdom, 9,600 from the United States, and 9,216 from Germany. Beer, 160,858 bottles, of which 114,274 from Germany and 86,228 from the United Kingdom. Champagne, 274,254 bottles, of which 175,254 from France, 63,559 from the United Kingdom, 16,466 from Germany, and 10,529 from Belgium. Cognac, 388,568 bottles, of which 230,624 from France, 93,634 from Germany, 40,012 from the United Kingdom, and 20,149 from Spain. Sherry, 121.254 bottles, of which 94,458 from Spain, 9,220 from the United Kingdom, 6,548 from France, 4,894 from Portugal, and 4,500 from Germany. Gin, 143,699 bottles, of which 116,049 from the United Kingdom and 18,869 from Germany. Liqueurs, 269,974 bottles, of which 138,377 from France, 78,985 from the United Kingdom, 25,290 from Spain, and 18,236 from Germany. Port, bottled, 242,778 bottles, of which 119,298 from Portugal, 51,912 from the United Kingdom, and 39,904 from Spain; in the cask, 51,964 liters, of which 26,166 from Spain, 12,550 from Portugal, 7,272 from France, and 5,976 from the United Kingdom. Vermouth, 272,170 bottles, of which 176,294 from Italy, 61,658 from France, 16,778 from Germany, and 10,280 from the United Kingdom. White wine, 50,848 bottles, of which 14,096 from Italy, 13,726 from France, 9,156 from Germany, and 8,466 from Spain. Red wine, bottled, 183,566 bottles, of which 75,882 from France, 29,416 from Spain, 24,672 from the United Kingdom, 24,436 from Italy, and 23,214 from Germany; in the cask, 467,726 liters, of which 171,256 from France, 132,746 from Spain, 92,400 from Portugal, and 58,440 from Italy. Whiskey, 501,295 bottles, of which 451,146 from the United Kingdom, 17,613 from Germany, 14,798 from the United States, and 14,027 from France.

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS AND TOILET ARTICLES.

Imports of chemical and pharmaceutical products and toilet articles are classified under three general heads. The amounts for the years 1911 and 1912 were:

	1911	1912
Perfumery	Pesos. 800, 349 3, 737, 600 2, 956, 945	Pesos. 829,408 4,109,721 3,122,578
Total Value in United States gold		8,061,707 \$2,942,523

	1911	1912
Germany. United Kingdom. France. United States Italy.	Pesos. 2, 838, 434 1, 855, 698 1, 098, 207 813, 696 509, 780	Pesos. 3,000,248 1,896,031 1,138,797 958,670 583,598

Not including postal packages, the principal imports under the foregoing heads were:

"Perfumery": Toilet waters and perfumes, 79,673 kilos, of which 32,713 from France, 18,414 from the United Kingdom, and 18,176 from the United States. Toilet extracts, 14,693 kilos, valued at 117,544 pesos, of which 8,590 kilos from France, 2,698 from Germany, and 2,683 from the United Kingdom. Fancy soaps, 32,143 kilos, valued at 128,572 pesos, of which 10,952 kilos from the United Kingdom, 9,468 from Germany, and 7,367 from France. Face powder, 42,174 kilos, of which 29,619 from France, 5,041 from the United Kingdom, and 4,515 from Germany.

"Pharmaceutical products": Pills, capsules, and wafers, 42,328 kilos, valued at 373,549 pesos, of which 14,189 kilos from Germany, 12,979 from France, and 11,689 from the United States. Roots and herbs, 358,600 kilos, of which 173,460 from Peru, 93,743 from Germany, and 67,386 from Bolivia. Drugs, miscellaneous, 158,470 kilos, of which 54,138 from the United Kingdom, 41,351 from the United States, and 40,791 from Germany. Extracts and essences, 59,963 kilos, valued at 316,099 pesos, of which 36,478 from Germany, 11,552 from the United Kingdom, 4,927 from the United States, and 4,608 from France. Proprietary medicines, 281,033 kilos, of which 78,955 from the United States, 74,499 from Germany, 53,442 from France, and 43,556 from the United Kingdom. Medicated soap, 113,693 kilos, of which 65,230 from the United States, 31,382 from Germany, and 7,939 from the United Kingdom. Medicinal sirups, 65,339 kilos, of which 28,381 from the United States, 25,173 from France, and 6,941 from Germany. Sheep dip, 609 tons, of which 557 from the United Kingdom.

"Chemical products": Citric and tartaric acids, 84,910 kilos, of which 62,006 from Germany, and 4,183 from the United Kingdom. Sulphur and sulphur salts, 4,609 tons, of which 2,561 from Italy, 1,535 from Germany, 439 from Japan, and 50 from Belgium. Crystallized and calcined carbonate of soda, 3,308 tons, of which 2,726 from the United Kingdom, 366 from Germany, and 149 from the United States. Soda, not refined, 1,266 tons, of which 1,004 from the United Kingdom, 117 from Germany, 82 from the United States, and 66 from France.

ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND EXPLOSIVES.

Imports of arms, ammunition, and explosives are classified under three general heads. The amounts for the years 1911 and 1912 were:

	1911	1912
Arms. Ammunition. Explosives.	Pesos. 750,301 209,289 3,073,894	Pesos. 1,109,319 195,039 1,721,825
Total Value in United States gold	4,033,484	3,026,183

	1911	1912
Germany. United Kingdom United States Belgium France Spain. China	126,944 42,372	Pesos. 1,098,711 1,080,002 502,410 128,677 66,411 50,922 34,607

Not including postal packages, the principal imports under the foregoing heads were:

"Arms": Ordnance for the use of the army and navy, 602,084 pesos, of which 351,964 from Germany, 192,440 from the United Kingdom, and 50,000 from France. Shotguns, 8,284 (number), of which 4,187 from Germany, 1,771 from the United States, 932 from Spain, 759 from Belgium, and 420 from the United Kingdom. Rifles, 2,396 (number), of which 1,589 from the United States and 739 from Germany.

"Ammunition": Cartridges, 171,757 kilos, of which 97,966 from the United States, 40,110 from Germany, 17,531 from the United Kingdom, and 12,361 from Belgium.

"Explosives": Fireworks, 83,849 kilos, of which 34,607 from China, 21,820 from Japan, 14,058 from the United States, and 12,558 from Germany. Dynamite, 1,073 tons, of which 476 from the United Kingdom, 375 from Germany, 159 from the United States, and 55 from Belgium. Mining fulminating caps, 33,212 kilos, of which 19,697 from the United Kingdom, 8,211 from Germany, 2,786 from the United States, and 2,373 from Belgium.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Under this heading the imports were: In 1911, 6,910,453 pesos (\$2,522,315, United States gold); and in 1912, 8,920,793 pesos (\$3,256,090).

The principal countries of import were:

	1911	1912
Germany United Kingdom. France. United States. Belgium	Pesos. 1,846,205 3,131,264 1,291,299 283,216 110,392 64,373	Pesos. 3, 857, 657 2, 223, 766 1, 422, 541 1, 143, 227 72, 230 64, 121

Not including postal packages, the principal imports under "Miscellaneous" in 1912 were: Toys, 572,687 pesos, of which 462,211 from Germany, 40,482 from France, 35,399 from the United Kingdom, 11,205 from Japan, and 10,168 from the United States. Material for sewers, 377 tons, of which 326 from the United Kingdom and 51 from Belgium. Material for railways not enumerated elsewhere, 8,454 tons, of which 1,826 from the United Kingdom and 6,597 from Germany.

Church furniture, etc., 135,121 kilos, of which 58,270 from Germany, 38,568 from Italy, and 19,707 from France. Commercial fertilizer, 810,030 kilos, all from Germany.

IMPORTS BY PORTS.

The imports by ports for the last two years were as follows:

	1911	1912
	Pesos.	Pesos.
Valparaiso	162,677,464	163, 982, 218
Talcahuano		37,628,730
Antofagasta	26, 299, 726	33, 123, 347
Iquique	27, 972, 005	26, 864, 390
Resguardos	22,093,916	11, 357, 003
Valdavia		10, 298, 209
Punta Arenas		10, 284, 357
Taltal	8,321,609	8, 244, 326
Coronel	7, 568, 703	7,576,597
Tocopillo	10,852,615	6,496,365
Coquimbo	5,659,712	5,755,320
Correos	4,006,793	5, 458, 725
Arica	5,076,644	3, 267, 224
Pisagua		2, 252, 776
Caldera	1,600,132	1,111,394
Puerto Montt	601,997	306,486
Huasco	1,697,579	291, 374
Los Andes	79,040	80,122
Ancud		75, 816
Total	348,990,354	334, 454, 779
Value in United States gold.	\$127,381,479	\$122,075,994
	1	

EXPORTS.

The exports for the years 1909, 1910, 1911, and 1912, by countries, were as follows:

[Values in United States gold.]

	1909	1910	1911	1912
United Kingdom	\$46, 928, 427	\$46,386,858	\$53, 258, 282	\$55, 102, 650
Germany	23, 931, 914	23, 142, 907	26, 199, 771	28,060,695
United Štates	19, 651, 482	24, 680, 878	19, 551, 933	24, 514, 565
France		5,237,286	5, 865, 179	7,668,570
Belgium	2,898,600	3, 438, 487	3, 479, 031	4,610,960
Netherlands	3,355,972	2, 450, 843	3, 441, 771	4, 235, 547
Uruguay		225, 909	1,222,078	2,717,680
Spain		1,990,262	2,011,650	1,834,419
Brazil		213, 709	156,310	1,730,977
Argentina	793, 188	1,048,167	1, 198, 662	1, 129, 061
Egypt		258, 566	738, 530	1, 015, 610
Japan		730, 241	1,019,658	957, 245
Peru		969, 881	392, 184	913, 191
Polynesia	398,500	538, 718	484, 399	744, 980
Bolivia	661,087	1,286,014	666, 541	586, 302
Portugal	73	510, 255	292,678	567, 989
Îtaly	1,000,142	443, 408	357, 470	397, 479
Mexico.	18,929	85, 885	84,945	296, 318
Canada		343, 823	146,222	277,668
Panama	53, 121	46, 521	48,343	55,684
Foreign merchandise, exported	3, 109, 188	4,239,008	3, 207, 695	2,235,048
Other countries	1, 205, 556	1,753,686	61,085	225, 563
	-,200,000		31,000	
Total	111,846,916	120,021,919	123, 884, 417	139, 878, 201

The exports for the years 1909, 1910, 1911, and 1912, by major groups of articles, were as follows:

	1909	1910	1911	1912
Animal products. Vegetable products. Mineral products. Beverages. Specie. Foreign merchandise exported. Miscellaneous.	11,023,155 89,100,568 56,659 1,095	\$8, 823, 644 8, 074, 523 98, 234, 335 64, 581 4, 239, 008 585, 828	\$7,668,669 5,281,687 107,483,258 76,725 2,190 3,207,694 164,191	\$7,580,962 7,240,054 122,664,742 63,060 2,235,048 94,335
Total	111, 846, 916	120, 021, 919	123, 884, 417	139, 878, 201

ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

The exports of animal products are classified under four general heads. For the years 1911 and 1912 the amounts were:

	1911	1912
Live animals.	Pesos. 453,345	Pesos. 237, 053
Live animals. Food products industrial products. Manufactures.	4,354,355	3, 969, 584
Manufactures	. 16, 176, 138 26, 215	237, 053 3, 969, 584 16, 553, 490 9, 633
Total Value in United States gold	. 21,010,053 . \$7,668,669	20,769,760 \$7,580,962
Value in United States gold	. \$7,668,669	á

The principal countries of export under "Animal products" were (values in pesos of 18d. sterling=36.5 cents United States gold):

·	1911	1912
United Kingdom. Germany France. United States Bolivia. Belgium Peru. Netherlands. Argentina.	Pesos. 11, 959, 587 4, 413, 553 3, 171, 562 263, 565 114, 534 408, 835 219, 064 139, 763 288, 908	Pesos. 10,961,666 5,100,215 3,794,923 236,802 176,764 156,804 128,958 94,350 94,203

Under the foregoing heads the principal exports in 1912 were:

"Live animals:" Horses, 1,036, of which 426 to Argentina, 246 to Bolivia, and 237 to Peru. Asses and mules, 1,101, of which 452 to Argentina, 316 to Peru, and 312 to Belgium. Goats, 1,161, all to Argentina. Sheep, 3,050, of which 2,861 to Argentina.

"Food products:" Jerked beef, 37,040 kilos, of which 33 560 to Peru and 3,000 to Bolivia. Honey, 1,248,100 kilos, of which 1,117,900 to Germany and 75,000 to the United Kingdom. Frozen meats, 5,081 tons, all to the United Kingdom. Preserved meats, 1,494 tons, practically all to the United Kingdom. Salt meats, 924 tons, nearly all to Germany.

"Industrial products:" Whale oil, 3,208 tons, of which 2,459 to the United Kingdom and 746 to Germany. Cattle horns and hoofs, 446 tons, of which 291 to France, 66 to Germany, and 49 to the United Kingdom. Whalebone, 43,790 kilos, of which 19,480 to Germany and 17,630 to the United Kingdom. Wax, 177 tons, of which 103 to Germany and 45 to the United Kingdom. Goat and kid skins, 162,385 pesos, of which 130,111 to France. Chinchilla skins, 2,617 dozens, valued at 609,562 pesos, of which 1,606 dozens to France, 736 to the United Kingdom, and 271 to the United States. Sheepskins, 1,344 tons, of which 1,131 to the United Kingdom. Hides, 5,121 tons, of which 2,925 to France, 1,307 to Germany, 578 to the United Kingdom, 154 to Belgium and the Netherlands each. Wool, 16,013 tons, of which 10,340 to the United Kingdom, 3,170 to Germany, and 2,287 to France.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The exports of vegetable products are classified under five general heads. $\$ For the years 1911 and 1912 the amounts were:

	1911	1912
Fruits, herbs, grain, and primary agricultural products. Secondary agricultural products. Industrial products. Woods. Tobacco.	Pesos. 12,317,558 1,053,981 477,973 609,391 11,472	Pesos. 17,668,574 1,175,210 411,480 576,875 3,618
Total Value in United States gold	14,470,375 \$5,281,687	19,835,763 \$7,240,054

The principal countries of export under "Vegetable products" were:

	1911	1912
United Kingdom Germany Aermany Peru Poru Bolivia Brazil Belgium Uruguay Australia Netherlauds Panama	Pesos. 4, 213, 394 2, 336, 287 2, 748, 697 407, 354 1, 548, 528 385, 377 433, 773 1, 181, 318 63, 000 144, 347 129, 269	Pesos. 7,506,533 3,133,755 2,795,728 2,032,096 1,340,008 757,900 629,174 627,247 350,922 327,038 147,446

Under the foregoing heads the principal exports in 1912 were:

"Fruits, herbs, grain, and primary agricultural products:" Bran, 20,714 tons, of which 20,503 to Germany and 108 to the Netherlands. Carob beans, 2,719 tons, of which 1,909 to Argentina, 325 to Germany, and 296 to Brazil. Oats, 39,388 tons, of which 32,427 to the United Kingdom, 5,156 to Germany, and 1,653 to Belgium. Barley, 10,373 tons, of which 4,758 to the United Kingdom, 3,456 to Australia, and 2,052 to Bolivia. Frijoles, 9,593 tons, of which 4,366 to Argentina, 1,856 to Brazil, 817 to Germany, 724 to the Netherlands, and 464 to the United Kingdom. Nuts, 2,761 tons, of which 1,829 to Argentina, 576 to Brazil, and 310 to Uruguay. Hay, 5,563 tons, of which 2,823 to Panama, 2,128 to Bolivia, and 568 to Peru. Wheat, 65,995 tons, of which 37,885 to the United Kingdom, 15,502 to Peru, 5,178 to Germany, and 4,589 to Belgium.

"Secondary agricultural products:" Wheat flour, 5,739 tons, of which 4,892 to Bolivia, 351 to Argentina, and 321 to Perú.

"Industrial products: " Quillay bark, 1,464 tons, of which 655 to Germany, 344 to the United Kingdom, 322 to France, and 98 to the Netherlands.

"Woods: "Oak railroad ties, 6,529 tons, of which 5,200 to Bolivia and 1,327 to the United Kingdom. Woods, various varieties, 323,208 pesos, of which 266,690 to Argentina.

MINERAL PRODUCTS.

The principal countries of export under this heading were:

	1911	1912
United Kingdom Germany United States France Belgium Netherlands Uruguay Spain Brazil Egypt Japan Polynesia	52,704,592 12,741,394 8,674,983 9,145,530 2,157,976 5,427,468 42,265	Pesos. 132, 493, 796 68, 580, 611 66, 920, 415 17, 050, 453 11, 843, 329 11, 182, 572 6, 804, 451 5, 025, 805 3, 983, 043 2, 782, 494 2, 622, 227 2, 041, 042

Under "Mineral products" the principal exports for the year 1912 were: Borate of lime, 43,541 tons, of which 15,304 to the United Kingdom, 15,204 to Germany, 8,288 to France, 2,667 to Belgium, and 2,078 to the Netherlands. Copper, 34,854 tons, of which 20,830 to the United States and 12,877 to the United Kingdom. Copper ore, 84,169 tons, of which 47,571 to the United Kingdom and 35,959 to the United States. Copper and gold ore, 3,516 tons, all of which went to the United Kingdom. Iron ore, 6,452 tons, of which 6,400 went to France. Iodine, 458,342 kilos, of which 238,904 to Germany, 154,490 to the United States, and 54,664 to the United Kingdom.

Nitrate of soda, 24,985,286 metric quintals (quintal=220.46 pounds), valued at 292,327,846 pesos (in United States gold \$106,699,663.79), shipped to the following countries:

	Quintals.	Pesos.
United Kingdom	9,746,288 5,397,697	114, 031, 570 63, 153, 055
United Štates	4,261,841 1,296,080 959,732	49,863,540 15,164,136 11,228,864
Netherlands	930, 914 581, 577	10,891,694 6,804,451
Spain. Brazil. Egypt.	429,556 340,431 237,820	5,025,805 3,983,043 2,782,494
Japan Polynesia Portugal		2,622,227 2,041,042 1,556,135
Italy	93, 058 69, 373	1,088,779 811,664
CanadaPeru		760, 734 320, 790 142, 085
Argentina Bolivia	3,932 529	46,004 6,189
Costa Rica	151	1,778 1,767
Total. Value in United States gold.		292, 327, 846 \$106, 699, 663. 79

BEVERAGES.

The principal countries of export under this heading were:

	1911	1912
Argentina. Bolivia : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	51,957 5,558	Pesos. 110,332 36,010 11,700 7,810

MISCELLANEOUS.

The principal countries of export under this heading were:

	1911	1912
France. Germany. Bolivia. Argentina. Peru.	Pesos. 102, 979 98, 720 104, 022 74, 530 23, 687	Pesos. 83,235 60,954 47,337 45,415 12,149

EXPORTS BY PORTS.

The exports by ports for the last two years were as follows:

	1911	1912
	Pesos.	Pesos.
Iquique	64,849,196	73,584,636
Antofagasta	50,100,248	56, 496, 690
Mejillones	39,755,939	44,377,326
Tocopillo	37,903,842	35,815,654
Taltal.	30,600,845	35,651,757
Caleta Buena	23,554,873	30, 629, 196
Valparaiso	15, 198, 138	19,173,858
Coloso	16,034,699	18,038,686
Punta Arenas.	14,553,904	14,047,113
Pisagua	14, 497, 335	12,706,526
Junin	8,988,107	9,592,058
Talcahuano	3,870,379	8,571,078
Coquimbo	2,817,467	4,479,711
Lota.	2, 155, 851	3,116,908
Valdavia	2,465,506 768,065	2,952,996
Penco	768, 065	2,515,763
Guavacan.	3,298,549	2,202,648
Carrizal Bajo.	1,040,372	1,846,641
Caldera	769,889	1,681,623
Chañaral	530,203	1,379,834
Gatico	1,044,851	1,244,678
Arica	736,350	1,010,494
Resguardos	1,036,432	511,477
	606,395	480,940
Puerto Montt		
Totoralillo	1,144,000	347, 162
Huasco	174, 255	258,903
Coronel	168,455	253,714
Peña Blanca	53,285	79,578
Quellon	563, 320	
Other ports	128,613	180,301
Total	339,409,363	383, 227, 949
Value in United States gold	\$123,884,417	\$139,878,201



COMMERCE OF CUBA FOR 1912 : :: ::

HE total foreign commerce of Cuba for the calendar year 1912 amounted to \$298,880,569, of which \$125,902,241 represented imports, and \$172,978,328 exports. The figures for the calendar year 1911 were: Imports, \$113,266,997; exports, \$123,136,379; total, \$236,403,376. The increase for the year 1912 was, therefore, imports, \$12,635,244; exports, \$49,841,949; total, \$62,477,193.

The details of Cuban commerce are published for the fiscal years ending June 30, as follows:

IMPORTS.

The imports by countries of origin for the past four fiscal years were:

Countries.	1909	1910	1911	1912
United States. United Kingdom Spain. Germany France. Other American countries. Other European countries. All other countries.	8, 019, 893 6, 587, 538 5, 303, 478 7, 127, 168 3, 892, 876	\$54, 569, 393 12, 292, 219 8, 680, 256 6, 542, 760 5, 514, 939 8, 319, 929 5, 532, 357 2, 223, 728	\$57, 128, 344 12, 758, 709 8, 527, 686 7, 208, 974 5, 538, 860 8, 410, 501 6, 032, 935 2, 491, 773	\$62, 826, 187 14, 833, 764 9, 981, 903 7, 533, 856 6, 899, 651 10, 187, 104 5, 369, 138 2, 597, 714

Included under the heading "Other American countries" for the year 1912 are Porto Rico, \$3,542,909; Uruguay, \$2,412,398; Canada, \$1,723,315; Argentina, \$1,279,612; Mexico, \$1,001,673; Venezuela, \$82,293; British West Indies, \$70,717; Ecuador, \$40,511; and the Dominican Republic, \$14,610. Under "Other European countries" are included: Belgium, \$1,706,726; Ireland (not included above in the United Kingdom), \$1,048,708; Norway, \$847,646; Italy, \$595,147; Netherlands, \$484,491; Switzerland, \$266,618; Austria-Hungary, \$204,519; Denmark, \$195,734; and Portugal, \$18,531. Under "All other countries" are included: British India, \$2,072,757; Canary Islands, \$316,684; China, \$107,276; and Japan, \$91,420.

For the calendar year 1912, the imports from the United States were \$65,416,475; from the United Kingdom, \$15,397,649; from Spain, \$9,774,790; from France, \$7,706,064; and from Germany, \$8,431,201.

The following table shows the imports by classes for the fiscal years 1909, 1910, 1911, and 1912:

	1909	1910	1911	1912
Earths, stones and manufactures				
of:	200 700	2000 040	01 070 047	Ø1 910 467
Stones and earths	\$737, 563	\$989, 249	\$1,076,947 1,069,976	\$1,319,467 1,040,755
Mineral oils, bitumen, etc	1,069,502	1, 088, 759 1, 138, 711	1, 262, 218	1, 360, 778
Glass and crystal ware	$1,115,089 \\ 768,106$	695, 051	820, 360	953, 380
Earthenware and porcelain.	700, 100	050, 051	020, 000	050,000
Metals and manufactures of: Gold, silver, and platinum.	450, 533	338, 053	325,529	401, 129
Iron and steel	5, 284, 761	6, 163, 754	6, 513, 248	7, 225, 594
Copper and alloys	626, 279	809, 127	802,056	886, 982
All other metals and manu-	,	,	·	
factures of	245,077	289,294	336, 364	330,563
Chemicals, drugs, paints, and				
perfumeries:				F 10 00 F
Primary products	395, 830	468,350	489, 182	540,635
Paints, etc., varnishes, and		0-0-0-	710 070	710 000
inks	593, 676	672, 781	710,076	710, 223
Chemical products	2, 146, 797	2,780,939	3,062,882	3, 999, 216
Oils, soap, etc	1,886,200	1,896,900	2, 157, 373	2, 346, 641
Fibers and manufactures of:	0 915 605	8, 527, 821	9, 278, 430	11, 685, 639
Cotton	9,815,695	3,562,301	3, 360, 276	3, 729, 896
Other vegetable fibers	$\begin{bmatrix} 3,579,710 \\ 1,041,286 \end{bmatrix}$	1, 088, 225	1, 181, 783	1, 292, 068
Wool, hair, etc	771, 376	619, 704	675, 752	597, 517
SilkPaper and manufactures of:	771,070	020, 102	,	,
Paper and cardboard	1,467,069	1,498,369	1,615,982	1,477,928
Books and prints	304, 360	314, 904	370, 614	421,063
Wood and other vegetable sub-	,	,	,	
stances:				
Wood, and manufactures of.	2,287,655	2,506,090	2,767,191	3, 011, 905
All other	141,683	190,026	176, 013	213, 237
Animals and animal products:	200 074	0.47 110	200 200	479 049
Animals	360, 314	341, 112	398, 388 576, 820	473,042 $619,875$
Hides, skins, and feathers.	483, 934	573, 059	370, 320	019, 019
Manufactures of leather and	4 940 507	4, 453, 299	4, 756, 954	4, 593, 243
furs	4, 249, 507	4, 400, 200	1, 700, 001	1,000,210
Instruments, machinery, and			11	
apparatus: Musical instruments,				
watches, and clocks	218,013	263, 271	288, 002	284, 785
Machinery	5, 601, 387	8, 381, 763	9, 136, 992	9, 552, 804
Apparatus	1, 677, 992	2,821,968	3,061,803	3, 654, 531
Foods and drinks:			TO 000 FOA	11 041 070
Meats	9, 892, 104	11, 476, 815	10, 630, 504	11, 241, 870
Fish	1, 137, 024	1, 310, 144	1, 569, 648	1,748,847
Bread stuff	12, 063, 000	13, 358, 362	12, 989, 272 676, 974	13, 904, 262 800, 824
Fruits	549, 866	672, 674	4, 491, 995	4, 904, 934
Vegetables	3, 664, 230 3, 048, 265	4, 522, 049 3, 296, 467	3, 224, 093	3, 551, 777
Beverages and oils		2, 524, 057	2, 657, 031	2, 805, 639
Dairy products		3, 699, 134	4, 299, 048	5, 680, 428
All other		2, 567, 032	2, 846, 291	3, 033, 914
MiscellaneousArticles free of duty		7, 775, 967	8, 441, 715	9, 833, 926
Articles free of duty	0,001,222			
Total	91, 447, 581	103, 675, 581	108, 097, 782	120, 229, 31

Stones and earths.—Under this subheading the imports, by countries, were:

•	1911	1912
United States. France United Kingdom Germany Spain Other countries	\$780, 645 64, 379 24, 929 24, 233 8, 671 174, 090	\$970, 930 71, 118 55, 866 25, 182 6, 741 189, 630
Total	1, 076, 947	1, 319, 467

In the above classification the principal articles of import in 1912 were: Marble, in the rough, \$15,884 of which \$13,347 from Italy and \$1,932 from the United States; marble, manufactured, \$25,735, of which \$20,407 from Italy, \$1,364 from Belgium, \$1,745 from France, and \$1,292 from the United States; stone, other than building, \$234,905, of which \$78,402 from Norway, \$51,395 from the United Kindgom, \$49,763 from Italy, and \$31,778 from the United States; cement, 1,028,576 barrels, worth \$973,449, of which 953,181 barrels from the United States, 49,034 barrels from France, and 17,374 barrels from Belgium; gypsum, 24,570 barrels, worth \$30,403, of which 14,175 barrels from Germany, and 10,356 barrels from the United States.

Mineral oils, bitumens, etc.—The imports under this heading were:

France. 1,794 4,25 Germany. 3,577 62 Other countries. 441 25			
France. 1,794 4,25 Germany. 3,577 62 Other countries. 441 25		1911	1912
Total	United Kingdom France.	5, 836 1, 794	\$1, 031, 527 4, 097 4, 252 627 252
	Total	1, 069, 976	1, 040, 755

The principal imports included in this class were: Crude petroleum, 5,924,445 gallons, worth \$303,733; petroleum for gas making, 1,615,005 gallons, worth \$35,330; other crude oils, 1,353,122 gallons, worth \$319,785; tackle oil, 174,190 gallons, worth \$13,290; benzine, 9,101 gallons, worth \$2,235; gasoline, 40,505 gallons, worth \$6,485; naphtha, 511,369 gallons, worth \$62,368; refined petroleum, 343,839 gallons, worth \$39,594; other refined oils, 807,176 gallons, worth \$229,056; tar, 109 metric tons, worth \$2,768. Practically all of the above was from the United States.

Glass and crystal ware.—Under this heading the imports were:

	1911	1912
Germany. United States. Spain. France. United Kingdom. Other countries. Total.	$108,347 \\ 130,762$	\$509, 478 294, 570 102, 961 135, 467 79, 960 238, 342 1, 360, 778

The principal articles included in this classification were: Mirrors, \$88,814, of which \$60,886 from Germany, \$10,983 from the United States, \$6,628 from Belgium, \$5,168 from the United Kingdom, and \$4,271 from France. Tableware, 3,496 tons, worth \$239,986, of which \$91,737 from Spain, \$50,725 from France, \$37,061 from the United States, and \$25,100 from the United Kingdom. Bottles, 6,891 tons, valued at \$349,245, of which \$227,047 from Germany, \$39,988 from Belgium, \$39,468 from the United States, and \$28,744 from France. Electric lamps, 503,124 (number), worth \$112,224, of which \$51,062 from Germany, \$43,730 from the United States, and \$10,247 from Belgium. Window glass, 187 tons, valued at \$14,830, of which \$4,851 from Germany, \$2,450 from France, \$2,389 from the United Kingdom, and \$2,900 from the United States. Other glassware, 3,598 tons, worth \$571,655, of which \$160,471 from the United States, \$150,838 from Germany, \$137,219 from Belgium, \$47,128 from France, and \$39,831 from the United Kingdom.

Earthenware and porcelain.—The imports under this heading were:

	1911	1912
United States. United Kingdom. France. Germany Spain. Other countries	140, 721 119, 848 139, 848	\$278, 474 154, 800 147, 935 142, 423 121, 905 107, 843
Total	820, 360	953, 380

Included in this class were: Tiles, \$42,833, of which \$39,700 from Spain; bricks, 1,470 tons worth \$6,019, nearly all from Spain; roofing tiles, \$128,699, of which \$98,608 from France, \$18,543 from Spain, \$10,875 from the United States; terra-cotta piping, 5,173 tons, worth \$73,309, practically all from the United States; other earthenware, 20,007 tons worth \$275,246, of which \$149,893 from the United

States, \$56,529 from Spain, and \$56,083 from the United Kingdom; table and household earthenware, 1,706 tons worth \$276,117, of which \$95,711 from the United Kingdom, \$75,540 from Belgium, \$49,231 from Germany, and \$30,735 from the United States; tableware, porcelain, 254 tons, worth \$71,535, of which \$46,103 from Germany, \$7,842 from the United States and \$7,583 from France.

Gold, silver, and platinum.—The imports under this heading were:

	1911	1912
Germany. United States. France. Spain. United Kingdom. Other countries.	79, 660 97, 451 17, 801	\$97, 657 86, 289 57, 378 7, 884 17, 931 133, 990
Total	325, 529	401, 129

The principal articles in this classification were: Gold jewelry, \$203,986, of which \$127,250 from Mexico, \$35,087 Venezuela, \$18,128 from France, \$13,298 from Germany, and \$7,180 from the United States; silver jewelry \$11,577, of which \$6,190 from France, \$3,311 from Germany, and \$1,331 from the United States; gold and silver plated ware, \$139,650, of which \$67,016 from the United States, \$37,703 from Germany, and \$25,675 from France.

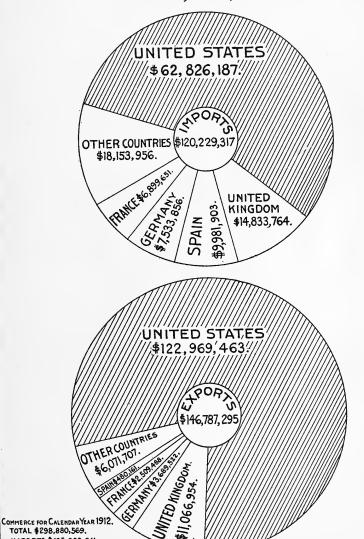
Iron and steel.—The imports under this heading were:

	1911	1912
United St: tes United Kingdom Germany France Spain Other countries	1, 135, 357 365, 134 144, 045 56, 398	\$5, 457, 492 907, 834 374, 872 177, 906 55, 903 251, 587
Total	6, 513, 248	7, 225, 594

Included in this class were: Cast-iron bars, rods, etc., 10,879 tons, worth \$307,822, of which \$240,623 from the United States and \$64,671 from the United Kingdom; other manufactures of cast iron, 4,453 tons, worth \$289,532, of which \$208,300 from the United States, \$61,126 from the United Kingdom, and \$12,876 from Austria-Hungary; wrought iron and steel bars and rods, 25,746 tons, worth \$1,015,467, of which \$761,851 from the United States, \$128,061 from Belgium, and \$111,648 from the United Kingdom; sheets and plates, 12,270 tons, worth \$630,698, of which

CUBA

COMMERCE 1912 `\$267,016,612.



PAN AMERICAN UNION

IMPORTS \$ 125,902,241. EXPORTS \$ 172,978,328.

\$546,656 from the United States and \$73,708 from the United Kingdom; wire and cable, 4,149 tons, worth \$338,715, of which \$274,345 from the United States, \$37,988 from the United Kingdom, and \$12,608 from Belgium; fine tools and implements, 447 tons, worth \$248,312, of which \$204,373 from the United States, \$17,047 from the United Kingdom and \$16,685 from Germany; other tools, 655 tons, worth \$80,393, of which \$40,190 from the United States and \$33,567 from the United Kingdom; nails, 4,284 tons, worth \$253,390. of which \$168,747 from the United States, \$46,791 from the United Kingdom, and \$23,712 from Germany; iron or steel in pieces, 4,564 tons, worth \$253,955, of which \$213,508 from the United States, \$25,095 from France, and \$14,705 from the United Kingdom; tinplate, 2,447 tons, worth \$269,065, of which \$217,843 from the United States and \$51,222 from the United Kingdom; tinware, 910 tons, worth \$296,895, of which \$225,716 from the United States, \$28,450 from Spain, \$24,638 from Germany, and \$9,468 from the United Kingdom; pipings and fittings, 7,469 tons, worth \$405,024, of which \$400,865 from the United States; rails, 21,094 tons, worth \$608,570, of which \$608,548 from the United States; other manufactures of steel and iron, 21,681 tons, worth \$1,880,192, of which \$1,169,902 from the United States, \$356,573 from the United Kingdom, \$220,437 from Germany, and \$73,431 from France.

Copper and alloys.—The imports under this classification were as follows:

	1911	1912
United States United Kingdom Germany France. Spain. Other countries.	\$539, 893 131, 685 82, 508 39, 044 1, 770 7, 156	\$623, 998 99, 731 102, 980 45, 911 1, 318 13, 044
, Total	802, 056	886, 982

The principal articles included in this class were: Copper in sheets, 317 tons, worth \$112,261, of which \$74,921 from the United States and \$36,867 from the United Kingdom; wire, 1,050 tons, worth \$302,584, of which \$280,484 from the United States and \$19,005 from Germany; other manufactures, 478 tons, worth \$435,301, of which \$234,801 from the United States, \$81,600 from Germany, \$60,439 from the United Kingdom, and \$44,929 from France.

All other metals and manufactures thereof.—Under this heading the imports were:

	1911	1912
United States	\$120,773	\$150, 252
Germany. United Kingdom. Spain.	64, 487	58, 737 55, 086 20, 399
France . Other countries .	16 047	16, 455 29, 634
Total	336, 364	330, 563

Included in this class were: Tin, 227 tons, worth \$152,052, of which \$59,978 from the United States, \$37,251 from the United Kingdom, and \$33,149 from Germany; nickel and aluminum, 22 tons, worth \$27,079, of which \$9,452 from Germany, \$8,668 from the United States, and \$6,828 from the United Kingdom; manufactures of zinc, 62 tons, worth \$21,480, of which \$13,159 from the United States, \$3,889 from Germany, and \$2,988 from Spain; bar lead, 324 tons, worth \$25,437, of which \$20,693 from the United States; lead tubing, 138 tons, worth \$15,286, of which \$8,333 from the United States and \$3,415 from Spain; other manufactures of lead, 252 tons, worth \$50,180, of which \$25,280 from the United States, \$11,329 from Belgium, \$6,511 from Germany, and \$5,269 from Spain.

Chemicals, drugs, etc.—Primary products. Under this heading the imports were:

	1911	1912
United States. Germany. Spain. United Kingdom. France. Other countries.	56, 304 58, 975 9, 063 18, 221	\$264, 675 86, 558 69, 891 59, 939 5, 928 53, 644
Total	489, 182	540, 635

The principal articles belonging to this class were: Turpentine, 82,681 gallons, worth \$39,867; pitch and rosin, 1,963 tons, worth \$108,214, practically all of the above from the United States; opium, 9,968 pounds, worth \$53,801, of which \$53,031 from the United Kingdom; other primary products, \$328,412, of which \$116,726 from the United States, \$78,354 from Germany, \$69,717 from Spain, \$32,977 from Italy, and \$13,760 from the Dominican Republic.

Paints, varnishes, and inks.—Under this heading the imports were:

	1911	1912
United States United Kingdom Germany France Spain Other countries	177, 425 36, 154 22, 707 8, 194	\$408, 541 219, 533 30, 584 20, 799 7, 185 23, 581
Total		710, 223

The articles included in this class were: Natural pigments and paints, 379 tons, worth \$10,348, of which \$4,713 from the United States, \$2,326 from Spain, and \$2,221 from Belgium; paints with metallic base, 3,254 tons, worth \$538,263, of which \$299,199 from the United States, \$196,528 from the United Kingdom, and \$18,408 from Belgium; other paints, 215 tons, worth \$75,507, of which \$54,206 from the United States and \$8,768 from Germany; writing ink, 90 tons, worth \$19,116, of which \$8,602 from the United States and \$7,065 from the United Kingdom; printing ink, 80 tons, worth \$27,909, of which \$25,898 from the United States; varnishes, 70 tons, worth \$63,108, of which \$50,217 from the United States, \$4,791 from Germany, and \$3,856 from the United Kingdom.

Chemical products.—Imports under this heading were:

	1911	1912
United States France United Kingdom Germany. Spain Other countries Total	584, 955 232, 477 123, 770 50, 363 88, 266	\$2, 593, 881 775, 242 334, 083 121, 533 60, 670 113, 807

The principal articles under this class were: Commercial fertilizers, 27,317 tons, worth \$1,109,863, of which \$1,016,741 from the United States and \$41,363 from the United Kingdom; acid, 2,671 tons, worth \$152,110, of which \$93,540 from the United States, \$17,281 from the United Kingdom, \$15,203 from Germany, and \$15,102 from Belgium; oxides, 2,898 tons, valued at \$177,160, of which \$109,983 from the United States and \$57,671 from the United Kingdom; gunpowder, 266 tons, worth \$42,709; dynamite, 450 tons, worth \$109,820; fuses, 45 tons, worth \$13,267, all of the above explosives from the United States; fireworks, 27 tons, valued at \$11,155, of which \$7,070 from the United States and \$3,069 from China; unground salt, 14,465 tons, worth \$126,950, of which \$120,179 from the United States; ground

salt, 6,788 tons, worth \$85,515, of which \$80,484 from the United States; patent and proprietary medicines, valued at \$352,271, of which \$194,132 from France and \$145,969 from the United States; other drugs valued at \$1,189,144, of which \$538,077 from France, and \$534,335 from the United States.

Oils, soap, etc.—Under this heading the imports were:

	1911	1912
United States. France. Spain. United Kingdom. Germany. Other countries. Total.	541, 136 356, 868 174, 867 63, 154 38, 256	\$1, 076, 503 601, 777 405, 710 153, 674 57, 557 51, 420

The articles included in this class were: Oil for soap manufacture, 123,982 gallons, worth \$45,075, all from the United States; other vegetable oils, 354,719 gallons, worth \$201,357, of which \$111,213 from the United Kingdom, \$31,043 from the United States, and \$30,459 from Spain; glycerine and oleo oil, \$80,940, of which \$52,067 from the United States and \$15,006 from Belgium; other animal fats, \$168,246, of which \$163,894 from the United States; candles, 2,102,062 pounds, valued at \$199,206, of which \$114,230 from the United States and \$66,794 from Spain; common soap, 8,396,516 pounds, valued at \$440,430, of which \$294,373 from Spain and \$123,042 from the United States; fine soaps, 94,032 kilos, valued at \$96,637, of •which \$51,258 from France and \$39,387 from the United States; grease for soap manufacture, 2,909 tons, worth \$290,167, practically all from the United States; perfumes and essences, 581,329 kilos, worth \$601,059, of which \$466,538 from France, \$84,827 from the United States, and \$24,538 from Germany; starch, \$26,170, of which \$16,810 from the United Kingdom, \$4,172 from Belgium, and \$4,041 from the United States; glue, 583,470 pounds, valued at \$48,450, of which \$32,241 from the United States, \$7,500 from Germany, and \$4,437 from France.

Cotton and manufactures of.—Imports under this heading were:

	1911	1912
United Kingdom. United States. Spain France. Germany. Other countries.	\$3, 609, 556 1, 842, 987 1, 360, 337 1, 062, 495 695, 669 707, 386	\$4, 597, 238 2, 635, 707 1, 605, 041 1, 361, 684 734, 566 751, 403
Total	9, 278, 430	11, 685, 639

The principal articles in this class were: Raw cotton, 1,561,035 pounds, worth \$126,148, of which \$65,310 from the United States and \$43,891 from Germany; thread and yarn, 288 tons, worth \$384,178, of which \$313,726 from the United Kingdom, \$37,081 from the United States, and \$20,965 from Belgium; plain tissues, 6,996 tons, worth \$5,957,401, of which \$2,712,567 from the United Kingdom, \$1,539,316 from the United States, \$939,463 from Spain, \$445,247 from France, and \$255,799 from Ireland; twilled tissues, 1,929 tons, worth \$2,100,672, of which \$1,078,373 from the United Kingdom, \$524,316 from the United States, \$209,552 from Spain, \$141,987 from France, and \$118,929 from Ireland; knitted tissues, 517 tons, worth \$1,298,555, of which \$465,855 from France, \$335,997 from Germany, \$299,663 from Spain, and \$156,956 from the United States; laces, 95,371 kilos, worth \$516,623, of which \$237,014 from the United Kingdom; \$140,819 from Germany; \$89,010 from Spain, and \$46,082 from France; passementerie, \$63,914, of which \$21,549 from the United States, \$15,067 from Germany, \$11,663 from Italy, and \$7,594 from France; ready-made clothing, 233 tons, worth \$498,831, of which \$230,777 from the United States, \$65,906 from Germany, \$63,561 from France, and \$61,696 from Switzerland; cotton velvets and plushes, \$168,085, of which \$55,633 from Spain, \$37,145 from Germany, \$36,400 from the United Kingdom, and \$26,254 from the United States; tulles, \$136,023, of which \$64,987 from Germany, \$36,335 from the United Kingdom, \$28,590 from France; other cotton manufactures, 920 tons, worth \$407,169, of which \$133,728 from France, \$117,213 from the United Kingdom, \$87,418 from Spain, \$27,586 from Germany, and \$24,929 from the • United States.

Other vegetable fibers and manufactures thereof.—Under this heading the imports were:

	1911	1912
United Kingdom	\$1, 261, 399	\$1, 252, 292
United States	243, 579	541, 491
United States. Spain.	236, 950	237, 089
France	168, 903	221, 014
Germany	149, 105	122, 711
Other countries	1, 300, 340	1, 355, 299
Total	3, 360, 276	3, 729, 896

Articles included in this class were: Thread and yarn, \$30,363, of which \$9,519 from Spain, \$7,271 from the United Kingdom, \$3,674 from the United States, and \$3,593 from Italy; twine, 403 tons, worth \$126,390, of which \$50,238 from Spain, \$47,917 from Italy, and \$11,465 from the United States; cordage and rope, 426 tons, worth \$94,705, of which \$58,017 from the United States and \$27,932 from

Spain; bags for sugar, 14,270 tons, worth \$1,469,094, of which \$575,909 from British India, \$485,900 from the United Kingdom, and \$407,685 from the United States; linen tissues, 1,705 tons, worth \$1,740,484, of which \$730,244 from the United Kingdom, \$625,796 from Ireland, \$141,281 from France, \$140,690 from Spain, \$34,329 from the United States, \$26,620 from the Canary Islands, and \$22,801 from Germany; laces, \$24,611, of which \$16,484 from Germany; passementeric, \$105,924, of which \$67,233 from Germany, and \$31,451 from France; ready-made clothing, \$76,108, of which \$32,769 from France, \$14,891 from the Canary Islands, and \$14,602 from the United States; other manufactures, of linen, hemp, etc., 255 tons, worth \$38,622, of which \$15,031 from Porto Rico, \$6,903 from the United Kingdom, and \$3,320 from the United States.

Wool, hair, and manufactures of.—Under this heading the imports were:

	1911	1912
United Kingdom France. United States Spain Germany. Other countries.	373, 450 140, 007 79, 880 72, 090 47, 557	\$466, 587 438, 464 160, 629 100, 704 72, 470 53, 214 1, 292, 068
Total	1, 181, 783	

The principal articles included in this class were: Hairbrushes, \$63,288, of which \$23,557 from the United States, \$22,232 from France, and \$11,737 from Germany; hair and horsehair, \$11,086, of which \$6,736 from the United States, and \$2,249 from France; woolens and worsteds, 535 tons, worth \$833,971, of which \$368,127 from the United States, \$304,507 from France, \$68,244 from Belgium, \$30,826 from the United States, and \$27,948 from Germany; readymade clothing, \$163,513, of which \$68,502 from the United States, \$62,882 from France, and \$17,742 from Germany; other manufactures of wool, hair, etc., \$195,783, of which \$92,752 from Portugal, \$41,859 from France, \$19,019 from Spain, and \$18,184 from the United States.

Silk, and manufactures of.—The imports under this heading were:

	1911	1912
France	179, 946 49, 189 35, 924	\$206, 034 223, 022 40, 939 36, 147 9, 962 81, 413
Total	675, 752	597, 517

Included under this class were: Silk floss, \$17,068, of which \$9,190 from the United Kingdom and \$6,543 from the United States; silk tissue, 46,139 kilos, worth \$191,185, of which \$81,591 from France, \$60,872 from the United States, \$18,823 from the United Kingdom, and \$14,037 from China; knitted tissues, \$22,091, of which \$9,973 from the United States and \$8,771 from France; ready-made clothing, \$216,912, of which \$110,845 from the United States, \$67,043 from France, \$14,440 from Germany, and \$14,178 from Japan; other manufactures of silk, \$150,251, of which \$48,257 from France, \$34,789 from the United States, \$19,546 from Japan, \$18,388 from Mexico, and \$12,813 from China.

Paper and cardboard.—Under this heading the imports were:

	1911	1912
United States Germany Spain France United Kingdom Other countries	260, 263 $174, 828$ $20, 184$	\$653, 769 328, 122 248, 406 137, 952 24, 879 84, 800
Total	1, 615, 982	1, 477, 928

The principal articles included in this class were: Paper in sheets, 1,255 tons, worth \$230,920, of which \$164,042 from the United States, \$22,740 from Spain, and \$16,330 from Germany; wrapping paper and bags, 732 tons, worth \$60,166, of which \$25,522 from the United States and \$25,242 from Germany; other paper, 7,993 tons, worth \$818,126, of which \$287,121 from the United States, \$232,377 from Germany, \$162,423 from Spain, and \$87,749 from France; pasteboard in sheets, 1,626 tons, worth \$94,030, of which \$64,179 from the United States, \$15,707 from Germany, and \$4,578 from the Netherlands; cardboard boxes, 460 tons, worth \$132,872, of which \$32,402 from Germany, \$28,265 from France, \$25,585 from the United States, and \$21,681 from Spain; other cardboard and pasteboard, 1,350 tons worth \$135,708, of which \$85,397 from the United States and \$34,018 from Spain.

Books and prints.—Imports under this heading were:

	1911	1912
United States Spain Germany France United Kingdom Other countries.	83, 534 73, 296 30, 626 8, 687	\$200, 622 80, 038 40, 381 24, 691 9, 900 65, 431
Total	370, 614	421,063

Included in this class were: Blank books, \$24,938, of which \$16,177 from the United States; printed books, \$147,222, of which \$66,526 from Spain, and \$59,788 from the United States; lithographs, maps, etc., \$110,368, of which \$33,548 from Switzerland, \$32,086 from Germany, \$20,939 from the United States, and \$15,060 from Belgium; printed letter heads, \$138,525, of which \$103,708 from the United States, \$9,956 from Canada, and \$9,657 from France.

Woods, and manufactures of.—Under this heading the imports were:

	1911	1912
United States. Spain. United Kingdom. Germany. France. Other countries. Total.	131,071 $92,504$ $115,062$	\$2, 210, 893 268, 728 122, 297 138, 887 117, 999 152, 701 3, 011, 905

The principal imports in this class were: Common lumber, 14,934 tons, worth \$231,062, of which \$173,326 from the United States, \$37,262 from the British West Indies, and \$19,542 from the United Kingdom; fine lumber, \$7,426, nearly all from the United States; other unmanufactured wood, 8,928 tons, worth \$272,603, of which \$253,891 from the United States and \$17,305 from Germany; furniture, 7,933 tons, worth \$1,159,935, of which \$982,052 from the United States, \$75,714 from France, \$50,843 from Germany, and \$19,537 from Spain; boxes and cases, \$758,654, of which \$468,379 from the United States, \$72,985 from the United Kingdom, \$65,409 from Germany, and \$52,179 from Spain; barrels and staves, 8,959 tons, worth \$579,569, of which \$325,516 from the United States, \$196,911 from Spain, \$24,470 from the United Kingdom, and \$13,358 from Canada.

 $Other\ vegetable\ substances. — Under\ this\ heading\ imports\ were:$

	1911	1912
United States. United Kingdom. France. Spain. Germany. Other countries.	\$62, 285 31, 041 14, 783 15, 306 14, 381 38, 217	\$61, 620 77, 541 16, 974 14, 989 14, 293 27, 820
Total	176, 013	213, 237

Included in this class were: Willow, rushes, and rattan, unmanufactured, 64 tons, worth \$46,716, of which \$19,236 from the United States, \$10,518 from Germany, and \$7,380 from France; manufactured, 107 tons, worth \$132,103, of which \$72,151 from the United Kingdom, \$23,645 from the United States, and \$15,098 from Switzerland.

Animals.—Imports under this heading were:

	1911	1912
United States. United Kingdom Spain. Germany. Other countries	\$395, 737 137 54 52 2, 408	\$459, 645 3, 357 2, 327 702 7, 011
Total	398, 388	473, 042

Included in this class were: Horses, 274, worth \$43,868, of which 261 horses, worth \$41,174, from the United States; mules, 2,137, worth \$247,933, of which 2,076, worth \$247,018, from the United States; cattle, 255, worth \$11,571, all from the United States; and hogs, 18,177, worth \$159,803, practically all from the United States.

Hides, skins, and feathers.—Imports under this head were:

	1911	1912
United StatesSpain	\$484, 967 64, 516	\$513, 536 79, 030
France. Germany.	13, 272	17, 633 5, 722
United Kingdom. Other countries	4, 857	3, 520
		434
Total	576, 820	619, 875

The principal articles under this class were: Feathers, 8,700 kilos, valued at \$32,038, of which \$14,733 from France, \$6,313 from Germany, and \$4,358 from the United States; leather, 383 tons, worth \$418,721, of which \$356,133 from the United States, \$51,098 from Spain, and \$7,990 from France; patent and varnished leather, 75 tons, worth \$126,080, of which \$95,300 from the United States, and \$18,201 from Spain; furs, \$68,852, of which \$57,700 from the United States, and \$9,710 from Spain.

Manufactures of leather and furs.—Under this heading the imports were:

	1911	1912
United States. Spain. Germany. France. United Kingdom. Other countries.	958, 771 81, 665 67, 467 42, 469 39, 775	\$3, 268, 093 1, 122, 750 72, 329 53, 810 31, 915 44, 346

Included in this class were: Men's shoes, 874,588 pairs, valued at \$1,755,054, of which 603,844 pairs, worth \$1,241,781, from the United States, and 269,015 pairs, worth \$512,013 from Spain; women's shoes, 1,584,264 pairs, worth \$1,525,215, of which 1,379,997 pairs, worth \$1,349,258, from the United States, and 198,300 pairs, worth \$166,350, from Spain; children's shoes, 1,090,552 pairs, worth \$487,237, of which 874,919 pairs, worth \$426,992, from the United States, and 215,615 pairs, worth \$60,300, from Spain; alpargartas, 298,465 dozens, worth \$396,682, of which 256,238 dozens, worth \$366,953, from Spain, and 37,903 dozens, worth \$25,381, from China; saddlery and harness, 21,712 kilos, worth \$17,043, of which \$16,050 from the United States; other leather manufactures, 304 tons, worth \$376,154, of which \$228,377 from the United States, \$63,450 from Germany, \$30,837 from the United Kingdom, \$21,505 from France, and \$15,882 from Spain.

Musical instruments, watches, and clocks.—Imports under this heading were:

	1911	1912
United States. Germany. France. Spain. United Kingdom. Other countries.	25, 899	114, 260 75, 104 57, 614 21, 553 1, 654 14, 600
Total		284, 785

Included in this class were: Pianos, 916, worth \$130,574, of which 401, worth \$62,801 from the United States, 382, worth \$45,119 from Germany, and 109, worth \$15,743, from Spain; other musical instruments, \$36,312, of which \$10,206 from France, \$8,883 from Germany, \$7,501 from the United States, and \$6,843 from Spain; 23,868 watches,

worth \$49,852, of which 16,746, worth \$35,820, from France, 3,366, worth \$8,570, from Switzerland, and 3,298, worth \$4,240 from the United States; clocks, \$49,143, of which \$31,407 from the United States, and \$11,811 from Germany.

Machinery.—The imports under this heading were:

	1911	1912
United States. United Kingdom France. Germany Spain. Other countries	1, 231, 847 224, 074 530, 826 10, 607	\$6, 890, 089 1, 014, 094 631, 498 536, 453 10, 725 469, 945
Total	9, 136, 992	9, 552, 804

The principal imports in this class were: Machinery and apparatus for making sugar and spirits, 52,950 tons, worth \$5,051,779, of which \$3,079,639 from the United States, \$743,355 from the United Kingdom. \$513,605 from France \$368,235 from Belgium, and \$326,679 from Germany; agricultural machinery, 461 tons, worth \$93,655, of which \$56,093 from the United Kingdom, and \$37,562 from the United States; electrical machinery, 235 tons, worth \$85,612, of which \$61,727 from the United States, and \$14,670 from the United Kingdom; pumps, \$18,367, of which \$17,511 from the United States; boilers, 1,805 tons, worth \$181,778, of which \$122,500 from the United States, and \$49,366 from the United Kingdom; locomotives, 2,742 tons, worth \$401,230, of which \$352,749 from the United States, and \$43,496 from Germany; other machinery, 9,505 tons, worth \$2,184,677, of which \$1,844,249 from the United States, \$125,422 from the United Kingdom, \$102,525 from Germany, and \$62,091 from France; machine parts and accessories, 7,268 tons, worth \$1,526,834, of which \$1,371,162 from the United States, \$55,320 from France, \$45,215 from Germany, and \$25,300 from the United Kingdom.

Apparatus.—Under this heading the imports were:

	1911	1912
United States. United Kingdom France. Germany. Spain. Other countries.	129, 813 239, 636 54, 054 21, 440	\$2, 738, 830 459, 560 254, 565 67, 170 64, 119 70, 287
Total	3, 061, 803	3, 654, 531

Included in this class were: 25,518 sewing machines, worth \$398,604, of which 25,634, worth \$371,869, from the United States; and 414, worth \$16,049, from Belgium; 1,274 typewriters, worth \$73,645, nearly all from the United States; 7,056 bicycles, worth \$41,424, practically all from the United States; 11,256 weighing scales, worth \$68,589, of which 8,781, worth \$62,665, from the United States, and 1,454, worth \$2,826, from Germany; railroad passenger coaches, worth \$16,236, practically all from the United States; carriages and accessories for same, worth \$811,901, of which \$249,315 from France, \$395,451 from the United States, \$61,782 from Spain, and \$53,136 from Germany; baggage cars, trucks, etc., 19.808 tons, worth \$1,348,064, of which 17,699, worth \$1,162,760, from the United States, and 2,085 tons, worth \$181,046 from the United Kingdom; street cars, 218 tons, worth \$29,217, of which \$29,180 from the United States; wagons, carts, and handcarts, 1,919 tons, worth \$154,669, practically all from the United States; steam vessels, worth \$667,718, of which \$405,007 from the United States, and \$251,411 from the United Kingdom; sailing vessels, worth \$43,571, of which \$42,690 from the United States.

Meats.—Under this heading the imports were:

	1911	1912
United States. Spain. France. United Kingdom. Germany. Other countries. Total.	163, 029 21, 712 4, 485 4, 193 2, 297, 597	\$7, 466, 731 175, 158 22, 824 17, 007 9, 833 3, 550, 317 11, 241, 870

The principal imports were: Game and poultry. \$24,723, of which \$19,560 from the United States, and \$4,445 from Spain; jerked beef, 41,527,094 pounds, worth \$3,509,648, of which \$2,386,777 from Uruguay, and \$1,122,871 from the United States; salt pork, 15,894,607 pounds, worth \$1,430,268, of which \$1,414,782 from the United States, and \$12,176, from the United Kingdom; fresh pork, mutton, and beef, and salted and canned beef, \$27,762, practically all from the United States; hams and shoulders, 4,808,788 pounds, worth \$702,568, of which \$653,611 from the United States, and \$47,364 from Spain; lard, 61,909,373 pounds, worth \$4,981,666 from the United States; bacon, 24,307 pounds, worth \$4,981,666 from the United States; canned meats, 1,146 tons, worth, \$311,717, of which \$194,686 from the United States, \$7,180 from Spain, and \$21,526 from France; other meat

and meat products, 767 tons, worth \$193,543, of which \$172,526 from the United States and \$19,107 from Spain.

Fish.—The imports under this head were:

	1911	1912
United Kingdom. Spain United States. France. Germany. Other countries.	62,816 $25,563$	\$493, 007 376, 151 109, 168 18, 610 9, 485 742, 426
Total	1, 569, 648	1, 748, 847

Included in the above were: Codfish, 19,331,628 pounds, worth \$1,281,530, of which \$395,983 from Canada, \$489,760 from the United Kingdom, \$341,981 from Norway, and \$45,727 from the United States; herrings, 1,244,678 pounds, worth \$48,105, of which \$19,739 from Spain, \$13,204 from the United States, and \$6,416 from the Canary Islands; canned sardines, worth \$60,746, of which \$41,918 from Spain, \$7,274 from France, \$2,979 from Germany, \$2,486 from the United States, and \$2,957 from Norway; other canned fish, \$364,255, of which \$313,300 from Spain, \$22,310 from the United States, and \$10,882 from France; oysters and other shellfish, worth \$19,814, of which \$18,777 from the United States.

Breadstuffs were imported in the last two years from the following countries:

	1911	1912
United States. Germany. United Kingdom. Spain. France. Other countries. Total.	2, 570, 243 2, 142, 311 122, 280 9, 670 2, 006, 464	\$6, 697, 473 2, 669, 785 2, 252, 030 91, 887 12, 988 2, 180, 099 13, 904, 262

Included in this class were: Oats, 19,740 tons, worth \$600,970, of which \$368,800 from the United States, \$235,430 from Canada, and \$38,555 from Argentina; rice, 129,200 tons, worth \$6,753,729, of which \$2,490,529 from Germany, \$2,194,746 from the United Kingdom, \$1,486,453 from British India, \$254,967 from the United States, and \$192,815 from Belgium; barley, 6,727 tons, worth \$318,687, of which \$314,293 from Germany; Indian corn, 63,385 tons, worth \$1,743,236, of which \$1,712,474 from the United States,

and \$30,066 from Argentina; corn meal, 20,718 barrels, worth \$69,905, nearly all from the United States; wheat flour, 852,633 barrels, worth \$3,888,717, of which \$3,886,040 from the United States; biscuits and crackers, \$70,578, of which \$54,323 from the United Kingdom, \$9,916 from the United States, and France, \$4,815; macaroni and other pastes, 3,040 tons, worth \$89,575, of which \$70,922 from the United States, \$14,320 from Spain, and \$3,443 from France; other cereal products, 579 tons, worth \$47,589, of which \$31,436 from the United States, \$6,516 from Spain, and \$4,643 from France; hay and other forage, 19,417 tons, worth \$581,819, of which \$251,629 from the United States, \$154,469 from Canada, and \$12,538 from Argentina.

Fruits.—The imports under this heading were:

	1911	1912
United States. Spain. France. United Kingdom. Germany. Other countries.	293, 077 13, 190 12, 919 5, 214	\$378, 231 347, 447 18, 238 11, 633 1, 214 45, 061
Total	676, 974	800, 824

The principal imports were: Apples, \$68,671, of which \$55,300 from the United States and \$8,977 from Canada; grapes, \$36,240, of which \$29,731 from Spain and \$6,114 from the United States; other fresh fruits, \$158,888, of which \$146,700 from the United States and \$11,938 from Spain; almonds, \$76,068, of which \$71,944 from Spain; raisins, \$24,270, of which \$20,257 from Spain and \$4,013 from the United States; other dried fruits, \$237,083, of which \$162,192 from Spain, \$33,862 from United States, \$23,025 from the Canary Islands, and \$10,936 from the United Kingdom; canned and other preserved fruits, \$194,507, of which \$126,182 from the United States, \$46,790 from Spain, \$14,966 from France, and \$6,069 from the Canary Islands.

Vegetables were imported from:

	1911	1912
United States. Spain. Germany. France. United Kingdom. Other countries.	664, 705 386, 295 60, 822 15, 659	\$1, 958, 827 626, 686 463, 589 130, 135 94, 959 1, 630, 738
Total	4, 491, 995	4, 904, 934

Included in this class were: Onions, 12,400 tons, worth \$464,325, of which \$274,669 from Spain, \$118,817 from the Canary Islands, \$20,441 from Uruguay, and \$29,869 from the United States; peas, 8,529 tons, worth \$831,988, of which \$448,147 from Mexico, \$320,243 from the United States, \$18,925 from Germany, \$17,063 from Belgium, and \$17,754 from Spain; beans, 15,797 tons, worth \$1,328,683, of which \$438,546 from Germany, \$410,023 from the United States, \$370,401 from Mexico, and \$36,424 from France; potatoes, 46,844 tons, worth \$1,603,029, of which \$986,126 from the United States, \$497,605 from Canada, \$54,167 from the United Kingdom, \$27,967 from the Canary Islands, and \$29,901 from France; other fresh and dried vegetables, 4,461 tons, worth \$143,629, of which \$114,898 from the United States, and \$17,136 from the United Kingdom; canned and other preserved vegetables, \$522,563, of which \$299,602 from Spain, \$107,713 from the United States; \$47,115 from France, and \$42,739 from Belgium.

Beverages and oils.—The imports under this heading were:

	1911	1912
Spain. France. United States. United Kingdom. Germany. Other countries.	344,581 $252,778$ $46,703$	\$2, 611, 496 301, 196 282, 371 251, 571 56, 666 48, 477
Total	3, 224, 093	3, 551, 777

Articles included in this class were: Olive oil in bottles, 5,783 dozens, worth \$17,859, of which \$16,512 from France; in other containers, 1,814,579 gallons, worth \$1,075,625, of which \$1,021,955 were from Spain, \$46,267 from the United States, and \$7,386 from France; cottonseed oil, 204,191 gallons, worth \$91,725, of which \$91,237 from the United States; white wines in bottles, 27,099 dozen, worth \$103,461, of which \$90,330 from Spain and \$9,938 from France; in other containers, 462,602 gallons, worth \$226,406, of which \$161,035 from Spain, \$37,951 from France, and \$16,036 from Italy; red wine, in bottles, 14,703 dozen, worth \$39,945, of which \$36,428 from Spain and \$2,770 from France; in other containers, 5,192,628 gallons, worth \$1,235,483, of which \$1,189,667 from Spain, \$29,800 from France, \$7,982 from the United States, and \$7,200 from the Canary Islands; beer, in bottles, 408,180 dozen, worth \$351,133, of which \$232,946 from the United Kingdom, \$89,913 from the United States, and \$25,828 from Germany; in other containers, 21,915 gallons, worth \$18,841, of which \$16,865 from the United States and \$1,606 from Germany; cider, in bottles, 41,384 dozen, worth \$80,944, of which \$77,994 from Spain; champagne, 45,017 liters, worth \$77,735, of which \$59,278 from France, \$11,251 from Spain, and \$5,836 from the United States; distilled liquors and cordials, 498,394 liters, worth \$235,892, of which \$134,590 from France, \$19,905 from the United States, \$18,813 from Spain, \$26,479 from Germany, and \$15,945 from the United Kingdom; vinegar, in barrels, 25,927 gallons, worth \$7,936, of which \$4,803 from France and \$2,063 from Spain.

Dairy products.—The imports under this heading were:

	1911 .	1912
United States United Kingdom Spain Germany France Other countries Total	40,808 $36,147$ $15,524$	\$939, 442 1, 064, 331 45, 605 14, 488 14, 355 727, 418 2, 805, 639

Under this heading the imports were: Condensed milk, 15,271 tons, worth \$2,110,279, of which \$1,062,977 from the United Kingdom, \$832,615 from the United States, and \$204,076 from Norway; butter, 666 tons, worth \$306,966, of which \$188,630 from Denmark, \$55,458 from the United States, \$38,079 from Spain, \$14,931 from the Netherlands, and \$7,259 from France; cheese, 1,485 tons, worth \$380,539, of which \$284,167 from the Netherlands, \$45,393 from the United States, \$17,873 from Switzerland, \$9,283 from Germany, \$7,522 from Spain, and \$7,096 from France.

All other alimentary substances were received from:

	1911	1912
United States. Spain United Kingdom. France. Germany. Other countries. Total.	194,519 $24,185$ $26,240$	\$1,741,428 513,428 38,065 28,939 7,475 3,351,093 5,680,428

Under this class imports were: Cacao, 180,700 pounds, worth \$39,529, of which \$33,175 from the United States and \$2,285 from Venezuela; refined sugar, 857 tons, worth \$69,013, all from the United States; tea, 52 tons, worth \$11,727, of which \$6,280 from China and \$3,567 from the United States; coffee, 11,997 tons, worth \$4,049,817, of which \$3,524,944 from Porto Rico, \$435,757 from the United

States, and \$79,360 from Venezuela; chocolate, 132,264 pounds, worth \$25,848, of which \$13,248 from the United States and \$8,281 from France; confectionery, 1,826,437 pounds, worth \$207,701, of which \$73,697 from the United States, \$73,383 from Spain, \$30,855 from the United Kingdom, and \$10,681 from France; saffron, 9,904 kilos, worth \$138,073, of which \$137,862 from Spain; pepper and other spices, \$27,639, of which \$13,866 from the United States, \$3,334 from Germany, \$3,323 from the Netherlands, \$2,450 from British India, and \$2,379 from the United Kingdom; oleomargarine, 223,348 pounds, worth \$24,846, of which \$22,696 from the United States; eggs, 4,898,518 dozen, worth \$1,046,360, of which \$1,039,395 from the United States.

Miscellaneous articles.—Imports under this heading were:

	1911	1912
United States. Germany. France United Kingdom. Spain. Other countries. Total.	280, 041 380, 861	\$1, 575, 589 392, 457 307, 619 156, 729 148, 437 453, 083 3, 033, 914

This classification included: Fans, 55,630 kilos, worth \$59,941, of which \$24,735 from Japan, \$23,858 from Spain, \$5,124 from China, and \$2.018 from the United States; amber, tortoise shell, and jet, 10.608 kilos, worth \$58,603, of which \$41,920 from France, \$7,134 from Austria-Hungary, \$5,352 from Germany, and \$1,985 from the United States; articles of horn, 25,644 kilos, worth \$90,211, of which \$59,635 from France, \$14,632 from the United States, \$6,164 from Germany, and \$4,216 from Spain; articles of celluloid, 9,991 kilos, worth \$38,289, of which \$12,790 from Germany, \$10,575 from the United States, and \$10,182 from France; oilcloth for floors, 1,137 meters, worth \$1,068, of which \$559 from the United Kingdom, and \$509 from the United States; all other oilcloth, 208,026 kilos, worth \$89,434, of which \$73,665 from the United States, \$7,414 from the United Kingdom, and \$6,829 from Germany; matches, 33,762 gross, worth \$40,067, of which \$24,838 from Belgium, \$7,774 from France, and \$7,068 from Italy; rubber hose, and other manufactures of rubber, 95 tons, worth \$145,930, of which \$110,686 from the United States, and \$24,169 from Germany; toys, 378 tons, worth \$159,774, of which \$77,187 from Germany, \$36,068 from the United States, \$18,826 from Spain, and \$20,631 from France; walking canes, umbrellas, and parasols, \$108,492, of which \$45,851 from Spain, \$20,609 from the United Kingdom, \$16,892 from the Canary Islands, \$9,829 from Germany, and \$6,168 from

France; tombstones and accessories, \$12,567, of which \$12,163 from the United States; hats, 80,074 dozen, worth \$410,011, of which \$177,704 from Italy, \$105,772 from the United States, \$39,290 from Ecuador, \$35,991 from France, \$16,397 from the United Kingdom, and \$8,288 from Colombia; cartridges and caps, \$29,674, of which \$28,532 from the United States and \$2,179 from France; waterproof cloth, 163 tons, worth \$277,483, of which \$150,506 from the United States, \$82,581 from the United Kingdom, \$12,059 from the Canary Islands, \$12,400 from Italy, and \$10,188 from Spain; smoking and chewing tobacco, 149 tons, worth \$52,922, practically all from the United States; articles not mentioned or not classified in the tariff, 4,775 tons, worth \$811,233, of which \$544,873 from the United States, \$95,688 from Germany, \$82,468 from France, \$22,732 from the United Kingdom, \$17,585 from Argentina, \$13,429 from Belgium, and \$8,702 from Spain.

The last classification in the general table refers to articles free of duty, which were imported from the following countries:

	1911	1912
United States. United Kingdon Spain France. Germany Other countries. Total	92,578	\$7, 767, 589 210, 917 637, 580 438, 534 50, 827 730, 479 9, 833, 926

The principal articles under this heading were: Manure, 8,151 tons, worth \$127,656, of which \$68,495 from the United States, \$57,369 from Argentina; paving stones, 20,809 tons, worth \$176,432, of which \$175,857 from Norway; plows and cultivators, 1,049 tons, worth \$141,128, of which \$128,191 from the United States, and \$12,417 from the United Kingdom; reapers, 222 tons, worth \$64,420, of which \$26,291 from the United States, and \$32,930 from the United Kingdom; other agricultural implements, 810 tons, worth \$155,041, of which \$97,458 from the United States, \$40,772 from the United Kingdom, and \$14,532 from Germany; trees and plants, \$16,275, of which \$13,568 from the United States; anthracite coal, 104,678 tons, worth \$339,312, of which 98,727 tons, worth \$315,986, from the United States, and 5,951 tons, worth \$23,326, from the United Kingdom; bituminous coal, 1,088,765 tons, worth \$3,383,294, of which 1,087,420 tons, worth \$3,376,870, from the United States, 1,103 tons, worth \$4,137, from the United Kingdom, and 242 tons, worth \$2,278, from Germany; coke, 9,492 tons, worth \$42,398, of which 6,060, worth \$26,526, from the United Kingdom, and 3,432

tons, worth \$15,872, from the United States; henequen, hemp, etc., 2,559 tons, worth \$231,286, of which \$36,927 from the United Kingdom, \$167,118 from the United States, and \$19,243 from Mexico: printed books, maps, etc., \$90,063, of which \$62,469 from the United States, \$17,374 from France, and \$5,662 from Belgium; wood pulp and news-print paper, 6,215 tons, worth \$340,524, of which \$245,504 from the United States, \$59,756 from Canada, and \$19,449 from Germany; unplaned pine lumber, 144,663 M feet, worth \$2,419,364, of which \$2,055,311 from the United States, \$307,734 from Canada, \$28,084 from the United Kingdom, and \$27,970 from the British West Indies; fresh fish, 999,392 pounds, worth \$19,638, all from the United States; mineral waters, 1,284,111 liters, worth \$192,055, of which \$101,942 from Spain, \$51,455 from France, \$23,999 from Belgium, and \$9,373 from the United States; cheesecloth, 363 tons. worth \$237,490, of which \$117,567 from the United States, \$17,211 from Belgium; barbed fence wire, 7,121 tons, worth \$318,925, of which \$316,850 from the United States, and \$2,046 from Belgium; other free imports not classified, 5,106 tons, worth \$227,409, of which \$201,768 from the United States.

EXPORTS.The exports, by countries, for the past four fiscal years were:

1909	1910	1911	1912
•			
\$109, 407, 613	\$129, 328, 507	\$113, 450, 732	\$122, 969, 463
5, 013, 676	10, 696, 289	5, 086, 762	11, 066, 954
			3, 689, 522
			2, 509, 488
			480, 161
000, 010	121, 201	740, 107	400, 101
2, 660, 971	3, 391, 216	3, 326, 383	4, 371, 622
2, 000, 012	0,001,210	0,020,000	. 1,072,022
1 081 941	915 175	822 608	915, 560
* 411, 814	655, 058	690, 116	784, 525
124, 711, 069	150, 909, 020	129, 178, 865	146, 787, 295
	\$109, 407, 613 5, 013, 676 4, 053, 960 1, 216, 275 865, 519 2, 660, 971 1, 081, 241 11, 814	\$109, 407, 613 5, 013, 676 4, 053, 960 1, 216, 275 865, 519 2, 660, 971 10, 696, 289 3, 646, 398 1, 549, 080 727, 297 2, 660, 971 3, 391, 216 1, 081, 241 411, 814 915, 175 655, 058	\$109, 407, 613 5, 013, 676 4, 053, 960 1, 216, 275 865, 519 2, 660, 971 3, 391, 216 3, 216 3, 216 3, 216 3, 216 3, 216 3, 216 3, 216 3, 216 3, 326, 383 1, 081, 241 915, 175 822, 608 650, 116

Included under "Other American countries" for 1912 are: Canada, \$1,526,791; Argentina, \$1,120,715; Chile, \$414,297; Uruguay, \$410,841; Costa Rica, \$104,918; Colombia, \$223,828; Panama, \$85,463; Porto Rico, \$74,241; Mexico, \$70,018; Brazil, \$62,862; Dutch West Indies, \$50,803; and Peru, \$48,251. Under "Other European countries:" Netherlands, \$316,828; Belgium, \$202,606; Austria-Hungary, \$202,584; Gibraltar, \$62,034; Italy, \$55,877; and Portugal, \$32,888. Under "All other countries:" Australia, \$374,963; French Africa, \$164,123; Canary Islands, \$160,533; and British Africa, \$34,460.

For the calendar year 1912 the exports to the United States were \$145,185,933; to the United Kingdom, \$11,446,336; to Germany, \$6,199,172; to France, \$2,574,735; and to Spain, \$659,213.

The following table shows the total value of the exports, by

articles, from Cuba during the last four fiscal years:

	1909	1910	1911	1912
Animal and animal products:			617 700	0.14 (107
Live animals	\$38, 580	\$14,623	\$17, 763	\$14,667
Hides and skins	1,482,108	1, 894, 738	1, 707, 434	1, 666, 587
Other animal products	72,757	108,280	88, 062	96,500
Sugar and molasses:				200 000 770
Sugar	79, 130, 181	108, 762, 632	85, 168, 933	102, 033, 516
Molasses	1, 556, 695	1,477,756	1, 197, 433	1,390,275
Confectionery	47, 194	44,007	48,000	53,355
Fruits, grains, and vegetables:				
Fruits	2,359,397	2, 098, 089	1,835,952	2,264,229
Grains and vegetables	674, 850	453, 083	437,732	473, 391
Marine products:	· ·	,		
Tortoise shell	64,843	36, 828	39,235	42,541
Sponges	271,596	354, 855	299, 139	300, 273
Mineral products:	,,	,	,	
Asphalt	47, 586	13, 499	13, 711	54, 739
Iron, gold, and copper ores.	3, 362, 289	4, 350, 476	3, 874, 172	3, 910, 305
Old metals	82, 751	2, 299	162	6, 468
Forest products:	02, 101			
Verstable Shore	74, 891	37, 431	48, 540	76, 388
Vegetable fibers Wood	1, 516, 356	1, 663, 398	2, 109, 890	1, 810, 162
	5	40	40	
Dyes and tanning material	.0	10		
Tobacco:	19, 084, 704	15, 450, 943	16, 888, 761	17, 399, 403
Unmanufactured	12, 900, 490	12, 423, 007	13, 098, 982	13, 057, 484
Manufactures of	12, 300, 430	12, 120, 007	10,000,002	1
Miscellaneous:	985, 952	703, 680	747, 852	820, 742
Bee products		356, 037	431, 543	580, 620
Distilled products	359, 655	216, 668	174, 446	305, 028
Other articles	326, 718		314, 256	430, 622
Reexportations	271, 471	436, 651	636, 827	100, 022
Money			030, 027	
Total	124, 711, 069	150, 909, 020	129, 178, 865	146, 787, 295

Live animals.—The exports under this heading were:

	1911	1912
United States United Kingdom Germany Spain Other countries Total	6, 365	431

Included in this class were: Fifty-one horses, worth \$6,483, of which \$5,833 to the United States; turtles, worth \$6,929, of which \$6,668 to the United States.

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Hides and skins.—The exports under this heading were:

	1911	1912
Germany. United States. France. United Kingdom Other countries.	237, 276	\$946, 664 506, 627 135, 707 37, 000 40, 589
Total	1, 707, 434	1, 666, 587

The principal articles in this classification were: Cattle hides, 6,705 tons, worth \$1,654,459, of which \$943,859 to Germany, \$497,414 to the United States, \$135,597 to France, \$37,000 to the United Kingdom, and \$25,640 to the Netherlands.

Other animal products.—The exports under this heading were:

	1911	1912
United States. Germany. France. Other countries.	\$66, 685 1, 403 1, 164 6, 110	\$61, 913 26, 461 2, 313 5, 813
Total	88, 062	96, 500

Included in this class were: Horns, hoofs, and bones, 1,954 tons, worth \$70,526, of which \$44,558 to the United States, \$18,087 to Germany, and \$4,600 to Belgium; other animal products, 401 tons, worth \$28,779, of which \$17,355 to the United States, and \$11,179 to Germany.

Sugar.—The exports of sugar were:

	1911	1912
United States. United Kingdom. France	\$85, 081, 624 83, 605	\$94, 264, 287 6, 201, 488 1, 239, 160
Other countries.	3, 704	1, 239, 160 328, 581
Total	85, 168, 933	102, 033, 516

Included in this class were: Crude sugar, 3,546,603,593 pounds, worth \$101,542,170, of which 3,285,417,936 pounds, worth \$93,772,941 to the United States, 207,836,315 pounds, worth \$6,201,488 to the United Kingdom, and 42,968,219 pounds, worth \$1,239,160 to France; refined sugar, 20,574,573 pounds, worth \$491,346, practically all to the United States.

Molasses.—The exports of molasses were:

	1911	1912
United States. United Kingdom. Germany. Other countries.	\$720, 619 476, 682 27 105	\$802, 720 497, 653 740 89, 162
Total	1, 197, 433	1, 390, 275

This title includes molasses and sugar syrup. Of the former the exports were 42,812,173 gallons, worth \$1,387,893, of which 28,332,552 gallons, worth \$802,470 to the United States, and 12,450,356 gallons, worth \$497,653 to the United Kingdom.

Confectionery.—The exports of confectionery were:

	1911	1912
United States. France Spain. Germany. United Kingdom. Other countries.	\$30, 377 1, 393 3, 086 350 676 12, 118	\$25, 659 2, 893 2, 376 941 714 20, 772
Total	48,000	53, 355

Fruits.—The exports of fruits were:

	1911	1912
United States. Spain. France. Other countries.	1,826	915 350
Total	. 1,835,952	2, 264, 229

The principal exports in this classification were: 4,741,000 coconuts, worth \$109,784, practically all to the United States; oranges, 8,003,748 pounds, worth \$145,465, of which \$141,699 to the United States; pineapples, 30,381 tons, worth \$1,117,709, of which \$873,025 to the United States; bananas, 36,317 tons, worth \$873,092, practically all to the United States; other fruits, 650 tons, worth \$17,807, of which \$17,454 to the United States.

Grains and vegetables.—The exports of grains and vegetables were:

	1911	1912
United States. France. Germany. United Kingdom. Spain. Other countries.	$ \begin{array}{c} 106,922 \\ 38,457 \\ 6 \\ 2,493 \\ 20,681 \end{array} $	\$358, 897 86, 885 20, 392 2, 610 1, 768 2, 839
Total	437, 732	473, 391

The principal exports in this classification were: Cacao, 2,563,979 pounds, worth \$294,242, of which \$180,209 to the United States, \$86,815 to France, and \$20,376 to Germany; vegetables, \$178,801, of which \$178,655 to the United States.

Marine products.—Under this heading the exports were:

	1911	1912
France	\$143, 800	\$154, 618
United States. United Kingdom. Germany.	57, 163	118, 716 44, 949 17, 069
Spain Other countries	5,656	3, 796 3, 666
Total	338, 374	342, 814

This class includes: Tortoise shell, 2,732 kilos, worth \$42,541, of which \$26,143 to France, and \$15,845 to Germany; sponges, 215,319 kilos, worth \$300,273, 67,984 kilos, worth \$128,475, to France, 105,033 kilos, worth \$118,163, to the United States, and 27,400 kilos, worth \$44,949, to the United Kingdom.

Mineral products.—In 1912 the asphalt exports amounted to 8,823 tons, worth \$54,739, practically all to the United States.

Iron, gold, and copper ores.—Copper ore, 71,801 tons, worth \$576,870, all to the United States; iron ore, 1,250,642 tons, worth \$3,174,618, all to the United States; gold ore, 58 tons, worth \$158,817, all to the United States.

Forest products.—Under vegetable fibers, the principal export was: Yarey palm fiber, 940 tons, worth \$34,847, of which \$29,216 to Germany, \$1,600 to France, \$1,550 to Dutch West Indies, and \$1,035 to the United States.

Of other fibers, there were exported 1,749 tons, worth \$27,672, of which \$27,576 went to the United States.

Woods.—The exports were:

	1911	1912
United States United Kingdom Germany France Spain Other countries	347, 812 312, 179	\$982, 676 314, 685 282, 461 136, 702 24, 130 69, 508
Total	2, 109, 890	1, 810, 162

Included in this class were: Cedar, 467,562 M feet, worth \$914,420, of which \$647,216 to the United States, \$234,227 to Germany, and \$26,340 to the Netherlands; mahogany, 16,162 M feet, worth \$802,473, of which \$289,967 to the United Kingdom, \$275,244 to the United States, \$135,789 to France, and \$36,850 to Germany; other woods, 117,603 M feet, worth \$92,151, of which \$60,085 to the United States, \$19,772 to the United Kingdom, and \$10,397 to Germany; furniture \$18,822, of which \$14,260 to the United States, and \$3,441 to Spain; other manufactures of wood, \$105,913, of which \$59,092 to the United States, and \$44,496 to Porto Rico.

Tobacco, unmanufactured.—The exports were:

	1911	1912
United States. Germany. France. Spain. United Kingdom. Other countries. Total.	791, 046 58, 480 363, 761 39, 478 1, 316, 841	\$14, 954, 309 871, 648 81, 205 74, 141 20, 493 1, 397, 607 17, 399, 403

Leaf tobacco, 23,684,944 pounds, worth \$13,819,823, of which 16,769,318 pounds, worth \$11,613,718, to the United States; 3,703,849 pounds, worth \$865,432, to Germany; 911,776 pounds, worth \$444,568, to Canada; 793,474 pounds, worth \$408,965, to Argentina; 255,666 pounds, worth \$112,200, to Austria-Hungary; 200,251 pounds, worth \$95,815 to Uruguay; 102,068 pounds, worth \$81,205, to France; 566,290 pounds, worth \$74,141, to Spain; 44,789 pounds, worth \$32,495, to Australia; 83,914 pounds, worth \$25,030, to Chile; 36,849 pounds, worth \$19,963, to Mexico; 41,517 pounds, worth \$19,093, to the United Kingdom; and 40,442 pounds, worth \$10,110, to Portugal. Stems, 5,385,144 pounds, worth \$3,575,702, of which \$3,340,591 to the United States, \$173,920 to Canada, \$33,450 to Argentina, and \$11,776 to Uruguay.

Tobacco, m	nanufacture	d.—The	exports	were:
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	1911 °	1912
United States. United Kingdom. Germany. France Spain. Other countries. Total.	1, 188, 463 683, 437 290, 212	\$3, 863, 186 3, 822, 556 1, 104, 166 653, 110 344, 780 3, 269, 686 13, 057, 484

Cigars, 176,143,708, worth \$12,270,447, of which 53,793,036, worth \$3,852,235, to the United States; 59,784,912, worth \$3,798,175, to the United Kingdom; 15,164,013, worth \$1,092,368, to Germany; 11,807,-679, worth \$669,621, to Canada; 5,659,440, worth \$645,894, to Argentina; 9,085,172, worth \$596,886, to France; 4,345,146, worth \$343,169, to Spain; 3,573,702, worth \$342,928, to Chile; 5,466,603, worth \$341,867, to Australia; 931,789, worth \$96,147, to Uruguay; 1,005,375, worth \$86,308, to Austria-Hungary; 725,200, worth \$50,574, to Italy; and 637,743, worth \$46,224, to Belgium. Cheroots and cigarettes, 15,045,820 boxes, worth \$447,577, of which \$128,026 to Colombia, \$62,194 to Panama, \$45,223 to Dutch West Indies, \$36,838 to Peru, \$26,706 to Chile, \$20,460 to French Africa, \$16,282 to Brazil, \$16,016 to Costa Rica, \$14,504, to Mexico, and \$14,446 to the Canary Islands. Smoking tobacco, 768,299 pounds, worth \$343,338, of which \$103,025 to French Africa, \$71,773 to Colombia, \$48,330 to France, \$33,327 to Gibraltar, \$19,585 to the United Kingdom, \$14,032 to Argentina, and \$12.577 to Chile.

Bee products.—The exports under this heading were:

	1911	1912
Germany United States United Kingdom France Other countries	$1,044 \\ 45,762$	\$329, 209 228, 252 4, 625 950 257, 706
Total	747, 852	820, 742

Included in this class were: Wax, 1,284,254 pounds, worth \$345,658, of which \$166,571 to the United States, \$143,177 to Germany, \$12,635 to the Netherlands, \$11,910 to Belgium, and \$10,959 to Russia; honey, 8,821,216 pounds, worth \$476,407, of which \$187,355 to Germany, \$109,090 to the Netherlands, \$105,614 to Belgium, and \$61,741 to the United States.

Distilled products.—The exports under this heading were:

	1911	1912
nited Kingdom nited States ain rmany	6,106 $12,617$	\$108, 408 27, 682 6, 443 4, 593
Other countries. Total	313, 794	433, 494 580, 620

Included in this class were: Brandy, 2,177,435 gallons, worth \$420,281, of which \$194,845 to Uruguay, \$94,489 to the Canary Islands, \$69,990 to the United Kingdom, and \$21,581 to the United States; alcohol, 297,779 gallons, worth \$98,066, of which \$78,989 to Costa Rica, \$11,704 to Nicaragua, and \$4,314 to Uruguay; rum, 230,981 gallons, worth \$54,992, of which \$35,404 to the United Kingdom, \$5,285 to Puerto Rico, \$5,057 to Uruguay, and \$4,539 to the United States.

Other articles.—The exports under this heading were:

	1911	1912
United States. Germany. Spain. France. United Kingdom. Other countries. Total.	4,779 2,030 554 75,111	\$160, 309 36, 954 11, 670 6, 637 3, 791 85, 667

In this class the principal export was: Pharmaceutical products, \$46,955, of which \$25,828 to the United States and \$14,756 to Mexico.

Reexportations.—The great bulk of the reexports went to the United States, \$341,837.



ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S held in the Argentine Republic was inaugurated in Buenos Aires on October 12, 1913, with a large attendance of teachers and other persons interested in educational matters. The principal subjects discussed referred to questions concerning hygiene, school administration, sanitary supervision in schools, mental training and development of the child, indoor and open-air exercise, sports, etc. connection with the congress a school exhibition was held which was maintained open for inspection and study until November 20, 1913.— The legislature of the State of Entre Rios has passed a law establishing a SCHOOL OF AVICULTURE in the San Jose Colony, department of Colon. The grounds of the new school will occupy an area of 50 hectares.—A law of September 16, 1913, provides that all vessels entering or clearing from Argentine ports and which have 50 or more persons aboard, including passengers and crew, shall be equipped, within 90 days from the promulgation of the law, with WIRELESS telegraph installations capable of communicating at least 200 kilometers in the case of fluvial craft, and at least 560 kilometers in the case of seagoing vessels. The violation of this law is punishable by a fine of from 1,000 to 5,000 pesos (\$450 to \$2,250).—The proposed BUDGET of the Argentine Government for 1914 shows expenses amounting to 451,439,322 pesos national currency (\$203,147,695).—The sales of FINE CATTLE at the stock show held in Bahia Blanca in October, 1913, amounted to 210,000 pesos (\$94,500).—A deposit of PETROLEUM 14 meters thick has been found in the Rivadavia oil fields in well No. 11 at a depth of 565 meters. From well No. 14 in this same district petroleum to the amount of 320 cubic meters was extracted in one week. Well No. 13, which is provided with 9-inch piping, has been sunk to a depth of 482 meters.—According to the SCHOOL CENSUS of 1912, the Argentine Republic had during that year 1,500,664 children of school age, of which number 803,395 attended the primary schools.—A recent executive decree approves the plan prepared by the general railway board for construction in 1913 and 1914 by the Argentine Government of STATE RAILWAYS involving an estimated expenditure of 7,007,967 pesos (\$3,153,585). The Argentine Congress has authorized the Government to sell the railway from Diamante to Curuzu-Cuatia.—The President of the Republic has appointed a commission to take charge of the work of formulating and carrying

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out a program of taking a general CENSUS of the Republic in accordance with the provisions of law 9108. The date recommended for taking this census is May 10, 1914.—The experimental subtropical AGRICULTURAL STATION, established at Guemes, Province of Salta, department of Campo Santo, has been given 200 hectares of land by the Government of the Province of Salta for experimental work in the cultivation of citrous fruits. This station has been quite successful in raising cotton and expects to obtain a yield in 1914 of 3,000 kilos of ginned cotton per hectare. The cultivation of tobacco and the growing of tropical fruits is also being successfully carried on at this station.



The BUDGET of the Government of Bolivia for the year 1914 gives the estimated receipts from Federal and departmental revenues as 27,876,678 bolivianos (\$11,150,671), of which amount 25,258,405 bolivianos are Federal revenues and 2,618,273 bolivianos are departmental revenues. The disbursement of these revenues in detail is to be as follows:

Federal revenues.	Bolivianos.	Departmental revenues.	Bolivianos.
Congress. Foreign relations. Home Government and fomento. Treasury. Justice and industry Instruction and agriculture. Wardepartment. Colonies.	1,005,514 4,055,000 8,496,435 1,769,489 2,650,979	La Paz. Potosi. Cochabamba (huquisaca Beni. Santa Cruz. Oruro. Tarija.	512,050 420,032 185,054 170,420 150,000

The budget of Bolivia for 1912 amounted to 20,164,602 bolivianos (\$8,065,840).—The contract of June 28, 1912, between the Bolivian Government and the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. has been modified so as to require the installation of the following WIRELESS-TELEGRAPH STATIONS: La Paz, 100 kilowatts; Yacuiba, Riberalta, and Cochabamba, 15 kilowatts; Sucre, Cobija, Trinidad, Puerto Suarez, Santa Cruz, Rurrenabaque and Magdalena or Raures, 5 kilowatts. The station at La Paz must be able to communicate direct with the capitals of the neighboring countries, such as Valparaiso, Buenos Aires, and Rio de Janeiro, as well as with the wireless stations in Bolivian territory at any hour of the day or night regardless of atmospheric conditions. The Marconi Co. is given the right to

exploit the Bolivian wireless-telegraph system for a period of 30 years, after which time the stations and equipment referred to revert to the Government of Bolivia. The company agrees to instruct wirelesstelegraph operators appointed by the Government, and to furnish plans for the construction of houses, buildings, and foundations.— Casius Clay has proposed to the municipal board of the city of La Paz a loan of 8,000,000 bolivianos (\$3,200,000). Of this amount 2,000,000 bolivianos will be used in funding the municipal debt. 2,000,000 in the construction of a market, and the remainder in waterworks, pavements, etc.—The Government of Bolivia will hold an EXPOSITION at La Paz from June 30 to August 30, 1914, at which the exhibits collected for use of the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco are to be displayed. The exhibits are to consist of raw materials, minerals, manufactures, agricultural and other products of the country. ——The city of Sucre has a FACTORY in which silk, woolen, and cotton goods are made. The factory is under the direction of Francisco Gabuardi.—An ad referendum protocol has been signed by the representatives of the Governments of Bolivia and Paraguay providing for the making of a definite BOUNDARY TREATY.——A bill has been introduced into the Bolivian Congress authorizing the Bank of the Nation to increase its capital to 50,000,000 bolivianos (\$20,000,000).—A recent executive decree prohibits the issuing of PASSES by the railway companies to officials of the Bolivian Government. Public officials have the right to obtain railway tickets through the Government, when traveling on public business, at half price.



The RUBBER EXPOSITION, which was inaugurated in Rio de Janeiro in October, 1913, was visited by a large number of rubber growers and representatives of the rubber interests from various parts of the Republic, and especially from the States of Amazonas, Ceara, Matto Grosso, and Maranhao. The President of Brazil has signed a decree reducing the export duties on rubber from the State of Amazonas and the Acre Territory 10 per cent.—The bid recently submitted to the Government of Brazil by a representative of the South American Co., for the construction at Rio de Janeiro of a WHARF between the marine arsenal and Calabouco, has been accepted.—The Senate of the Republic of Brazil approved on October 7, 1913, the amplification of the boundary TREATY with Uruguay.—The

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Congress of Brazil has placed at the disposal of the Brazilian Government the sum of 1,500 contos (\$819,000) for expenses at the San Francisco and London EXPOSITIONS.—The Madeira-Mamoré Railway has negotiated a loan of £3,000,000 (\$14,550,000) in London. and the Brazil Railway has contracted for a loan of an equal amount. -----Sr. Adolfo Gordo has been elected to fill the vacancy in the Brazilian Senate caused by the death of ex-President Campos Salles.— In September, 1913, immigrants to the number of 5,322 entered the Republic of Brazil through the port of Rio de Janeiro. The Government of Sao Paulo has contracted with an agricultural cooperative society in Santos to encourage the EXPORTATION OF FRUITS and to push the sale of Brazilian fruits in the markets of Montevideo and Buenos Aires. --- After a careful examination by the department of hygiene of the city of Berlin of Brazilian YERBA MATE, generally known as Paraguayan tea, the German Government has exempted this product from the payment of duties when imported into Berlin from the German colonies of Brazil.—The Governor of the State of Rio Grande in a recent MESSAGE states that the school population of the State numbers 79,723 pupils. The revenues of the State of Rio Grande for the year 1914 are estimated at 18,222 contos (\$9,949,212).——One thousand eight hundred and seven Japanese IMMIGRANTS arrived at the port of Santos in 1913 in the Japanese ship Wakasa Marú.-The prefect of Rio de Janeiro has requested from the municipal board of that city a loan of 5,000 contos (\$2,730,000) for use in the construction of SCHOOL BUILDINGS in Rio de Janeiro. --- A recent executive decree authorizes the extension of the Rio Grande to Santa Victoria do Palmar RAILWAY from the latter place to a point on the Uruguayan frontier between San Miguel and Chuy Creeks. The Brussels CONVENTION on the collision of vessels at sea and aid to mariners, signed at Brussels on September 23, 1910, has been approved by the Congress of Brazil.—The Belgium TIN Mining Co. of Brussels has been authorized to operate in the Republic of Brazil.—The COFFEE crop of Brazil for 1914-15 is estimated at not over 16,300,000 sacks.



During the first nine months of 1913 the CUSTOMS REVENUES of the Republic of Chile amounted to 111,132,173 gold pesos (\$40,563,243) and 1,720,650 paper pesos (\$369,939). This is a net increase of 10,383,772 gold pesos (\$3,790,076) as compared with the revenues collected during the same period of 1912.——Fernando

Gudenschwager has applied to the Chilean Congress for a concession authorizing him to construct a broad-gauge RAILWAY from Loncoche to Villarrica. The petitioner offers to build the railway provided he is granted by the Chilean Government a guaranteed return of 5 per cent on the capital invested, which is estimated at £217,476 (\$1,087,380), including construction work and rolling stock. The construction of this railway will open a rich lumber region of the Republic, and will stimulate the interchange of products with the Argentine Republic, and especially the stock traffic from the Neuguen. Rio Negro, and Chubut territories. —According to a report of the consul of Chile in San Francisco, the exports from the Republic of Chile to the State of California consists at the present time entirely of NITRATES, of which product California received 68,307 tons in 1911 and 79,946 tons in 1912. The principal export from California to Chile is crude petroleum, which is employed as a fuel in the nitrate fields. During the first half of 1913 the shipments of crude petroleum to Chile from California ports aggregated 130,168 tons.—Engineer Pedro Coevas has been sent by the Chilean Government to make a MINING MAP of the Province of Antofagasta. The imports of the port of VALPARAISO from 1896 to 1912, inclusive, are calculated at more than 7,000,000 tons. The tonnage per year is as follows: 1896, 310,000 tons; 1897, 350,000; 1898, 350,000; 1899, 270,000; 1900, 330,000; 1901, 360,000; 1902, 350,000; 1903, 360,000; 1904, 380,000; 1905, 390,000; 1906, 450,000; 1907, 540,000; 1908, 490,000; 1909, 480,000; 1910, 530,000; 1911, 550,000; and 1912, 600,000. The cost of handling this freight is estimated at from 15 to 20 pesos (\$3.22 to \$4.30) per ton. When the port works at Valparaiso are completed the cost of discharging freight will not exceed 5 pesos (\$1.07) per ton.—A law has been promulgated authorizing the President of the Republic of Chile to ratify the ad referendum contract made by the minister of Chile in Austria with an Austrian STEAMSHIP COMPANY to operate a line of steamers between the two countries. The company is granted a subvention of £7,212 (\$36,060) per annum.—The TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM. near Valparaiso, is one of the best-equipped institutions of its kind The location is picturesque, the climate ideal, in South America. and the buildings and grounds well adapted to the treatment of tuberculosis in all stages of the disease. The hospital receives the support of the Valparaiso tuberculosis league.—The following WIRELESS stations are in operation in Chile: Arica, Antofagasta, Coquimbo, Valparaiso, La Mocha, Talcahuano, and Punta Arenas. The British Government is to establish a wireless station on the Falkland Islands for the purpose of communicating with the wireless station at Punta Arenas.



On November 13 last the Perez Rosa Steamship Co. placed the STEAMER Bucaramanga, intended for the navigation of the lower Magdalena River, in public service. The new boat is a rapid vessel, equipped with electric lights and ventilators, and has all modern conveniences.—Law 38, enacted in 1913, orders a marble MONU-MENT to the Colombian patriot, Juan del Corral, erected in Rionegro Cemetery, department of Antioquia. Law 40 of the same year commemorates the death of Ricaurte, and provides that March 25, 1914, the centenary of said event, shall be a NATIONAL HOLIDAY. —The National Congress has authorized the construction of WHARVES at ports Girardot and Honda, and the repair of ports Ambalema, Purificacion, and Neiva in the upper Magdalena.— The President has promulgated law 45 of the present year authorizing the conversion board to exchange certain NATIONAL SILVER COINS, minted before 1911, and which circulate in the department of North Santander, the Intendency of Choco, and the Commissary The law also provides for the retirement of silver coin, minted under law 0.900, which circulates in the same parts of the country, by exchange for Colombian or English gold, new silver coins or bank bills, as the holder of the coin may prefer.——Congress has passed a bill concerning the removal of the BAR at the mouth of the Magdalena River. Unobstructed navigation through the mouth of the river is of great importance to Barranquilla, and deep water there will make the city one of the great ports of the Atlantic and will enable vessels of deep draft to reach the port of Sabanilla.-The department of Boyaca celebrated on December 10, 1913, the CENTENARY of its independence proclaimed in the Constitution That day has been made a national holiday.——Decree 914 of November 4 last provides that VEGETABLE IVORY coming from the lands of private persons, in order to be exported free of taxes, shall be accompanied by documents showing its origin.—A national MOVING-PICTURE company, with 18 branches in the Republic, has been organized at Barranquilla with a capital of \$150,000. Machinery has been installed in Barranquilla for the manufacture of woven fabrics, and especially all kinds of TOWELS. -Swift & Co., of Chicago, have taken steps for the erection of a COLD-STORAGE plant and slaughterhouse at Santa Marta with a capacity for 300 beeves daily. ——An American company has bought a league of land near Papaval on the Magdalena River, to be used in CATTLE raising and the lumber business.—Construction work

on a BRANCH RAILWAY to connect Amolaima with the Girardot Railway was commenced on October 11, 1913.——In 1912 the post office received \$593,087.20 gold, and expended \$525,529.07, leaving a net balance of \$67,558.13. The excess of mail carried during that year, as compared with 1911, was 1,312,686 letters and post cards, 891,187 newspapers and pieces of printed matter, and 11,669 registered pieces.—The TELEGRAMS handled by the national telegraph offices in 1912 numbered 1,694,660 and produced revenues amounting to \$381,730.53. The number of official telegrams handled during the same period was 780,822.



The REVENUES of the Government of Costa Rica collected during the first nine months of 1913, that is to say, from January to September, inclusive, amounted to 7,150,072 colones (\$3,324,783), as compared with 7,278,984 colones (\$3,384,727) during the same period of 1912. These revenues were produced from customs receipts, tax on liquors, sealed paper, stamps, posts and telegraphs, Pacific Railway, Government lands, Government printing office, registrations, banana exports, and from a number of other sources.-The CONGRESS of Costa Rica, which met in extra session on November 3, 1913, was assembled for the purpose, among other things, of acting upon the concessions granted to S. Pearson & Son, subject to the approval of Congress, on September 27 and October 18, 1913, concerning the exploration and exploitation of petroleum and similar This same congress was also called together to consider the contract made by the treasury department with Eusebio Ortiz, to establish a coastwise service on the Pacific coast between Coco and Golfo Dulce; the contract made by the department of fomento on June 29, 1913, with the Gulf of Nicoya Steamship Co. for the transportation of the mails; the contract made by the department of fomento with Federico Peralta for the cultivation and development of textile fibers, and to act on a bill for the construction of a railway in the Province of Guanacaste between Coco and Liberia, and Filadelfia and Santa Cruz.—A TELEPHONE line has been completed between San Gabriel, Cangrejal, and Sabanilla. ——A NEW MAGAZINE entitled "La Guia Ilustrada" (Illustrated Guide) is being published at San Jose by Jorge Lobo. The new publication will pay especial attention to questions relating to commerce and industry.—The capital of the ANGLO-COSTARICAN BANK has

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been increased to 1,200,000 colones (\$558,000), and a reserve fund of 1,000,000 colones (\$465,000) has been set aside, so that the bank now represents an investment of 2,200,000 colones (\$1,023,000). On July 1 last this bank celebrated its fiftieth anniversary.—The municipal MARKET now being constructed at Puntarenas by Enrique McAdam Revelo will cost 108,650 colones (\$50,522.25).—The city of Heredia has taken preliminary steps for utilizing the waters of the Hoja River in generating electric light and power for the use of the municipality and for private and industrial purposes. With this object in view an ELECTRIC LIGHT and power plant is to be erected and put in operation by the municipality before the close of 1914. --- Alberto and Manuel Murillo Rodriguez have applied to to the department of fomento of the Government of Costa Rica for permission to use 117 liters of water per second from the stream called "Quebrada de la Caneria" for operating an ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PLANT at San Pedro de Poas.—On October 17, 1913, the President of the Republic of Costa Rica officially received Ernesto T. Lefevre, minister of foreign relations of the Republic of Panama, who was sent to Costa Rica on a special mission from the Government of Panama.



The annual MESSAGE which President Menocal delivered to the National Congress on November 3, 1913, contained a complete and detailed report of the work and needs of each of the departments of the Government. Reference is made to the annulment of the Port Co. concession and to the decision of the supreme court of Cuba upholding the validity of the procedure which the Executive followed in disposing of that question.

The President announces the adherence of the Government of Cuba to the international association for the legal protection of workmen, the headquarters of which are in Switzerland, recommends the amendment of the law of criminal procedure, the desirability of establishing a department of labor, and the necessity of solving problems of monetary reform and institutions of credit adequate to the needs of the agricultural and industrial interests of the island.

Referring to the foreign claims which were left in abeyance during the summer, the President states that they are now being considered through diplomatic channels with the probability of a favorable settlement. The department of state of the Government of Cuba is at present working on the question of establishing a parcels-post treaty with the Governments of Costa Rica, England, Belgium, and Venezuela, and commercial treaties are being negotiated with the Netherlands and Chile.

The President states that he has followed with great interest the problem of the new customs tariff of the United States in relation to the commercial reciprocity treaty existing between the two countries, and that he has been ably assisted in so doing by the Cuban minister to Washington.

The Government of Cuba has been invited to participate in the Universal Peace Congress proposed by the Secretary of State of the Government of the United States, and has advised the United States through the American legation in Habana that Cuba is disposed to enter into such a convention.

The income from the consular service is shown to be increasing rapidly during the last few months, the receipts for the last four months having amounted to \$218,583.60, or \$24,135.22 more than for the same months of last year.

A parcels post is recommended for the island of Cuba by the President, who states that a reasonable parcels-post rate would greatly increase the income of the department of posts. Congress is asked to appropriate a sum sufficient to repair the Government telegraph lines.

On May 19, 1913, the new administration began with \$1,501,-962.25, and since that time the Government has collected \$17,631,-504.14. An account of the way this money has been spent is contained in the message. The President advises the negotiation of a loan.

The message deals extensively with the subject of agriculture, the plans the Government has for increasing immigration, the arrangements that have been made for agricultural schools, the distribution of seeds, and other similar subjects.

A reform of the judiciary system is urged, and the Cuban tariff is assailed as being obsolete and not in accord with the necessities of present conditions. The President urges that something be done to reduce the cost of living.



The Donald Steamship Co., an American corporation with headquarters in New York City, has established a semimonthly STEAM-SHIP SERVICE between New York and the Dominican Republic, the first steamer having left New York the middle of November, 1913, for Monte Christi, Puerto Plata, Samana, Sanchez, La Romana, San Pedro de Macoris, Santo Domingo, Azua, and Barabona. The company has rapid, commodious, and well-equipped ships fitted up for freight and passenger traffic. This company also maintains a line of vessels between Puerto Rico and New York.—Fernando A. Brea and Geo. B. W. Fletcher have been granted deeds to the Progreso MINING CLAIMS, comprising properties situated at Loma Mateo Pico, Loma Sillon de la Viuda, Rio Ozama, Arroyo Dos Bocas, La Guasima, El Carmen, and Loma La Gallina, Province of Santo Domingo, jurisdiction of the commune of Yamasa, covering an area of about 30 kilometers square, and containing gold, iron, and nickel mines.—The charges for the certifying of FREIGHT MANI-FESTS and consular invoices, collected up to the present time through the consulates, are now to be collected through the customhouses where the freight manifests and consular invoices are presented. The charges are due in cash and are to be used exclusively for the payment of fees connected with the consular service. This arrangement became effective November 15, 1913.——The Government of the Dominican Republic has provided for a new issue of POSTAGE STAMPS of the following denominations: 1,000,000 half-cent stamps, of a green color, with cut of city of Santo Domingo in black in the center; 500,000 two-cent stamps, red, with cut of the ruins of Don Diego de Colon in black in center; 200,000 five-cent stamps, dark blue, with engraving of Church of Boyá in black in center: 80.000 ten-cent stamps, dark brown with tinge of red, and cut of cathedral of Santo Domingo in black in center; 20,000 twenty-cent stamps, ochre vellow, with cut of Colon monument in black in center; 80,000 fifty-cent stamps, reddish rose, with cut of statue of Colon in black in the center; and 40,000 one-peso stamps, brownish lilac, with engraving of Independence Park in black in center.—The IMMIGRATION LAW of the Dominican Republic provides that persons arriving in the country in sailing vessels, those who enter by the land frontier, and all except first-class steamship passengers who come in steamships, shall be considered as laborers. All persons embarking from abroad in sailing vessels, and all but first-class passengers coming in on steamships, shall each deposit \$50, American gold, in the agency or office of the ship at the time transportation is purchased, which amount shall be returned by the agency or office of the ship at the place of landing in the Dominican Republic, upon the presentation of the proper receipt from the foreign steamship agent or house. immigration inspection office is established in the capital of the Republic, with branch offices at the ports. No ship proceeding from abroad shall land its passengers before examination by the immigration inspector.

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The Congress of Ecuador has authorized the Executive power to negotiate a LOAN of £2,000,000 (\$9,700,000), for the sanitation. canalization and paving of the city of Guayaguil. The rate of interest of the new loan is not to exceed 6 per cent per annum, 1 per cent amortization, and the net proceeds are not to be less than 85 per cent of the nominal value of the loan, except that, in case the loan is made at \$\infty\$ per cent interest per annum, the net proceeds shall then be not less than 80 per cent of the face value. The Executive power is authorized to pledge as security for the loan the revenues referred to in decree of October 6, 1911, with the exception of 1½ centavos per kilo levied on exports of cacao, which tax the municipality of Guayaquil is to continue to collect direct.—The Government of Ecuador has arranged with the heirs of Luis Felipe Borja to publish for account of the State his work entitled "Studies on the Civil Code of Chile." The Government will also PUBLISH the WORKS on the Jurisprudence of Ecuador by Prof. Victor Manuel Peñaherrera. — The PARCELS POST convention made between the representatives of Ecuador and Panama on January 28, 1907, was recently ratified by the Ecuadorean Senate.— A law has been promulgated substituting the sum of 360,000 sucres (\$180,000) in place of the tax on aguardiente for account of the construction of the CURARAY RAILWAY, and applying the aguardiente tax referred to on construction work of the Esmeraldas to Quito Railway. This same law authorizes the Executive power to negotiate loans for the construction of the Curaray Railway, the loans not to bear interest in excess of 6 per cent, 1 per cent amortization, and 15 per cent discount from the nominal value of the loans. law authorizes the President to construct administratively the Curaray Railway, which will run from Quito, via Ibarra, to some port in the Province of Esmeraldas.—The military committee has approved the plans for the new Red Cross MILITARY HOS-PITAL to be erected at Guayaquil.—Reports from Cuenca give the route of the Huigra to Cuenca RAILWAY as follows: Huigra to Sulchan, Lugmas, Pabellon, Rio Angas, Zhical, Tipococha, thence across the San Antonio River near the highway from Huigra to Cuenca, proceeding to Tambo, Silante, Ingapirca, Guairapungo, and Molobog, over the Bueste River to Burgay, Biblian, and Azogues, and follows the left bank of the Challuabamba River to a point near its confluence with the Manchangara River, etc., to Cuenca. highest altitude reached is 3,350 meters between Tipococha and Tambo, and the steepest grade does not exceed 3 per cent.—A bill has been introduced into the Congress of Ecuador authorizing the President

of the Republic to regulate the exploitation of PETROLEUM deposits, natural gas, and asphalt mines.——A public HIGHWAY is to be constructed by the Government from Jipijapa to port Machalilla, via Cayo. An additional tax on aguardiente has been imposed to obtain funds for this purpose.——The Government of Ecuador has established a CONSULATE at Yokohama, Japan, in accordance with the recommendations of the Board of Trade of Guayaquil.——A bill has been introduced into the Congress of Ecuador authorizing the Government to acquire the Conceptas Monastery for the use of the CENTRAL UNIVERSITY of Quito.——The municipality of Cuenca has decided to install an ELECTRIC light and power plant in the city of Cuenca.



A flourishing AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL is maintained by the Government of Guatemala in the vicinity of the city of Guatemala, and a large number of students from different parts of the Republic are in attendance. The school is well equipped, has a corps of able professors, and thorough practical and theoretical instruction is given in the institution. Recently considerable interest has been manifested in the subject of agriculture in the Republic, and some of the large agricultural centers of Guatemala, distant from the Federal Capital, have advocated the FOUNDING of BRANCH AGRI-CULTURAL SCHOOLS in order to reach a larger number of pupils and thereby better encourage scientific agricultural development in the country. Quezaltenango is one of the cities which aspires to have an agricultural school, and the press of that city has presented strong arguments for founding such a school in the rich agricultural and stock-raising district of which Quezaltenango is Much uncultivated land, suitable for general agriculture and stock raising, is to be found within easy reach of excellent transportation facilities, and the crops that could be grown thereon would doubtless encounter profitable markets for any excess production over the quantity required for local consumption. These lands are also suitable for cultivation by foreign immigrants, and where choice locations can be secured offer an exceedingly promising field to the foreign agriculturist for the returns on the labor and capital invested, and particularly so if intelligent and modern methods are made use of, inasmuch as the fertility of Guatemalan lands is unsurpassed by those of any of the countries of Central America.—The Government of Guatemala will participate in an agricultural and industrial EXPOSITION to be held in London from June 24 to July 9, 1914. President Cabrera has appointed

David Bowman, vice consul of Guatemala in London, to represent the Government of Guatemala at the exposition, and has authorized him to incur, for account of the State, the necessary expenses con-The agricultural and industrial products shown nected therewith. at the exposition of Ghent, Belgium, will be exhibited at London.-Sr. Guillermo Aguirre represented the Republic of Guatemala at the CUSTOMS CONGRESS which met in Paris, France, on November 18, 1913.--Lic. Manuel Echeverria y Vidaurre, former chargé d'affaires of the Government of Guatemala in the Republic of Salvador, has been promoted to the rank of minister resident in that country.—October 12 has been declared a public HOLIDAY in Guatemala in honor of the discovery of America by Columbus.-The work of reconstruction of the HIGHWAY from San Felipe to Quezaltenango has been completed, and the roa is now suitable for automobile traffic.



On September 12 President Michel Oreste signed the BUDGET LAW for the fiscal year 1913-14, in which the estimated receipts are fixed at 4,978,003 gourdes 61 national money and \$4,788,368.96 American gold. In order to make up the deficit of the available receipts, the Government is authorized to conclude with the National Bank of the Republic of Haiti for the said fiscal year a budget convention under conditions as favorable as those of the budget convention already existing. The secretary of finance is empowered to obtain the necessary funds by catting for a public loan under the best possible conditions. The loan thus negotiated will not be considered legal, however, unless the conditions are fixed by a presidential decree and countersigned by all the secretaries of state. In the budget law the appropriations for the various departments are fixed at 10,076,029 gourdes 75 and \$5,104,036.22 American gold.—The secretary of state has requested the Chamber of Commerce of Port au Prince to make a collection of samples of the different EXPORT PRODUCTS of the country to be placed on exhibition in the various consulates of Haiti in foreign countries.—The President has signed the law passed by Congress granting a concession for the construction, maintenance, and exploitation of a wharf in the port of Jacmel.—On September 24 the department of the interior issued a notice reminding all foreigners residing in Haiti that the delay granted them by the law of August 23, 1913, in which to make their DECLARATION of RESIDENCE would expire on October 10, after which date a fine of \$50 at least would be levied on those not having fulfilled this for

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mality. Through the representations of the foreign legations in Haiti the time within which the declaration can be made has been extended to January 1, 1914.—President Michel Oreste has signed the bill approving the concession granted to Mr. Denis St. Aude for the construction at PORT AU PAIX of a WHARF in reenforced cement at which all steamers and sailing vessels entering this port All the material of construction and that necessary for the maintenance and exploitation of the wharf are to be admitted free of duty. The concessionnaire is authorized to collect from the steamers and sailing vessels a duty of \$1.50 per ton on merchandise loaded or unloaded at the wharf. No tax can be collected from steamers which are unable to dock at the wharf owing to their large draft.—The President has signed the bill passed by Congress on August 21, 1913, granting a concession to Mr. Alphonse Craan for the construction, maintenance, and exploitation of a WHARF in the port of JACMEL.—The secretary of public instruction has invited bids for the construction of SCHOOL BUILDINGS in the different cities of the Republic, according to approved plans, to cost \$300,000. These buildings must be completed within 24 months after the signing of the contracts and payment will be made at the rate of \$40,000 a year. Bids were to be received at the department up to December 1, 1913. According to article 3 of the law of September 12, 1912, a TAX of 10 cents per pound was levied ON TOBACCO, to create a fund for the building and needs of these schools.—On September 5 the President signed a bill authorizing the expenditure of 820,332 gourdes for the construction and reparation of various public works. --- According to the terms of the concession granted to Mr. Paul Gardère for the establishment and operation of telephone lines in Port au Prince and its suburbs, the concessionnaire is to install at every 200 meters and on the street corners a fire-alarm box communicating with the central telephone office, which will give the general alarm. The TELEPHONE SERVICE must be continued day and night without interruption. The material necessary for the construction of the service will be admitted free of customs duties.—The dedication of the new DESSALINES BARRACKS took place during the summer and was an event of great importance. The President and high Government officials took part in the exercises. The commissioners of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, who are visiting the principal cities of Latin America in the interests of the exposition on board the cruiser Birmingham, arrived at Port au Prince about the middle of October. The President of the Republic received the commissioners at the national palace with marked cordiality. Assurances that Haiti would PAR-TICIPATE IN the EXPOSITION were given.



The municipality of LA CEIBA, department of Atlantida, is one of the richest and most progressive communities of the Republic of Honduras, and the port of La Ceiba is a busy and growing commercial and importing center. The imports consist almost entirely of American products, such as provisions, cotton and woolen goods, hardware, cutlery, machinery, boots and shoes, drugs, liquors, lumber, and miscellaneous merchandise. The officials and people of the municipality are very active in promoting education. A large publicschool building for the use of primary pupils has recently been completed and this building, with its equipment, halls, and study rooms is one of the largest and best-arranged school edifices in the Republic. A school census of La Ceiba and vicinity shows that 961 pupils, 631 of whom belong to the city of La Ceiba proper, are attending the public schools of the municipality. A mixed school in the city has an enrollment of 220 pupils and an average daily attendance of 95 boys and 100 girls. La Ceiba also has a kindergarten and a private lyceum. There are 10 elementary schools in the municipality, 6 for boys and 4 for girls. These schools employ 23 teachers and expend annually about 22,000 pesos in operation and upkeep. The municipality is well provided with means of transportation. Besides being an important maritime port, it has a railway and a good municipal road penetrating into the interior of the country. A public highway planned from La Ceiba to Olanchito is now being surveyed and when constructed will greatly increase the commercial importance of the city and port.—The Government of Honduras has approved the plan of the Trujillo Railway for the construction of a WHARF at Trujillo Bay, and work has already been commenced on the project. The Trujillo RAILWAY CONCESSION provides for the construction of a line from Trujillo to the town of Juticalpa in the department of Olancho. Another clause of the concession obligates the concessionaire to build a wharf on the bay. The distance of the new wharf from the city of Trujillo is about 5 miles in a straight line, or following the contour of the bay, which is semicircular, about 10 miles. A branch railway will have to be constructed from the new wharf to the city proper. The city is noted for its salubrious climate, its excellent water supply, and its fine location, all of which make it one of the most desirable ports from a commercial standpoint on the Atlantic coast of Central America. —The town of El Corpus in the province of Choluteca has commenced the installation of WATER WORKS.—The Government of Honduras has sent

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Dr. Jose Jorge Calleja to study OBSTETRICS and gynecology for two years at Paris. Dr. Callejas agrees to teach these subjects in Tegucigalpa on his return from France.——A North American mining company has been organized to exploit the mines of Yuscaran.—The Central America & Martitas Mining EXPLORATION CO. has been recognized as a judicial entity in the Republic of Honduras.



The SPRINGS OF XOCHIMILCO, near the City of Mexico, contain, according to some authorities, water in sufficient quantity to supply the needs of the Federal capital and near-by suburbs, together with any probable consumption from growth that may occur therein for many years to come. The springs are of considerable depth and cover a large area of land, forming in reality a small fresh-water lake. The water is exceedingly cold and appears to rise up in places from a great subterranean stream. The springs are situated at the foothills of a towering range of mountains, the higher peaks of which, in certain seasons of the year, are covered with snow. The lake formed by these springs is one of the most picturesque spots in the vicinity of the City of Mexico. A project is under way looking to the bringing of this water into the Federal capital by means of a large viaduct, with branches running in different directions after the suburbs and city proper are reached. The estimated cost of the work planned is more than 5,000,000 pesos (\$2,500,000). As there are different opinions concerning the quantity of water which these springs produce, a commission has been appointed to investigate and report upon this feature of the proposed plan.—The Mexican Dental Federation of the City of Mexico, working under instructions from the department of public instruction and fine arts, has organized the FIRST DENTAL CONGRESS. The congress will hold sessions in the Federal capital in January, 1914, and is scheduled to adjourn on January 31 of the present year. The railway companies offer special rates for the benefit of the members of the congress. --- A group of prominent agriculturists of Arandas, State of Jalisco, has called attention to the desirability of establishing a CLOTH FACTORY at that place, because of the great abundance of textile fibers produced in the vicinity, the ease with which labor can be obtained, and the excellent transportation facilities of that district. An effort is being made to interest foreign capitalists in the project.—The EDUCATIONAL CONGRESS, which was held in the city of San

Luis Potosi from the 1st to the 15th of October last, made the following recommendations: I. Endeavor to obtain unity of language in the nation; II. Modify the teaching of Mexican history, giving it the same direction and essentially educative character from a moral and patriotic point of view; III. Give civic instruction in school curricula a greater importance than it now has; IV. Teach geography in a form that will give a true knowledge of the country and of the inhabitants of the country by every means possible, using illustrated maps, pictures, excursions, etc.; V. Teach a code of morals perfectly interwoven with national history in all that relates to national patriotism; VI. Encourage the interchange of ideas between teachers and schools by means of scholastic reviews. ——An executive decree of October 18, 1913, imposes an additional DUTY of 50 per cent on tariff rates effective October 28, 1913. — The BANK of London and Mexico, in the City of Mexico, has moved into its new building constructed especially for the needs of the institution. The capital of this bank is 21,500,000 pesos (\$10,750,000), and the reserve fund 15,900,000 pesos (\$7,950,000). The bark of the CACTUS known as "pitahaya," which grows abundantly in Lower California and other parts of Mexico, has been found to contain about 35 per cent of a resinous substance which can be utilized industrially in the manufacture of soaps, varnishes, and for insulating purposes.



The Nicaraguan Assembly has passed a bill increasing the TARIFF DUTIES 333 per cent. A tax of 1 cent on each hectare of uncultivated land on the Atlantic coast is also provided for in the measure referred to, as is likewise an export duty of \$2 on each 100 pounds of The bill which levies these increased taxes and sugar exported. duties was passed on the recommendation of the minister of finance of the Government of Nicaragua, the intention being to apply the extra revenue raised in this manner to the payment of the domestic debt.—The department of war of the Government of Nicaragua has contracted with an experienced civil engineer for the construction of the new FORT of Coyotepe.—The contract between the governor of the department of Chontales and the Babilonia Gold Mining Co., under the terms of which the latter contributes a considerable sum to the construction of a TELEPHONE line between La Libertad and Juigalpa in the department of Chontales, has been ratified by the Nicaraguan Government.—The Assembly of Nicaragua has passed a bill under which unnaturalized foreigners who have studied in

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Nicaraguan IAW schools and have acquired the degree of doctor of laws therein may practice in Nicaragua, provided that their respective Governments grant reciprocal privileges to Nicaraguans in such treaties as may be concluded between them. - Dr. Alejandro Falla has become a member of the faculty of the LAW SCHOOL at Managua to take the place made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Salvador Mendieta.—High waters on the Mico and Siquia Rivers and their tributaries have enabled a large number of MAHOGANY logs, which have been held for some time in the partially dry channels of the smaller streams, to be liberated and floated to the booms. A considerable quantity of mahogany timber is also being rafted down the Great River, and the Prinzapulca and the Wawa Rivers.—The NATIONAL BANK OF NICARAGUA has increased its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$300,000, all of which is paid up. The stock is said to be owned by Brown Bros. & Co. and J. & W. Seligman of New York, the former having 51 per cent of same. The bank was organized to act as fiscal agent of the Government of Nicaragua and to do a commercial business. It has an issue department which has charge of issuing the new currency on behalf of the Government, and a banking department. Since the organization of the bank the issue department has, by purchase and in exchange for its Cordoba notes and silver Cordobas, retired the bulk of the old national currency consisting of paper pesos until the amount outstanding on November 15, 1913, was reduced to about 9,500,000 pesos (\$760,000). On the date mentioned there were also outstanding \$1,570,683 in Cordoba notes of the National Bank of Nicaragua and Cordoba silver coins. issue of currency is exchangeable for drafts on New York. reserve fund on the date mentioned was \$932,693 United States gold, or about 40 per cent of the outstanding currency. The reserve fund can not be used by the bank in its commercial business. fund decline at any time to \$100,000 gold, 25 per cent of the customs revenues are to be added thereto until it reaches \$200,000, these additions to the fund becoming permanent. The value of the Cordoba is equal to \$1 United States gold, and the value of the old peso is equal to 8 cents United States gold.



The principal centers of the COCONUT INDUSTRY in Panama are the San Blas and Palenque coasts. In the San Blas region the industry is principally in the hands of the native Indian population, while in the Palenque district the growing of coconuts is chiefly engaged in by Spaniards. The San Blas coconuts are more

highly esteemed in the markets than those from any other region of Panama, due largely, it is said, to methods of cultivation, soil fertility, and drainage. Land used for coconut growing in any part of the country, to obtain the best results, should be well drained, and coastal lands and islands near the coast with a slight elevation above sea level are, if soil conditions are favorable, considered the most desirable. Inland plantations also occur on a small scale along the banks of streams in certain parts of the Republic. Coconuts exported are subject to a tax of 50 cents per thousand, and the approximate number shipped annually to the United States is about 5,000,000. The exports of these nuts are constantly growing, and within a few years, when new plantations come into bearing, the number will probably be greatly increased. The trees begin to bear when about 10 years old, but with proper cultivation and under favorable conditions a crop may be obtained the seventh year after planting. A number of varieties of coconut palms are grown, but in Panama the green and yellow varieties are most popular and give the best results. The nuts when ripe drop from the tree, the fruiting season being confined to no particular month but extending over the entire year. The average yield per month for a full-grown, healthy tree is from 6 to 10 coconuts. In some instances the coconut beetle and caterpillars attack the trees, but so far this is not a serious matter in Panama, and these pests can probably be effectively controlled. The industry is considered quite profitable, and after a plantation is in bearing a steady income is assured at a small expense for a long term of years. The land of certain sections of the Caribbean coast is reputed to be exceedingly well adapted to the growing of coconut palms. Government and privately owned lands can be had at reasonable prices in Panama, the value of the land varying according to tocation, transportation facilities, etc. The land laws of Panama encourage the development of agriculture, and anyone may acquire real estate, but not more than 2,500 acres of land will be sold to any one person or concern unless specially authorized by Congress. If, however, the maximum of 2,500 acres is fully cultvated, an additional tract of equal area may be obtained. The time required in which to comply with the various requirements necessary to secure title to public lands varies from two to three months.—The Estrella plantation, situated in the Aguadulce district, has employed an American civil engineer to install a machine shop, construct a small railway for the transportation of SUGAR CANE, and to set up new machinery for the manufacture of sugar and molasses.—The laws of Panama specify that any CHINAMAN leaving the country without obtaining the passport provided for under the law prohibiting the immigration of Chinese will not be allowed to reenter the Republic. The same law applies to Turks, Syrians, and North Africans.



Through the courtesy of Sr. Don Hector Velasquez, minister of Paraguay in Washington, the Monthly Bulletin has been furnished with the following interesting data: The rise in GOLD, which usually takes place at the close of each year, did not occur in 1913, the quotations having shown a marked decrease, due to the operation of an executive decree which prevented speculators from raising the premium on gold.—The President of the Republic, accompanied by a number of diplomats, public officers, and members of distinguished families, recently visited Concepcion for the purpose of inaugurating the NORTHERN REGIONAL SCHOOL, the port works, and customhouse of that city. The Executive was also present at the inauguration of the Villeta port works.—An AUTO-MOBILE SERVICE has been opened to public traffic in Asuncion, which, together with the electric tramway service, has greatly improved the traffic conditions of the city and contributed to the development of the suburbs.—The RAILWAY which is being built from Borja on the Encarnacion line to Iguazu, has constructed 60 kilometers of road and work is progressing rapidly.——The gunboat Adolfo Riquelme recently conveyed a military delegation to Formosa, Argentina, to deposit, in the name of the army, a FLORAL TRIBUTE, on the occasion of the unveiling of the monument to Gen. San Martin.—A company of BOY SCOUTS was organized at Asuncion in October last.——A rifle TARGET-PRACTICE ground has been established at Ajos.—Juan B. Gaona, jr., has been appointed CONSUL GENERAL in Buenos Aires, to take the place of Sr. Daniel Candia, deceased.—Sr. Benjamin Aceval, former introducer of ministers, has been appointed SECRETARY OF LEGATION in Rio de Janeiro. Sr. Fernando Saguier y Riquelme occupies the place made vacant by the promotion of Sr. Aceval.— New headquarters of WAR AND MARINE have been established in the Federal capital, with supplies on hand to equip 10,000 men. The general REVENUES from January 1 to October 18, 1913, amounted to 1.100,000 pesos sealed gold (gold peso equals about 44 cents) and 38,000,000 paper pesos (paper peso equals from 7 to 10 cents). The city council is improving Uruguaya Plaza in Asuncion and is PAVING a number of streets in different parts of the city.—A recent executive decree postpones the celebration of the NATIONAL CENTENARY OF INDEPENDENCE until the 14th, 15th, and 16th of May, 1914, in order to make greater preparations for that historic event.—A private GERMAN COLONY has been established on the upper Parana River on 20 leagues of land belonging to Domingo Barthe. 947



The Fifth Latin American MEDICAL CONGRESS (Sixth Pan American) was held in Lima from the 9th to the 16th of November, 1913, all the nations of the Western Hemisphere having been invited to participate. Dr. Ernesto Odriozola was chosen president, and Dr. Hipolito Larrabure, secretary, of the congress.—Recent explorations made by Vicente Lezameta show the feasibility of constructing a HIGHWAY across the Andes between Huaras and Huari, thereby shortening the distance between these two places by one-half. proposed road, active steps for the construction of which are under way, will form a direct and easy means of communication between the Provinces of Huari, Humalies, Dos de Mayo, Maranon, and Pomabamba.—The Chiara Oil & Prospecting Co., of Paita, has requested permission of the Government to make explorations for OIL in the district of Colon, Province of Paita.—A bill has been introduced into the Congress of Peru authorizing the nationalization of the COAL MINES of the Republic. A committee has been appointed to obtain detailed information concerning the coal mines of the country, their location, extent of deposits, quality of coal, quantity of native coal consumed in the country, etc. Some of the coal mines are near railways and could be easily operated by the Government.—The mining region of Jatunhuasi, in the Provinces of Jauja and Huancayo, has immense deposits of COAL AND IRON, the former occupying an area of 3,000 kilometers square. LOGICAL SURVEY and census of the Jatunhuasi, Yanacancha, Chicche, and Retama coal mining districts is now being made by the Peruvian Government under the direction of Engineers Pablo A. Boggio, Ramon Ponce de Leon, and Ramon Fajardo. The survey and census is nearly completed and is the first of its kind to be made in Peru. Coal from the Jatunhuasi district contains about 10 per cent ash and makes excellent coke, a large quantity of which could be disposed of in the Republic. South of the Jatunhuasi coal deposits at a distance of a few kilometers is a zone containing rich deposits of iron ore. In this immediate neighborhood there is also clay, silica, and water, and an abundance of labor is to be had in the vicinity at reasonable prices. These deposits of coal and iron ore are but a short distance from the railway which runs from Huancayo to Izcuchaca. The surrounding district is a fine agricultural and stock country, and and the conditions seem ideal for smelting iron ores at a minimum expense for fuel and handling. — The Peruvian Corporation is experimenting with hardy varieties of CEREALS along the line of its railways, especially in the Titicaca Basin and the country around Cuzco.

Some of the land which was supposed to be unsuited for wheat has given excellent results. Experiments have been made with seed from Australia, the United States, and Canada, and some of the hardier varieties of wheat and barley have produced abundant crops.—Dr. Edward A. Ross, of the University of Wisconsin, has been made an honorary member of the LAW FACULTY of the University of San Marcos in Lima.



The Diario Oficial of September 11, 1913, contains the full Spanish text of the new law of PATENTS OF INVENTION. Under this law patents are granted for 5, 10, or 15 years, and a grant may be extended by the patent office for an additional period of five years. The charges for the issuance of patents of invention are as follows: If for 5 years, 60 pesos (a peso is equal to \$0.442); for 10 years, 120 pesos; and for 15 years, 180 pesos. For 5 years' extension of a patent, 120 pesos. If a precautional patent is solicited, 20 pesos, and for the renewal of a precautionary patent, 30 pesos. Patents are subject to additional charges of 10 pesos annually during the period of the first concession and 20 pesos annually during the period for which the patent is extended. A precautional patent costs 10 pesos annually. For the registration of an assignment of patent 20 pesos is charged. The patent law of May 13, 1901, and the amendments of May 1, 1909, are repealed.—During the first quarter of 1913 Salvador IMPORTED merchandise to the value of \$1,653,183.88 gold. Some of the principal articles imported were as follows: Fertilizers, \$67,556.35; fence wire, \$15,624.29; cotton thread, \$37,592.87; cotton fabrics and manufactures, \$451,511.81; boots and shoes, \$47,697.73; groceries, \$30,069.01; drugs and medicines, \$136,521.90; hardware, \$157,085.40; flour, \$89,762.91; woolen fabrics, \$24,305.22; liquors, \$25,628.21; machinery, \$49,682.27; material for making soap and candles, \$43,782.97; coffee sacks, \$59,125.13; silk fabrics, \$37,511.27; and wines, \$32,148.37. Of the imports during the period referred to, \$585,824.52 were bought in the United States, \$514,867.73 in Great Britain, and \$183,619.07 in Germany. These imports were made through the ports of Acajutla, La Libertad, and La Union.— The EXPORTS from the port of New York to the Republic of Salvador during the third quarter of 1913 consisted of 31,712 packages of merchandise, weighing 2,617,938 kilos, valued at \$500,936.08, of which merchandise to the value of \$267,595.63 was consigned to Acajutla, \$173,969.85 to La Union, and \$45,328.02 to El Triunfo.

The principal shipments consisted of cotton cloth and manufactures thereof, \$85,998.54; railway material, \$84,161.16; hardware, \$73,201.38; prepared hides, \$43,254.92; machinery, \$42,565.78; drugs and medicines, \$31,746.02; mining machinery and supplies, \$28,938.62; and electrical supplies, \$28,203.72.—The municipality of Coatepeque has contracted with the Santa Ana ELECTRIC Light Co. for power for illumination and industrial purposes.—The department of public instruction has ordered an increase of one hour daily in the teaching of ENGLISH in the schools, and has made English compulsory in the fifth and sixth grades of the intermediate schools.— Dr. Francisco Dueñas, Minister of Salvador in Washington, has been appointed to verify the exchange of ratifications of the ARBITRA-TION CONVENTION made with Brazil on September 3, 1909.— Steps have been taken to establish a school of ARTS AND CRAFTS at San Miguel.—An ASPHALT mine is in exploitation in Laguna Verde, at Apaneca.—TRAIN SERVICE is to be established between La Union and Usulutan, a distance of about 30 leagues.— The Santa Ana Electric Light Co. proposes to build a TRAMWAY to Chalchuapa and from thence to Ahua-Chapan. --- A BUST of ex-President Rafael Campo was unveiled in the city of Sonsonate on October 24, 1913.



The ROAD CONGRESS, which met in Montevideo from the 6th to the 14th of October last, adjourned on the 14th of that month, Dr. J. C. Blanco, minister of public works, making the closing address. The congress appointed a permanent committee of about 40 delegates, making the minister of public works chairman of the same. During the sittings of the congress 25 resolutions were adopted, among which are the following, concerning the cooperation of railways: 1. There is recommended as advantageous a study of the form in which the railway companies, under their present concessions, may contribute an annual sum to the permanent fund for roads. 2. That in future railway concessions such contribution be established as obligatory. 3. That when the routes of new railways are studied, the means of access to the stations shall be studied at the same time, and that the new railway lines and the corresponding cross roads be constructed at the same time as far as possible. 4. That a study be made of the form of compelling the owners of lands in the vicinity of railway stations to give the land necessary for making roads of access within the zone of influence to be established.-The President has decreed that the UNITS OF LENGTH and

capacity of the metric system, that is to say, the meter and kilogram, made obligatory by the law of October 2, 1894, and represented by the international prototypes approved by the First General Conference of Weights and Measures and conserved in the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, shall be, when authentic copies of said prototypes are received, kept in the custody of the verification office of weights and measures in Montevideo as the national standards which said units represent.—Recent modifications of the regulations governing FOREIGN DIPLOMAS prescribe that professional diplomas, as well as certificates from universities or foreign schools, shall not be considered valid unless revalidated by the proper board.—The Paysandu AGRONOMIC STATION includes 1,360 hectares of land, of which 605 are now in cultivation. The cultivated part is planted in flax, wheat, oats, potatoes, and maize. station, which was established nearly two years ago, is about 18 kilometers from the city of Paysandu. The improvements consist of a windmill, a large reservoir, a large wooden house, and a number of other structures used for storage and other purposes. director of the station is Felix Ruppert, who uses modern motor plows in breaking up the soil. A beginning has been made in the cultivation of fruit by planting olives, oranges, peaches, apples, and pears, and a small forest has been started. The station has a dairy and creamery in operation, and now has on hand 170 milch cows, one Durham bull, and two bulls from Holland. Special attention is being given to the manufacture of cheese. The station is well equipped for the raising of chickens and other domestic fowls. breeding of horses and sheep is taught at the station, and at present 700 ewes are available for propagation purposes. The school has an able staff of experienced instructors, and thorough courses of theoretical and practical instruction are given to pupils.—The Uruguay Consolidated GOLD MINES (Ltd.), at Cunapiru, San Gregorio, and other points in the northern part of the Republic, have been sold at auction for £10,000 (\$50,000) to Newell L. Davis, who bought the property for the English debenture holders who had a mortgage on it. Reports are current that the new owners are to actively engage in the exploitation of the property.



The President of Venezuela has issued a decree prohibiting the alienation of PUBLIC LANDS situated on maritime, lacustrine, or fluvial islands of the Republic. Natural products on Government lands of the islands referred to may be exploited by private persons

under special permits granted in accordance with the laws of the The Government reserves for colonization purposes through Venezuelan citizens the public lands of the islands in question when suitable for that use. Isaac M. Gomez, a Venezuelan citizen of Carupano, has solicited permission from the Government to exploit a new industry in the Republic, namely, the EXTRAC-TION OF OIL from the fruit of the Moriche palm. This fruit is very abundant in many parts of the country, and much of it is neither exported nor utilized in any way. The Government has authorized lithographed in Caracas an issue of 12,000,000 one-cent internal REVENUE STAMPS.—Eusebio Chellini has been granted an extension of time in which to engage in the production of burnt LIME by a special process, in accordance with a contract made with the Government on May 22, 1912.—A Spanish subject domiciled in Caracas has petitioned the Government of Venezuela for permission to establish factories for the manufacture of mineral TURPENTINE in Caracas, Valencia, La Guaira, Maracaibo, and other commercial centers of the country. The petitioner states that the product is new, odorless, and inflammable. The HAT manufacturing section of the school of arts and crafts for women in Caracas has grown to such an extent since its establishment that the authorities have decided to open another section of the same kind in order to meet the demand for instruction in this important branch of industrial education.—The agronomic station of the Government of Venezuela has recently distributed to farmers in different parts of the country SAMPLES OF SEEDS of such important forage crops as alfalfa, Kafir corn, and teosinto. Distributions were also made of a certain species of coffee plant, and a number of ornamental trees, such as pine, cypress, laurel, etc.— The Government of Venezuela has granted TITLES TO MINES as follows: To the Cumaragua Mining Co., three claims to copper properties in the district of Bolivar, State of Yaracuay; to Juan Antonio Cipriani, a gold-mining claim situated in the jurisdiction of the municipality of Guasipati, district of Roscio, State of Bolivar: to the heirs of Miguel Chapellin, the California iron mine, located in the Department of Vargas, Federal District; and to Augusto Pinaud, the gold claim known as La Victoria, situate in the Roscuo district, State of Bolivar. Dr. J. Trujillo Arraval has petitioned the Government of Venezuela for permission to establish factories in Caracas, San Fernando, or Puerto Cabello for the manufacture of STEARIN and products obtained from the refining of animal fats, and especially from tallow. The petitioner proposes to invest a considerable sum of money in the enterprise and to install the factories within 10 months after permission is given him to engage in this industry.







